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WATERTOWN, MASS. 1853-1857

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

APPOINTED BY THE

TOWN OF WATERTOWN,

MARCH 10, 1856,

TO CONSIDER WHETHER THE TOWN SHOULD INCORPORATE ITSELF INTO A MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF STATUTE 1855, CHAP. 137.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TOWN.

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BOSTON:
PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE BOSTON POST.
1856.

Received at Boston
June 15th
1857

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Binder's title

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The Committee to whom, at the Annual Town Meeting, in March last, was referred the following Article in the Warrant calling such meeting, viz: "To see if the Town will incorporate itself into a Fire Insurance Company, agreeable to the Act passed 1855, or act thereon," present the following

REPORT.

In order that the Town may understand the proposition before the Committee, in the first place they present a synopsis of the Act (Stat. 1855, c. 437,) and that to which it refers.

By the first section, it is provided that any town or city shall become "an incorporated Mutual Fire Insurance Company," under the name by which it was incorporated as a town or city, if, at a meeting of the inhabitants legally called for that purpose, the town or city shall vote to avail itself of the provisions of the Act.

The power conferred upon the Insurance Company thus created is "to insure property within the limits of such town or city against loss or damage by fire."

By the second section, the *inhabitants* of the town, which thus becomes a mutual Fire Insurance Company, are invested with power to make all requisite by-laws, and to choose all the officers necessary to manage its affairs. The Company shall be invested with, and entitled to, all the powers and privileges, and shall be subject to all the duties, liabilities, and restric

tions set forth in Stat. 1854, c. 453, except sections 23 and 24, so far as said Act relates to Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

By the third section, every town or city thus incorporated "shall be held liable, in their *corporate capacity as a town or city*, for all excess of losses by fire, in any one year, on property insured in such Company, over and above the available resources of the Company for that year, *to an amount not exceeding such resources, and also not exceeding one-half of one per cent. on the whole amount of the last previous annual valuation of taxable property in such town or city.*"

Stat. 1854, c. 453, referred to in the Act of 1855, is a general law regulating all Insurance Companies, of whatever description, and specially repeals most former Acts upon the subject.

The sections which particularly relate to Mutual Insurance Companies are numbered from fifteen to twenty-four, both inclusive. The twenty-third, which confers power on such Companies to insure property in certain States named, and the twenty-fourth, which authorizes directors to divide the property into classes, and provides certain regulations in reference to such classes, are excepted out of the application of the Act to towns which shall be incorporated as Insurance Companies.

The fifteenth section of this Statute provides that "every Mutual Insurance Company shall annually elect, by ballot, not less than seven directors, citizens of this Commonwealth, and, after the first election, *members of the Company*, and they shall manage and conduct the business thereof. *Every person insured by the Company shall be a member*, and no one member shall be allowed more than five votes." The remainder of the section relates to proxies.

Section 16. Regulates the votes of a corporation which shall be a member.

Section 17. Authorizes members to be witnesses in civil or criminal cases where the Company is a party interested.

Section 18. Provides for assessments upon members, of such sums as may be necessary, in proportion to their premiums and deposit, whenever the just claims against the Company exceed their funds, exclusive of deposit notes. It farther provides that the directors shall be personally liable for the amount of any execution against the Company in either of the following cases.

1st. Whenever sufficient property of the Company cannot be found to satisfy an execution issued against them, and the Company have property the proceeds of which can be applied to satisfy such execution and the directors neglect to pay the same.

2d. If they neglect, for thirty days after the rendition of judgment, to make an assessment and deliver the same to the secretary or treasurer for collection.

3d. If they neglect to apply the assessment, when collected, to the payment of the execution.

Section 19. Makes the secretary or treasurer liable in his "private capacity" for "the amount of the assessments" if he shall "unreasonably neglect to collect an assessment made by order of the directors, and to apply the same to the payment of the claims for which it was made." He is, in such case, authorized to repay himself out of "any moneys afterwards received for the Company."

Section 20. Provides, 1st. That a creditor may recover in equity or at law by a suit against the directors, where they are liable to pay an execution against the Company.

2d. That a director who shall pay an execution against the Company for which he is personally liable, may have a suit for contribution against any of the directors for their proportion, and a suit with equitable remedies against the Company or the individual members who may be liable therefor.

3d. It limits the liability of members to double the amount of their premium note and deposit respectively.

Section 21. Provides that "*every member* of a mutual

Company shall, at the expiration of his policy, have a share in the net funds "in proportion to the sums by him paid on account of said policy, according to the contract, policy, or by-laws."

Section 22. Provides that "no policy shall be issued until one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, to be insured by the Company for a term exceeding seven years," and also that the policy shall be a lien upon the property insured, and prescribes certain rules relating to the lien, and how the Company shall avail itself of its rights under the same.

The first point claiming attention under the provisions of the Act of 1855, is the extent to which the Town, if incorporated as an Insurance Company, may become liable in its corporate capacity to pay losses by fire. It is made thus liable beyond its available resources as an Insurance Company to an amount "*not exceeding such resources, and also not exceeding one-half of one per cent. on the whole amount of the last previous annual valuation.*"

This provision originates three questions of construction, viz: 1st. Is the liability of the Town limited by the amount of its available resources as an Insurance Company? or, 2d. Is it limited by the amount of such resources, added to one-half per cent. of the valuation? or, 3d. Is the liability measured by the available resources until such resources shall equal the one-half per cent. when the liability shall cease.

To render these questions more distinct, let a case be assumed by way of illustration.

Suppose the available resources of the Insurance Company, for the present year, be $18,000, and that it has been notified of losses to the amount of $54,000. Then the Company will have lost, over and above its available resources, the sum of $36,000, for the whole or part of which the Town will undoubtedly be liable in its corporate capacity as a town. The valuation of 1855 was $3,558,700; one-half per cent. on which is $17,793.50. The questions are, 1st. Will the Town

be liable in its corporate capacity for $18,000, a sum equal to the whole amount of its available resources as an Insurance Company? or, 2d. Will it be liable for $35,793.50, a sum equal to the resources added to the one-half per cent. of the valuation? or 3d. Will it be liable for $17,793.50, the exact amount of the per centage, but less than the amount of the available resources?*

In the last case, the limit is definite; in the other two cases, it is very indefinite. In the last case, the amount to be raised by taxation or loan, for the payment of losses, might be within the compass of the Town's financial ability. In the other two cases, it might be beyond such ability, even to a ruinous extent.

Opinions will be likely to differ on the construction of this section, till it shall be authoritatively settled by the Supreme Judicial Court. Your Committee offer no opinion upon the point, but will merely remark that an indefinite extent of a possible liability seems to them a conclusive reason why the Act should not be adopted by the Town.

Whatever may be the true construction of this section, it is very evident that by adopting the provisions of the Act, the Town *may* render itself liable in its municipal capacity to an amount equal to one-half per cent. of its last annual valuation. If the construction be received that this amount is the *largest* debt it can incur under any adverse circumstances, still the question deserves the serious consideration of every tax-payer, and indeed of every person interested in the future progress of this flourishing Town, whether the advantage to be possibly or probably gained by accepting the Act, and engaging in the business of insurance would counterbalance the disadvantage of mingling such operations with town

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* A fourth question may be suggested, although it is really included in the third, viz: suppose the losses be $51,000, the available resources $10,000, and the per centage $17,793.50. Will the Town be liable for $10,000 only, or for the whole amount of the per centage?

affairs? Is it advisable to depart from the legitimate objects of town government, which all men understand, and enter into business which comparatively few persons thoroughly comprehend, and which none can properly conduct without constant attention? Can an Insurance Company of any kind, and especially can a Mutual Insurance Company, be safely or properly managed, where not only the parties insured have a voice in the choice of its officers and the management of its affairs, but likewise the whole body of the legal voters?

Without attempting to answer these questions, but merely suggesting the difficulties they imply for the consideration of the Town, the Committee are decidedly of opinion that even the possible liability for one-half per cent. on the last annual valuation ought not to be incurred by the Town, and therefore, that the Act of 1855 should not be accepted unless some great and evident corresponding benefit will be acquired by its acceptance.

Such benefit may be either direct or indirect. Direct benefit would accrue to the Town, if it should be entitled to, and should receive a share in, the profits of the business. Indirect benefit might accrue if money which is now paid in other places for premiums should be retained within the Town.

By the Act of 1855, the *inhabitants* of the Town, by their vote, *create the Insurance Company; make the by-laws and elect the officers.* No qualification beyond *inhabitancy* seems to be requisite to authorize a person to vote upon these important matters. The privilege would undoubtedly be confined to those citizens who have the right to vote at town meetings upon all questions concerning town affairs; yet it is not impossible that a question may arise as to whether the choice of officers and making the by-laws of an Insurance Company are such town affairs as to exclude all other persons. However that may be, who would constitute the members of this Insurance Company should it be created by a vote of the Town? In an ordinary Mutual Insurance Company it is expressly provided that "every person insured by the Com-

pany shall be a member," plainly implying that no person who is not insured shall be a member. The directors, after the first election, are also required to be members, that is, to hold policies under the Company. But if the Town, by a vote of the inhabitants, is incorporated as an Insurance Company, every inhabitant, whether insured or not, will become a member, and as such, entitled to a vote in framing the by-laws, and eligible to any office under the corporation.

The first section of the Act of 1855 provides that "any town or city in this Commonwealth that shall, at a meeting of the inhabitants legally called for that purpose, vote to avail itself of the provisions of this Act, shall thereby become an incorporated Mutual Fire Insurance Company, under the name by which it was incorporated as a town or city."

Thence it follows, that as the Insurance Company, when created, will be the Town, the same persons who constitute the Town will likewise constitute the Company.

Although a corporation is a "body politic," an artificial person called into existence by legislative process, yet it is composed of individuals, all of whom together, "are considered in law but as one moral person." Who shall form the constituent parts of this moral person, are pointed out and defined by law in various kinds of corporations. Thus in a Bank or in a Stock Insurance Company persons who hold certificates of stocks are members, or constituent parts of the corporation. In a Mutual Insurance Company parties who hold policies issued by the Company, are members of the Company. In towns which are *quasi* corporations, that is to say, corporations possessing some but not all the powers incident to such artificial persons, the *inhabitants* form the body corporate, (Rev. Stat. c. 15, s. 8,) of whom some, possessing certain specified qualifications rendering them legal voters, are alone entitled to manage its affairs.

When, therefore, the *Town* becomes a Mutual Insurance Company the *inhabitants* of the Town become members of the Company, and thence it follows that the provision of

Stat. 1854, c. 15, which, by implication, restricts the right of membership to those persons only who are insured, is repealed so far as it applies to Town Companies. And the farther provision which requires directors to be members of the Company, is satisfied if the persons chosen are inhabitants of the Town. Any inhabitant is, therefore, eligible to the office of director, whether insured or not, and this seems to be reasonable when it is remembered how great a liability for losses is imposed upon the Town in its corporate capacity, his share of which must be borne by every inhabitant of the Town whether he shall or shall not be insured by the Company. Now since the fact of being insured is not requisite to constitute membership in this Company, but every director must nevertheless be a member of the Company, the question whether *all the inhabitants*, which by Rev. Stat. c. 2, s. 6, pl. 7, may mean merely *residents*, or all the resident tax-payers, or only the legal voters are members of the Company, may require an answer which shall hereafter be practically important in reference to assessments upon the town in its corporate capacity for the payment of losses, or to the validity of the policies, etc.

Leaving this question, also, for solution when it shall arise, it is very clear from the terms of the Act of 1851, the provisions of which as above set forth, will govern the new Company, if formed, that only the parties insured will be entitled to any part of the profits, because the twenty-first section of that Act requires the *share which every member shall have in the funds to bear a proportion to the sums paid by him on account of his policy.*

While therefore the Town, in its corporate capacity, may be liable to at least one-half of one per cent. upon the total amount of its valuation in any one year to pay losses incurred by the Company, and every inhabitant, or tax-payer, or voter, may be assessed to pay his rateable proportion of this large sum, neither the Town in its corporate capacity, nor any uninsured inhabitant, tax-payer, or voter, can receive the very

doubtful direct advantage of a share in the profits of the business, if, against all probability, the Company should ever have surplus funds for distribution.

The disadvantage of a positive possible liability on the part of the Town to pay a large sum will be compensated by no direct advantage to the Town itself, nor to any inhabitant, tax-payer, or voter, who is not insured in the new office. He who chooses to insure in other offices, or who prefers to be his own insurer, is certain to receive no dividend of profits, while he incurs the risk of being assessed his full share of the losses, perhaps even to an amount equal to his present tax. Your Committee are not prepared to advise the Town to become the accommodation indorser of any Insurance Company, especially of one entirely untried, and so anomalous in its character as that proposed by the Act of 1855.

It may be said, however, that the indirect advantage will more than compensate the Town for incurring this liability, which, after all, is remote and merely contingent.

The only indirect advantage to the Town, which your Committee perceive to be possible, is that parties who are now insured in Boston and elsewhere will become insured in the new office, and hence the money distributed abroad will be kept at home.

The full extent of such supposed benefit cannot be understood until it is known what amount is annually paid for insurance by inhabitants of the Town. Whether this amount should prove to be considerable or otherwise, it is, however, by no means certain, or even probable, that any great portion of it would be retained in the Town. Some persons would still insure at other offices, because they would prefer established Companies of tried character, which have no popular element in their government, to one of which, at present, they know nothing, and into which the popular element largely enters. Others would find the fact that the new Company was a *mutual* Company, a sufficient objection, for whether dislike of a mutual office be well or ill founded, it is unde-

niable that, in some quarters, such dislike exists. Others, again, amongst whom are some of this Committee, do not believe that an Insurance Company of any kind can be either profitably, economically, or even safely conducted by a town.

All such persons will continue to insure elsewhere, and thus, to a greater or less extent, diminish the advantage expected to be incidentally realized by an acceptance of the Act.

Should, however, the whole amount now paid abroad be paid to the new office; in other words, should every person who insures elsewhere take his policy from the new office, the Committee still do not perceive that any considerable advantage would be realized by the Town. The Company is prohibited from insuring property out of the limits of the Town. Will the insurance of only property within the Town profitably maintain an office of this description? What distribution of surplus funds can be made by a Company whose field of operations is so restricted? Nor can your Committee understand precisely how the fact that money is paid elsewhere for insurance affords any argument for the formation of the Company, even should it be demonstrable that every insurer in Watertown would at once abandon all other offices.

The argument proves too much. If valid as to Insurance Companies, it is equally true as to every form of business which requires money to be expended out of the Town. For the same reason the Town ought to be incorporated as a bank, or as a butcher's shop, or baker's shop, or grocer's shop, or a coal yard. Meat, bread, groceries, and coal are brought into the Town by many persons who prefer to supply themselves in the city. The money paid by such persons is so much money paid out of the Town. Make the Town a great "equity house" for the supply of these and other necessaries of life, and this money would be kept at home.

Few persons would advocate such an arrangement, and yet it is as reasonable as a Town Insurance Company, and both depend for their advocacy upon the same class of facts.

Your Committee perceive, upon examining the Act, many other objections which might be urged against its acceptance. But they rely upon those suggested, and especially upon the very prominent objection, that while the Town, by adopting the Act, would make itself liable to a large amount, it would derive, as a Town, no corresponding advantage to compensate it for such liability. And they therefore recommend that the Act be not accepted.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

IVERS J. AUSTIN,
BENJAMIN DANA,
JAMES SHARP,
GEORGE FRAZAR,
JOSEPH BIRD,
} *Committee.*

WATERTOWN, April 2, 1856.

ARGUMENT

OF

IVERS J. AUSTIN,

COUNSEL FOR THE

Remonstrants from Watertown,

AGAINST THE PETITION

FOR THE

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF BELMONT,

BEFORE THE

Joint Standing Committee on Towns.

BOSTON:
PRINTED BY ALFRED MUDGE AND SON,
No. 21 SCHOOL STREET.
1857.

ERRATA

Page 16, line 6, for *melt* read *[illegible]*

" 21, " 17, " *area* read *[illegible]*

" 31, " 18, " *of* read *of*

" 10, last line " 8 read 6.

" 22, " 3, " 16 read 9

" 40, " 24, " *called* read *[illegible]*

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ARGUMENT.

The Petitioners in this case ask for the creation of another new town which as yet has no solid existence.

They ask that another municipal corporation be established, having but a small area and a small population scattered over 5.75 square miles of surface.

They ask to have this new town created by a mutilation of three other towns two of them already amongst the smallest in regard to surface, to be found in the Commonwealth.

They ask to have this town created after three successive legislatures have refused their petition upon a full and fair hearing of all the reasons they advance in favor of it.

They ask this action of the legislature against the *earnest* and *decided* remonstrance of each of the towns to be affected and against the deep and earnest feeling of a large majority of their legal voters.

Is it expedient to create this new town?

Is it advisable for the *supposed* or even for the *real* benefit of a very small population clustering around a rail road station to introduce another Lilliputian stranger into our already numerous family of municipal corporations?

Is the action asked of the Legislature in accordance with or opposed to those well settled principles of public policy which have guided Massachusetts while a Colony and a Province and an Independent Sovereignty?

The importance of these questions and the general interest felt in the answer which shall be given to them require somewhat more extended examination of this case than has been usually bestowed upon those of similar description.

I.

The petition for the Incorporation of Belmont has been rejected by three successive Legislatures and each time upon the same facts:

The three-fold rejection of the petition is proved by the following extracts from the Journals of the Senate and House:—

House Journal, p. 482, *March 3d,* 1854. Mr. Brown from the Committee on Towns to whom was referred the petition of Charles Stone and others, reported that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition, accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Senate Journal, p. 332, *March 8th,* 1854. A report from the House that Charles Stone and others have leave to withdraw their petition was read and accepted in concurrence.

Senate Journal, p. 758, *May 7th,* 1855. The Bill to incorporate the Town of Belmont was read a second time and refused a third reading.

House Journal p. 610, *April 1st.* 1856. Mr. Orcutt of Chelsea from the Committee on Towns, on the petition of Jacob Hittinger and others reported that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, accepted and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Senate Journal Duplicate copy, p. 489, *April 8th,* 1856. On motion of Mr. Odiorne the report of leave to withdraw on petition of Jacob Hittinger and others was discharged from the orders of the day.

The same gentleman moved to amend the report by substituting therefor "a bill to incorporate the Town of Belmont." Report and bill laid on the table—bill ordered to be printed.

Senate Journal, Duplicate copy, p. 605, *April* 30*th*, 1856. The bill to incorporate Belmont read a third time and on question of passing the same to be engrossed—yeas 17, nays 13, passed and sent down for concurrence.

House Journal, p. 1031, *May* 22*d*, 1856. The report of the Committee on Towns, bill to incorporate Belmont, the question being on the rejection of the same—the vote being taken the bill was rejected.

That this petition was thus rejected upon the same facts is sufficiently evident without any specific proof. But the witnesses for petitioners testified to the effect that there was no substantial difference between the case as presented this year and the case as presented in former years.

II.

If the town of Belmont shall be incorporated a serious and irreparable injury will be done to Watertown.

First. By taking more than one third part of its entire surface.

The area of Watertown as at present existing, is, according to

Senate Document of 1851, No. 51,	3,831.75 acres.
Belmont proposes to take	1,116.40
Leaving to Watertown,	2,388.35.

The injury inflicted by this large diminution of its surface may be exhibited in several aspects.

1st. Watertown has now a smaller surface than any other town in the State except thirteen.

By depriving it of one third part of its present surface it will become smaller than any other town except the following seven viz:

Provincetown, Winthrop, Chelsea, Hull, Marblehead, Somerville, Rockport.

2nd. The shape in which Watertown will be left, should Belmont be incorporated—will be fantastic and ugly.

This is seen by reference to the accompanying map where the shaded part represents the portion of surface intended to be taken, and the part not shaded what will be left as Watertown.

3d. An incidental injury may be noticed here, viz: that to individuals. The southwest line is about 3,000 feet long. It passes through several lots owned by different individuals dividing them so that half of each will be in one Town and half in the other. The line *commences* in the front yard of one person.

4th. Watertown is essentially an agricultural Town, deriving whatever of character and influence it possesses chiefly from its agricultural capacity.

By the statistics of Industry for 1856, it appears that Watertown is the eighth town in the County of Middlesex in the value of its agricultural productions: the amount being $191,362 25.

But every one of the Towns which produced a greater value, is larger in its surface.

The following table will show the productions and area of each of the seven towns which produced more than Watertown,

Framingham,	$314,117 30	15,781
Marlboro,	290,869 20	17,169
Lexington,	282,335 90	10,695.18
West Cambridge,	229,136 00	4,141
Newton,	220,517 00	11,052
Waltham,	216,595 00	8,899
Concord,	209,166 00	14,580 75

when therefore the comparative areas are considered it will appear that of the Towns in Middlesex County, West Cambridge is the most fertile and Watertown the second most productive town in the county.

These two towns are in fact the market gardens of Boston.

5th. That part of Watertown which it is proposed to take away from it, for the benefit of Belmont contains all the best land in the Town.

This position is sustained by the testimony of both petitioners and remonstrants.

Mr. Bright said, before the Committee, that the land was made better by cultivation.

Mr. Hittinger said that in the season of them he sometimes carried to market three hundred bushels of tomatoes per day, gathered off of six to nine acres.

The testimony of Mr. Nath. Whiting was as follows "The agricultural character of the land is very good, better naturally and better by cultivation than in other parts of the Town."

Mr. Seth Bemis testified that "he has been engaged in farming ten or twelve years—lives on his farm—is acquainted with the character of the land in the Belmont district of Watertown. *A large portion of it is the best land in the State.* He has been somewhat familiar with land in other parts of the Town. It is better than *his own farm*, except the marshy land near Fresh Pond."

Besides the *land*—58½ acres of the surface taken are part of *Fresh Pond*—acre for acre probably more valuable then the best land in the County.

6th. While the surface taken is of such high character, that left is much of it not available for agricultural purposes.

This will be apparent from the following statements being the testimony of Mr. Isaac Stone a native of the town.

Charles River, - - - - -	75	acres.
Mount Auburn, - - - - -	116	"
Arsenal Grounds, - - - - -	60	"
" Marsh, - - - - -	7	"
Catholic Cemetery, - - - -	7	"
Cambridge, do., (set off to Cambridge)	32	"
Graveyards, - - - - -	6	"
	303	acres

	Acres
Area of Watertown. - - - -	3,834.75
Belmont part, - - - - -	1,446.40
	2,388.35
Not available, - - - - -	303
Leaving, - - - - - -	2,085.35 acres,

including the village and the roads, rocks, marshes and other bare, barren and unproductive places.

It is evident that a mortal blow will be inflicted upon this agricultural town, by depriving it of so much of its best land.

It has been said that no real injury will be done to this town by depriving it of its outskirts, because it has a village with a population of some 3000 persons.

The argument, if carried out to its legitimate extent, would reduce in the same way more than one-half the towns in the State. Watertown would finally be diminished to the mere area on which the village stands.

Second. If Belmont shall be incorporated it will take a large part of the available means of Watertown and yet leave its expenses comparatively undiminished.

1st. By the petitioners statement it will take of the total valuation. - - - - -	$1,074,500 00
The Town Treasurer, however, Mr. Samuel Noyes gives the following figures:	
Total valuation of Watertown for 1856, - -	3,634,600 00
Belmont will take - - - - - -	1,091,850 00
or *thirty* per cent.	
2d. The total tax for 1856, was - - -	23,112 60
The total tax of persons living on the Belmont district of Watertown, is - - - -	6,551 10
or 28.3 per cent.	

It is said that this is not a fair representation of the real loss to Watertown, because of the valuation, $120,000 personal estate is in the hands of one person, and this will at some future time be scattered amongst the heirs, who may carry it out of the town.

Whatever may be supposed to be the future state of things, the *present* loss will be the amount stated. If the separation had been made three years since, when it was first asked, the town of Watertown would have lost $9,000; the amount of tax assessed to this one person upon his personal and real estate being $3,000 per annum.

It is the present state of things alone which should be considered, and not what possibly may be their condition at some future time.

In the judgment of the remonstrants, the south line of the new town was made to embrace such a large proportion of the outskirts of Watertown, for the very purpose of including this large tax-payer; because the operation of starting a new town is expensive: without some heavy tax-payers to assist the petitioners, taxes will be so high that persons will not incline to settle in their new town; and although it might possibly be more advantageous to the new town to have this large fortune divided amongst several persons, it is more advantageous to have it in the hands of one man than not to have it at all.

Third. The expenses of Watertown will remain undiminished.

1st. Roads.

	Miles.
Total length of roads which the town now repairs,	26.52
In the Belmont part of Watertown are - -	10.12
Leaving - - - - - - - - -	16.40

One third of all the roads is 8.84 miles, and Belmont will take therefore 1.28 miles more than its proportion of length.

But there will be left to Watertown—

1st. The great travelled thoroughfare from Waltham to Cambridge, passing through the centre of the village to Mount Auburn.

2d. The bridge in the village, recently repaired at an expense of $2500.

3d The bridge at Bemis's factory, half of which Watertown is required to maintain.

4th. The roads left are wider than the roads taken.

While there is no bridge in the Belmont part of Watertown, nor ever can be, and the roads taken are not and probably never will be travelled thoroughfares.

2d. The Paupers.

In the Watertown Alms House there are 13 paupers, of ages varying from 86 years to 3 years.* Of these there is but a single one who will be chargeable to Belmont, a woman of 56 years.

The Alms House is a charge to the town, as no benefit is derived from pauper labor on the roads; nor is the board of any pauper paid to the town.

Except the single pauper named above, there is no proof that the Belmont District contains a single person likely to be a charge to the new town. The inhabitants are all either persons of fortune or far above the fear of poverty.

3d. There will be an undue proportion of foreigners left in the old town.

The population of the whole town was taken by Mr. Joseph Crafts, in the month of February last, and he is very experienced in that business.

By his statements the whole population of Watertown is 3,558.

	Native.	Foreign.
Population of Belmont District, - -	349	203
Population of old town, - - -	1,790	1,216
	2,139	1,419

The whole number of foreigners in the whole town, from this statement, is 1,419 or 39.88 per cent. of the whole population.

* The ages are as follows: 86, 83, 56, 51, 48, 43, 33; and 8 children from 12 to 3 years.

Belmont contains 552 persons (according to Mr. Craft's census) out of the whole population.

Therefore 39.88 per cent. of 552 should be foreigners, that is to say 220 persons out of 552 persons should be foreigners, whereas only 203 are such.

But of these foreigners, 89 are transient persons, leaving only 114 permanent foreigners among its population.

4th. The Expense of Education.

The whole number of *school children* (i. e. between 5 and 15 years of age,) now in the whole town is by Mr. Craft's very carefully taken census, - - - -	738
Belmont if separated will take of these school children only - - - - - - - - -	90
Leaving - - - - - - - - - -	640

It takes 30 per cent. of valuation, and only 12.19 per cent. of school children.

The entire school establishment was instituted and is carried on in reference to the necessities of the whole town. To take away the 90 children, who have a right to attend the public schools, will obviously not at all diminish the expense of maintaining the schools.

5th. The Town Debt.

This amounts now to $30,660, all of which, except $1,000, was incurred for school houses, and the Town House.

There will be a difficulty attending the adjustment of this debt.

The new town, if erected, will say that it ought not to be compelled to pay any part of it (except for one school house contracted for but not erected), because none of the buildings are on its territory. But the old town will say that the buildings were erected fairly with the consent of the *whole* town, for the use and need of the *whole town*, and upon the credit and basis of a certain amount of taxable property. When petitioners take from the

town, 30 per cent. of that very taxable property, they ought to take at least 30 per cent of the debt.

The injury to be done to Watertown if Belmont shall be incorporated, may be summed up thus:

It will take more than one-third part of the entire surface. The very best land within its limits, although it is an agricultural town, and mutilate it into a fantastic shape.

It will take 30 per cent. of the valuation, and 28.3 per cent of the taxes.

It will leave two bridges and the most expensive roads to repair, all the paupers; 648 out of 738 school children; the greater proportion of foreigners, and a probability of the whole debt.

This would seem to be inflicting a very severe blow upon the prosperity of this old town.

But it is said that Watertown will recover the loss in a short time; 3.2 years were assigned as the extent.

The following calculation will show that Watertown will not recover the loss for more than ten years.

The total valuation of 1855, was	$3,558,700
" " 1840, was	1,462,750
Gain in 15 years,	$2,095,950

One fifteenth of this gain is $139,730, being the average annual gain in valuation.

Belmont proposes to take (according to the statement of the petitioners) $1,074,500. This sum therefore divided by the annual average gain, viz: $139,730 gives 7.62 years as the time it will take to recover the loss.

But the annual average gain is estimated upon the *whole* capital. The old town will be compelled to recover its loss with one third of that capital taken away. *One third* more time will be required to compensate for one third part *less means*.

Instead of only 7 62 years, it will take at least 10.16 years.

This *great* injury is to be inflicted on Watertown for the protection of a community of rich men.

The following figures not only show this to be the character of Belmont, but prove that the new community will be made thus rich at the expense of the inhabitants of the old town.

1st. If the *whole* valuation of Belmont as stated by petitioners' witness, viz: $1,836,015 be divided amongst the whole population of Belmont, as stated by the same witness, viz: 1,101 persons—each man, woman and child will receive $1,667 58.

2d. If the whole valuation left to Watertown after the separation shall be effected, viz. $2,484,200 be divided amongst the whole population then left to Watertown, viz, 3,006, each individual will receive $826 41, or not quite half as much per head as those in Belmont.

3d. If the whole valuation of Watertown as now existing, stated by the same witness to be $3,558,700, be divided amongst the whole population of Watertown, as given by Mr. Crafts, or 3,558 persons, each individual will receive $1,000 19.

4th. If the whole valuation to be taken from Watertown and given to Belmont, as stated by petitioner's witness, viz: $1,174,500 be divided amongst the whole population to be taken from Watertown, according to Mr. Craft's census, viz: 552, each individual will receive $1,946 55, being a gain by the separation of $946 36 to each person.

5th. If from the whole valuation of Belmont, viz: $1,836,015, the largest amount of personal estate in the hands of any one person, be deducted, viz: $120,000, there will remain $1,116,015, which divided amongst the total population of Belmont, or 1,101 persons, will give to each person $1,284 30.

6th. If from that portion of the valuation of Belmont, derived from Watertown, viz: $1,071,500, be deducted $420,000, and the remainder, or $651,500 be divided amongst the population taken from Watertown, or 552, each individual will have $1,185 70.

Therefore it appears that every person in Watertown as Watertown is now constituted, would receive upon a division of the valuation $1,000 19.

The legislature is asked to take away 552 of these persons, and put them into a separate community, where each would receive upon a like division $1,667 58, and their neighbors in the old town be left with $826 41 to each person.

The legislature is asked to take out of a town which would divide $1,000 19 per head, so much of its valuation as divided amongst the persons taken at the same time, would give to each $1,946 55.

These figures support the position that the new town will be a community of rich men.

It is seen in a clearer light by the following statements:—

At the requisition of the petitioners the remonstrants produced a list of the twenty-five highest tax-payers in Watertown.

It will be found appended hereto with the Treasurer's certificate.

From this list it appears that eight of these tax-payers reside in Belmont, and seventeen in the old town.

The Belmont eight are taxed for - - -	$743,700 00
The other seventeen are taxed for - -	913,000 00
The entire tax paid by the eight is - -	1,462 20
The entire tax paid by the seventeen is -	5,578 00

If the whole valuation of the eight persons in Belmont be equally divided amongst them, each will receive $92,962 50. But if the whole valuation of the 17 persons in the old town be divided equally amongst them, each will receive $53,705 90. The difference is $39,256 60.

If the largest amount of personal property owned by any one tax-payer be deducted from the total valuation on each side of the line, then the following results will appear:—

The whole valuation of the eight persons in Belmont is		$743,700
The largest amount of personal property in any one person's hands, is - - - - - - -		120,000
The remainder is - - - - - - - -		$323,700

Which divided amongst the eight Belmont tax-payers will give $40,162 50 to each of the eight.

The whole valuation of the seventeen persons in the old town is - - - - - - - - -		$913,000
The largest amount of personal, the income of which is received by one person, is composed of three items, - - - - - - -	$25,000	
	125,000	
	200,000	
		$350,000
The remainder is - - - - - - - -		$563,000

Which divided amongst the seventeen tax-payers, will give to each $33,117 61.

After the deductions are made of the personal property which may be carried out of the town at the death of its owners, the eight Belmont tax-payers, will still receive upon a division of the remaining valuation, each the sum of $7,311 76 more than the seventeen tax-payers of the old town will receive upon a like division of the remaining valuation.

If the real estate only in each portion of the town be considered, the following result will appear:—

The valuation of the real estate of the eight tax-payers in Belmont, is $253,700, which equally divided amongst the eight persons will give to each, $31,712 50.

The valuation of the real estate of the seventeen tax-payers in the old town is $262,000, which equally divided amongst the seventeen persons, will give to each $15,411 80.

These results may be thus summed up:—

1st. Of the 25 highest tax-payers in the whole town, seventeen tax-payers in the old town pay only $1,115 80 more tax than half their number in the Belmont district of Watertown.

2d. The eight tax-payers in Belmont have an average valuation of $39,256 60 more than half their number in the old town.

3d. If there be deducted on both sides of the line of division, the largest valuation of personal property in the hands of any one tax-payer, the eight persons in Belmont will still have an average valuation of $7,344 76 more than twice their number in the old town.

4th. If only the real estate be considered, each of the eight tax-payers in Belmont will have an average valuation of $15,411 80 more than twice their number in the old town.

5th. Eight tax-payers in Belmont hold 40.5 per cent. of the whole valuation, in the proposed new town, and 60 per cent. of that part of the valuation taken from Watertown.

To erect this town will therefore be by arithmetical demonstration to erect a little community of rich men, at the expense of their neighbors.

III.

Such is the great injury which will be done to Watertown by creating Belmont.

The question to be answered by the committee is whether the petitioners have succeeded in proving an EXIGENCY for the creation of Belmont, by the division of three other towns.

The burden of proof being on the petitioners, they have attempted to meet it by raking and scraping up every cause of complaint, plausible or imaginary, which has occurred in Watertown for the last twelve years.

But the question is not merely whether causes of complaint exist, but also, whether, supposing it to be proved that such causes do exist, they amount to *such an exigency* as will justify the committee in reporting a bill to create Belmont.

This exigency must be proved to exist as to each town, and not merely as to one or even two of the towns to be affected.

If the necessities of these petitioners who belong to West Cambridge—if the "*grievances*" suffered by them are sufficient to justify a division of West Cambridge, but yet a town cannot properly be made out of West Cambridge territory alone, a bill ought not to be reported to divide Watertown unless an exigency be equally proved to exist for the division of Watertown.

Watertown ought not to be mutilated for the benefit of West Cambridge malcontents.

West Cambridge ought not to be mutilated for the benefit of Watertown speculators.

Even .67 of a square mile ought not to be taken from the territory of Waltham, *especially in the face of its remonstrance*, merely to make the town of Belmont as symmetrical as its name is musical, unless an exigency be proved to exist for this division of Waltham.

The committee in order to determine what amounts to an exigency, will resort to the past legislation of the State, as to which the following propositions are submitted.

The exigency which in former years has been deemed sufficient to justify the incorporation of a new town, created by the division of one or more old towns, is either

1st. Where there was a distinct isolation of the community seeking to be incorporated ; or

2d. Where it existed as a town *de facto*, possessing every element of a separate town except legal existence.

The question as to the policy of incorporating Belmont, so far as its area is concerned, is whether a very small town shall be made,

having a surface of only 3,680 acres, principally out of two other very small old towns, each but a very little larger than the town it is proposed to create.

With respect to *population*, the question is whether a new town with so small a population as that of Belmont shall be made, having according to the census of the petitioners only 1101 persons, but according to the more recent census of Mr. Crafts, having only 939 persons.*

1st. The policy of the State in the creation of towns of small area.

Of 331 towns in Massachusetts, the following are the only ones, the area of which is *now* smaller than Watertown is with its present surface or than Belmont seeks to be.

	Acres.	Incorporated.
Provincetown,	330.75	1727
Winthrop,	———	1852
Nahant,	———	1852
Hull,	1246.	1611
Chelsea,	1161.50	1738
Rockport,	1835.50	1840
Marblehead,	2049.50	1619
Somerville,	2233.375	1842
Brighton,	2775.00	1809
Melrose,	2815.7-12	1850
Stoneham,	2888.1-3	1725
Winchester,	3555.75	1850
Clinton,	3727.	1850

* The petitioners say they take from Watertown, 625 persons.
Mr. Crafts finds only 552
Difference, . . . 73
To this should be added . . . 89 transient foreigners.
Making . . . . 162 the number to be deducted from 1101 stated to be the total population of Belmont. This deduction being made, the total population will be 939 persons.

Of these thirteen towns only eight were incorporated *since* 1800. Of these eight, seven were incorporated within twenty-five years past, or since Railroads have exerted an influence upon the location of population.

It is evident, therefore, that the Legislature has not in times past incorporated many towns of small area. Even some of those above named, were once larger than they are now.

The incorporation of five of these towns, viz: Provincetown, Winthrop, Nahant, Marblehead, and Hull, is clearly accounted for by their situation. Each is at the extremity of a peninsula. The same reason which in the 17th century rendered it wise to create Hull and Marblehead, and in the 18th century to create Provincetown, rendered it equally wise in the 19th century to create Nahant and Winthrop.

These facts develope one rule of policy, viz: a town is always created when there exists a well *defined isolation*; not a *fanciful* isolation like that claimed for Belmont, but one determined by distinct boundaries.

The same cause created Stoneham and Brighton. The former was settled in a comparative wilderness, and the latter at a considerable distance from Cambridge of which it formed a part.

Whether or not any such isolation exists in regard to Belmont, will readily be determined in the negative by looking at the map of that town, or even at that part of it which now forms a portion of Watertown.

The only pretence of such an isolation is to be found in Meeting House Hill, the height of which does not prevent *five* children from going over it every day to attend the High School in the village. There is no other isolating boundary to be found on the lines of the new town. The hill hardly amounts to an inconvenience; it certainly is not such an obstacle to travel upon the very excellent road that runs over it, as to require a division of the town. It is the most commanding and beautiful site for private dwelling houses in the vicinity of Boston.

Of the remaining five towns incorporated since 1800, every one was incorporated since 1839; that is to say, since railroads influenced the location of population.

The policy which dictated the creation of these five towns is that to which the Committee should look in determining this question.

Each one of these five towns was already existing as a town of size and importance when it was incorporated.

ROCKPORT—Incorporated in 1840; had a bank, 4 churches, a factory, making annually 1,300,000 yards of cotton duck; a cordage factory, several stores, and a population of 2,650.

SOMERVILLE—Incorporated in 1842; had extensive bleaching and dye works, and in 1850 a population of 3,510.

MELROSE—Incorporated in 1850; had a population of 1260, and in 1855, a village of 650 inhabitants and 4 churches.

WINCHESTER—Incorporated in 1850; had a population of 1353.

CLINTON—Incorporated in 1852; was already a large manufacturing town, having a large water power on the Nashua river, and the Lancaster Mills, making 500,000 pieces of gingham annually.

THERE IS NOTHING OF THIS KIND IN THE WHOLE OF BELMONT.

There is no business center nor anything approximating to such, in the whole proposed town.

There is a cluster of houses about a railroad station, BY FAR THE GREATER PART OF WHICH ARE ON THE WEST CAMBRIDGE SIDE OF THE LINE. Not more than eight are on the Watertown side. A glance at the map will show this. A view of the town will show it as well.

There is one little store, such as is usually found in a railroad station; one unfinished little church; two post-offices, one at *Mount Auburn Station*, for Cambridge people, and the other at Wellington Hill.

There are *no shops where mechanics work*, no house of public entertainment, out of the 170 legal voters, only *fifteen* are

mechanics; upon the entire area there are not more than three or four mechanic's shops, and these have been there many years.

There is nothing which makes a town except people and houses, and these for the most part are scattered over four square miles of territory.

What sort of a town is this to set up for itself?

Town lines cannot alter business relations; Watertown millers must still grind West Cambridge corn. They have no water power in Belmont, nor ever can have.

Waverly people and Belmont people must still purchase their supplies in Watertown, West Cambridge, or Boston, till Belmont gets a village.

The mere act of incorporation cannot create these things.

A town on paper, with well defined lines and a symmetrical outline, cannot create them.

2d. The policy of the State, in the incorporation of towns of small area.

Of 331 towns and cities in Massachusetts—

78	were incorporated	before	- - -	1700
193	" "	"	- - -	1800
60	" "	since	- - -	1800
331				

Sixty towns only, of all sizes, have been incorporated during this century, and of these sixty towns, twenty-eight were incorporated since 1830.

There are eighty-three towns in Massachusetts with a population smaller than that of Belmont, supposing it to contain 1101 persons, which it does not.

Of these 83 towns—

7	were incorporated	before	- - -	1700
60	" "	"	- - -	1800
16	" "	since	- - -	1800
83				

Of those [illegible]—

7	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]
16	"	"	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]

It therefore [illegible] [illegible] as small as [illegible] [illegible]

It is [illegible] [illegible] 17th or 18th [illegible] [illegible] One rule [illegible] [illegible] ation—another [illegible]

No rule for [illegible] from any [illegible]

The [illegible] with a [illegible] the expediency [illegible] small as that of B[illegible]—[illegible] persons, and [illegible]

Even should it [illegible] harm will be [illegible] of its population [illegible] or in accordance [illegible] rate so small a town as [illegible]

It is well known that [illegible] into the State, they [illegible] of population.

Settlements have [illegible] tions, and sometimes [illegible] settlements as the [illegible]

All there is [illegible] way.

Therefore, the question would seem properly to be, what policy has influenced the legislation of Massachusetts in the incorporation of towns of small population, since the introduction of railroads.

The *same policy ought to influence* the committee in their decision upon this application.

Railroads have been "*institutions*" in the State not more than fifteen or twenty years. To avoid cavil, the small towns incorporated in Massachusetts, during this century, are divided into those created within *twenty-seven* years past, and those created prior to that time.

What policy, then, guided the Legislature in the creation of the seven towns of a population smaller than Belmont, incorporated within the last twenty-seven years?

They are the following:

	Pop.	County.	Incor.
Erving,	471	Franklin,	1838
North Chelsea,	793	Suffolk,	1846
Monterey,	823	Berkshire,	1847
Marion,	969	Plymouth,	1852
Winthrop,	366	Suffolk,	1852
Nahant,	270	Essex,	1853
North Reading,	1050	Middlesex,	1853

As a preliminary remark, it should be noticed that the incorporation of this town, where the almost avowed object is speculation, calls for the exercise of peculiar watchfulness on the part of the committee, because around many Railroad Stations, houses have been built in which persons reside who have little connection with the country beyond their residence in it. They transact their business in the city, where they spend much the greater part of the day. Not only their business relations, but their social relations are in Boston. And it is a subject for grave consideration, whether settlements thus constituted ought to be incorporated into towns, principally because they who own most of the adjacent land could sell it to more advantage under such circumstances.

Of the seven towns named above, three, viz: Nahant, North Chelsea and Winthrop, were incorporated from causes peculiar to themselves, and which do not exist in regard to Belmont.

Each one of the other four towns was an actually existing town when incorporated. Each had a distinct village, which no search was required to discover. As in the case of Newton, which is one town, with five villages. Each was a town *de facto*, imperatively requiring to be made a town *de jure*.

Erving had a saw-mill, a woollen factory, a tannery and water power on Miller's river.

Monterey had a cotton and woollen factory.

Marion was a whaling village.

North Reading had five churches.

The same policy was regarded in the incorporation of other towns of larger population than Belmont, such as Georgetown, Groveland, Rockport, Agawam, Ashland, Melrose, Westford, South Scituate and Clinton. Each one of these was incorporated within twenty-seven years past, had a population somewhat larger than the alleged population of Belmont, and was a town *de facto* at the time of its incorporation.

Further proof of this policy may be found in reports made to the Legislature by former Committees, references to some of which are here given.

West Newton, House Document, 1811, *No.* 22.

Unionville, subsequently Ashland, House Document, 1816, *No.* 45.

North Chelsea, House Document, 1816, *No.* 35. In this report the Committee say, "The Committee are opposed to the division of small towns, without urgent cause."

West Roxbury, Senate Document, 1851, *No.* 82. The Committee say, "Your Committee always feel reluctant to disturb old and well established town lines, without good and sufficient reasons."

North Andover, Senate Document, 1855, *No.* 71. The Committee say, "The Legislature should be cautious and slow in increasing the number of towns in the Commonwealth, unless an exigency actually exists."

Chapin, Senate Document, 1855, *No.* 101.

Danvers, Senate Document, 1855, *No.* 129. The Committee say, "The policy of the Legislature is to divide large towns, in order better to secure the objects of town government."

Cushman, Senate Document, 1856, *No.* 103.

From this review of the policy of the Commonwealth it appears:—

That former Legislatures have respected town lines, as an institution not to be lightly or rashly disturbed. Their action has always been based upon an enlightened conservatism, yet town lines have been changed when good cause for the change was proved to exist.

The causes deemed sufficient, have been a peculiarity of local situation, amounting to a practical isolation, or else the town seeking to be incorporated was an actually existing town at the time of its incorporation.

The policy is the same in all parts of the State. There is no special cause inducing one course in reference to *suburban* towns and another as to those more inland. When an *exigency* exists, and is *proved*, not merely *asserted* to exist; when it is a *real* and not merely a *fancied* exigency; when a town is actually formed and not merely when it is likely to be formed at some future, but indefinitely remote period, the petition is granted, and the new town created, whether suburban or inland.

The Legislature never yet have granted, and it is to be hoped that many years will pass before they will think of granting an act to incorporate a new town merely for the purpose of inducing

persons to leave the city for the country, or to leave an old town for a new one, or to INCREASE THE VALUE OF LAND owned by the petitioners, or for any other merely speculative purpose.

Before considering the case which the petitioners have sought to make upon the evidence produced, there are three preliminary points deserving consideration.

1st. If this Committee deem itself bound to be guided in any degree by the past legislation of Massachusetts, the three-fold rejection which this petition has received, is an important element for their consideration.

Because such repeated rejections are so many legislative declarations, that to grant the prayer of the petition would not accord with the established policy of the State.

This speculation was not such an one as the Legislature was willing to aid.

This was not so strong a case as to render it expedient to disturb old and well established town lines.

If the petition succeed, the opposition of the remonstrants must cease of necessity.

If the petition fail, the petitioners may renew it whenever their case becomes stronger.

2d. Although it has been represented that a very general, a very earnest, and a unanimous desire exists amongst the people of the proposed new town for a separate incorporation, yet the proof in the case does not support the assertion.

If any bad feeling exists in reference to the subject, it is all on one side. The inhabitants of the old town entertain none but the kindest feelings towards those who seek to separate from them.

An important part of the petitioner's case, is the general desire of the people for a division. The petitioners allege the existence of this desire, and are bound to prove it.

They have attempted to do this by loose and vague testimony, which at best is but the expression on the part of three or four witnesses — themselves petitioners — of their opinion as to the existence of this desire.

If an inhabitant in the district of Watertown proposed to be separated, is indifferent as to whether or not the separation is effected, it is just as good for the remonstants as open opposition.

He who is indifferent does not desire to be separated, because if he desired to be separated he would not be indifferent.

In 1854, there were 1005 inhabitants in the proposed new town, and 126 petitioners, or 12½ per cent. of the population.

In 1857, there are said to be 1101 inhabitants and 130 petitioners, or 11.8 per cent. of the population.

Therefore in three years, they have rather fallen off than gained in the number of petitioners.

They say they have 170 legal voters, which would make one voter represent 6.4 persons, a rather unusual rate, especially in small towns, where one voter generally represents 4 persons.

Out of the whole number of voters, *forty* or 23½ per cent. do not petition.

This deficiency does not indicate a very remarkable unanimity. It is not such a fact as would tend to prove a unanimous desire for the division.

It may be safely inferred that these forty voters are at least indifferent, and the petitioners therefore fail in their proof so far as these forty are concerned.

Amongst these forty voters will be found the *largest tax-payer* in the town, from whose magnificent country-seat the new town derives its name.

This gentleman declined to take any active part in this controversy, but for three successive years he has expressed in writing his desire to remain where he is, and the Committee have the written testimony in their hands.

Certainly the judgment of this gentleman as to the expediency

of the proposed change, ought to weigh *at least* as much as that of his hired Irishmen, two of whom are signers on the petition.

A widow lady who pays a tax of $201, has expressed in writing the same desire. The Committee have also in their possession written evidence of this fact. Though not a voter, certainly her desire should have some weight.

Were it deemed as proper to give names in print as freely as they were mentioned before the Committee, the forty persons not petitioners would be found to be some of the worthiest, most respectable and soundest men in the town; some residing in Waverly village, and others in different parts of the Belmont district.

The Waverly Company itself does not petition, and yet it pays a tax of $192. The indifference of this Company presses heavily on the projectors of this scheme—for the Company was created for the purpose of building a village. It hopes *to make money by selling its land.* If separation were advantageous it would not be indifferent.

But it is obvious that to many of the petitioners the separation can be of no practical advantage.

What possible advantage can it be to any person who lives on Belmont street? Every such person will be just as far from the new centre at Wellington Hill as he is now from the Town House in the village of Watertown. A mere glance at the map will show this to be true.

Why then did these persons sign the petition?

There is an old story of a man who obtained a large number of signers to a petition to have the chief justice hanged.

As in that case so in this.

Some persons signed because others did so.

Some signed merely to oblige their neighbors.

Some signed because they are indifferent. They would have signed a remonstrance just as readily had it been first presented.

Some sign because they do not believe the prayer of the petition will be granted.

Some sign under a misapprehension of the effect to be produced.

Dr. Howes testified before the Committee that in his opinion the half of his lot of land which the new line puts into Belmont, would be taxed as much as the whole lot is now taxed in Watertown—because the expense of starting a new town required high taxation.

Some of the petitioners might have declined to sign, had they viewed the matter in this aspect of it.

The omission of forty voters out of 170 is therefore a serious falling off from this alleged general desire for separation.

3d. With the petition may be considered the remonstrances against it.

There is a municipal remonstrance, made at a town meeting specially convened for the purpose and which was adopted without a dissentient vote.

There is an individual remonstrance signed by 310 legal voters representing according to the ratio in Watertown, 2910 out of 3006 inhabitants left in the old town.

The facility with which witnesses were obtained—the willingness with which day after day and night after night they left their immediate affairs to testify before the Committee, shows the energy and heartiness and sincerity of the opposition.

Had half the exertion made to obtain petitioners, been employed to obtain remonstrants, probably the name of every legal voter who could write would have been found on the remonstrance.

IV.

The petitioners have altogether failed to show any *exigency* requiring the incorporation of Belmont.

The alleged "*grievances*" the combination of which is supposed to amount to such an exigency are four in number, viz:

1st. A sort of ostracism by which the inhabitants of the District are excluded from the town offices.

2d. The want of good roads, and the inability to obtain them without the concurrent action of three towns.

3d. A want of sufficient school accommodations, and an unwillingness on the part of the town to provide them.

4th. An alleged depreciation in the value of real estate as a consequence of the three preceding "*grievances.*"

1st. With respect to the first of these alleged grievances, the testimony of Mr. Ingraham, the Town Clerk, who produced the town records, shows that it is a mere fancy.

The town has always chosen, annually, three Selectmen, three Assessors, and three Overseers of the Poor, who are also Highway Surveyors.

The town records show that the inhabitants of the Belmont district of Watertown have had of these officers as follows:

In 12 years	12 Selectmen out of	36
10 "	8 Assessors out of	30
12 "	12 Overseers of the Poor out of	36

Its population of 552 would entitle it to only 15.5 per cent. of these officers. Yet it has had 33⅓ per cent. of Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor, and 26.6 per cent. of Assessors.

If during these twelve years it never asked for more roads, or more school accommodations, the town had every reason to believe that nothing more was needed there.

2d. The grievances as to roads.

The testimony upon this point was very general and very vague—much of it drawn out by leading questions of the most pointed character. Much of it was given under evident bias of which two instances may suffice as a specimen, viz: One gentle-

man while testifying, said that "Watertown ought to be sunk;" —and another lost no opportunity of assigning a bad motive to every measure adopted by the town in favor of his section of it.

The roads were admitted by all the witnesses for the petitioners to be in good order.

Only the following causes for specific complaint were named, viz:

a A culvert on Common Street was broken in 17th Feb., 1855, and not mended till June.

The desire was to show a wilful neglect—but the surveyor of highways proved that the culvert was broken in by a great freshet—mended temporarily within a week so that teams could pass safely over it; and in June, when it was proper to do so, mended thoroughly with new foundations. It never broke before and has never broken since.

b. One witness said that Common Street was not dug out this winter for a fortnight after the snow.

But the surveyor of highways testified that it was cleared out by himself three or four times a week, from the day the snow fell.

c. Mr. Hittinger had to pay $200 for widening a part of School street, which the town should have done for him. But this was more than three years since, and the surveyor of highways for that year testified that Mr. Hittinger *would not wait for the town to do it.* Besides he has never requested the town to re-imburse him.

d. The town being required to straighten Common Street, refused to do it. The County Commissioners compelled them to do it. *This* was no less than *eleven years ago.*

e. One witness desired a road from Grove street to Cushing street. The Selectmen recommended $300 to be granted towards building it, not deeming the road of sufficient public necessity to justify a larger public expenditure; yet the town would not grant even that sum.

But then, the rejection of the recommendation was made on motion of a Belmont man, in the absence of the person desiring the road, *and the town at its recent meeting, March 9, upon a proper representation of the case, granted $500 to build it.*

These are the only specific causes of complaint which the petitioners, with all their exertions, were able to bring against the town, in the matter of roads. It would be inexcusable to notice them in this manner, were it not that they demonstrate the difficulty which the petitioners experience in their endeavors to show an exigency for the division. The "vigor of the bow" does by no means correspond with the "venom of the shaft."

The principal "*grievance*," however, in this respect is, that roads are needed, to build or mend which, requires the concurrent action of the three towns, out of which Belmont is to be created.

The only road specified, requiring the action of more than one town, is the "Concord turnpike," all of which is in West Cambridge, except 1500 feet, which are in Watertown.

Not a single witness named any road which was required by the new town.

One witness thought that it would be a public benefit to have School street continued to the Concord turnpike, but the whole of it would lie in Watertown if made, and no person ever applied to the town to have it built.

3d. A want of sufficient school accommodations and an unwillingness on the part of the town to provide them.

This alleged "*grievance*" has been insisted upon to the Committee, with a pertinacity remarkably disproportioned to the proof.

Great stress was laid upon it in the Senate of 1856, and the entire misapprehension of the true state of the case on the part of the Senate was probably one reason why the bill to incorporate Belmont, succeeded in that branch of the legislature.

The attempt has this year been not only to impress the Committee that more schools are needed, but that Watertown is indisposed to furnish them.

The position taken by the remonstrants, and which the history of the action of the town for the past four years will prove to be true, is this:—

Watertown has done all that has been asked of it: and it is now as ready and willing, as it is able, to do all that can reasonably be required of it in regard to public schools, for every part of its population.

The subject is so important in itself, and a right comprehension of it will so demonstrate the entire absence of an exigency requiring a division, that the history of the schools will be somewhat minute.

There are at present in Watertown five school houses—four finished and one nearly completed.

In addition to these, one has been contracted for, the money ($3,500) granted, and the land purchased and paid for.

By recurring to the map the location will be readily seen.

The mark A is on the site of that last above named, which is called the Beach Street School House.

C is the old school house for the west school division of the town. It is soon to be displaced by that marked B, which is called the Howard Street School House.

D is the School House for the village or centre school division.

E is the High School House.

F is the East School House.

The High School House.

Rev. Sts. c. 23, § 5, provide that a town containing 500 families shall keep a school for all the inhabitants.

The town clerk testified that in 1853 when the high school was established, there were 593 families in the town.

Therefore the high school was built because it was required by law, and not to gratify a desire to expend money unnecessarily because people living in the outskirts had to pay.

No objection has been made to the cost of it.

As a high school is intended for *all* the inhabitants, its location should be in the centre of population, which Mr. Crafts thinks is at the point marked on the map G. To accommodate that part of the population residing in Belmont it was placed a quarter of a mile to the eastward of that centre.

Every desire specially to accommodate the inhabitants of that part of the town was manifested in the location of this school house.

The convenience of the inhabitants of the village was disregarded in favor of those living in the Belmont district.

The plausible objection is, that the petitioners are taxed for a school which circumstances prevent them from using.

They say that they are so far off that they cannot avail themselves of its advantages.

Meeting House Hill, for this purpose is magnified into a *mountain range.* It is said to form an impassable barrier, cutting them of from the high school.

The answer to this objection is, that although it would be easier to reach the school house if the hill were not there—yet the *school house is used notwithstanding the hill.*

It was in testimony that out of the 90 school children in the Belmont district, *six* attend the high school. *Five* out of the six reside on Common street which passes over the hill, and two of the six are children of petitioners.

Divide the town as petitioners desire, and these six children will be deprived of the great advantage which they now enjoy, of attending a high school of excellent character. Four out of the six are children of parents who *do not petition*, and of whom it can therefore be said that they do not desire the division.

But the following statements from authentic sources, show that distance is no obstacle to the use of this school.

In April, 1854, the admissions into the high school, were as follows :—

 1781010

The "Middle District" is the village and it had 321 scholars. Of these, 14 or 4.36 per cent. were admitted into the High School.

The "West District" is all the west part of the town. It had 106 scholars. Of these, 8 or 7.54 per cent. were admitted into the High School.

The "East District" includes the Belmont part of the town, and the portion near Mount Auburn. It had 117 scholars. Of these, 11 or 9.4 per cent. were admitted into the High School.

From the School Committee's Report of 1855–6, it appears that:—

The Middle District Grammar schools had 126 scholars, of whom 15 or 11.9 per cent. were promoted into the High School.

The West District Grammar School had 50 scholars, of whom 7 or 14 per cent. were promoted into the High School.

The East District Grammar School had 60 scholars, of whom 12 or 20 per cent. were promoted into the High School.

In 1855, the average attendance in this school was as follows:

Middle District,	31, or	9.65	per cent. on	321 scholars.
West District,	12, or	11.32	" "	106 "
East District,	21, or	17.94	" "	117 "

In 1856, the average attendance was as follows:

Middle District,	22, or	4.53	per cent. on	220 scholars.
West District,	9, or	7.20	" "	125 "
East District,	17, or	10.82	" "	157 "

These statements show that a greater proportion of scholars are admitted, and there is a greater attendance in the school from the very section of the town in which Belmont is placed, than from either of the other sections.

The reason may be (it is offered only as a suggestion) that when the weather is bad children near the school stay at home. It is too near to ride and too far to walk. They who reside at a distance usually ride every day.

The argument for a division of this town, so far as it is based upon the inconvenient distance of the High School, proves altogether too much.

For create Belmont, and those persons now residing on Belmont Street will be as far from the new centre, at Wellington Hill, as they now are from the High School.

Thus there must be another division or else no High School.

But the children of this District will gain nothing in this respect if the division be made.

For the 90 school children now there will leave a town which has a High School for one that has none, and which will not be obliged to maintain one.

In 1851, the population was said to be 1005. In 1857 it is said to be 1101. A gain in three years of 96, or not quite ten per cent. in three years. At this rate it will take them *thirty years* to grow to the capacity of a High school.

It is very improbable that with all their new buildings to erect, and the other causes of expense incident to a new town, they will be induced to establish a High School before they are obliged to do so.

Temporary School at Waverly.

The facts attending the establishment of this temporary school are as follows:—

1. The first information given to the town that a school was needed in Waverly, is contained in the printed report of the School Committee of 1854–5, presented to the town at its annual meeting, in March, 1855, in which the Committee say:—

"There are at Waverly village, 13 children between five and fifteen, which number will without doubt be increased, when some six or eight houses now being built, shall be occupied. Your Committee are not prepared to make a definite recommendation, before it is apparent where increased room will be most needed; but additional accommodation should be made, when some practicable plan can be hit upon to meet the exigency."—p. 8.

2. The next action in reference to this school is a petition from Messrs. Collins & Fillebrown, residents in Waverly, dated Nov. 1, 1855, and addressed to the School Committee, asking to have a school there, and the reply of Mr. Crafts, secretary of the School Committee, dated Nov. 6, 1855, communicating the denial of this request, for four specified reasons, viz:—

The want of funds.

The location of the school was at the extreme border of the town, and once established there it could not be removed.

There did not appear to be an extreme necessity for the school.

The whole matter could be better arranged by the town at its annual meeting in the following March.

3. The next proceeding was the establishment of a school at Waverly, commencing Jan. 14th, 1856, to continue to the end of the current school year, viz: March 1st, 1856.

The reasons for this change of determination on the part of the School Committee, are set forth in their printed report, as follows:—

"The Committee are happy to state that their decisions have in most cases been harmonious, the question of establishing a school at Waverly [illegible] more contact of sentiment than any other, and upon this there is still a [illegible] of opinion."

"They would much rather have postponed all action on the subject, until the March meeting, *but circumstances pressed*, a majority of their number [illegible] and established the school, Jan. 12, 1856, to continue to the end of the current school year."

"The room for the school, and [illegible], are furnished free, while the expense of fitting up, fuel and teacher, is incurred by the town. The whole expense will be about [illegible]. Whether this shall become a permanent establishment, is a question for the consideration of the town, and the action of future Committees."

"The school is under the management of Mrs. [illegible], a teacher of [illegible] abilities, the town has had the benefit in times past, and who the Committee [illegible] will be able to render a good account of her stewardship. There are twenty scholars [illegible]."

4. The next fact connected with this school is that it was established in the fall of 1856, and now exists. There are seventeen scholars, and the teacher has the usual salary of $225 per annum.

5. Concerning this school, Mr. Hamlin, a resident of Waverly, formerly a petitioner for division, who has one child, a boy of thirteen years old, attending it, testified that the school of 1856, "*was very good indeed.*" Of the present school he said that "*it was pretty good,*" the cause of such qualified commendation probably being the fact that his daughter is the teacher. He testified also that the people in Waverly "*were and are satisfied with the school.*"

This completes the history of the Waverly school. It is relied upon with great confidence, as proving that the town has shown an earnest and sincere desire to deal liberally and fairly with the inhabitants of that section of it.

When the persons who are immediately interested in the school, are themselves satisfied with what was done, it is not for other persons to impeach the motives and decry the action of the town or the Committee.

Yet this has been done. Mr. Meade, one of the most active petitioners, asserted that this school was established just before the petition for division was presented to the Legislature of 1856, and discontinued just after the petition failed.

The intention of this testimony was to impress the Committee with the belief that the school was established on account of the petition for division, with the purpose of influencing the Committee and the Legislature of 1856, in their decision on the application. That nothing but the pressure of the petition for division, and the danger of its success, has produced at Waverly any school accommodations at all.

This charge was industriously and to some extent successfully made during the session of 1856. An attempt of the same nature will in all probability be made this year.

The charge is not based on direct evidence; it is merely an inference from certain facts, and appears to be argued out thus:—

The petitioners say to the town: "You were asked through your School Committee to establish a school for thirteen children

at Waverly, in November, 1855, and you refused to do so for four assigned reasons, each of which your subsequent action has proved to be false.

"Your first reason was the want of funds: but if you had no funds in November, you had no more, but rather less in January.

"Your second reason was the location of the desired school: but then it was in the same place in January as it would have been, had it been established in November.

"Your third reason was, that extreme necessity for the school did not appear; but then there was no more necessity in January than there was in November.

"Your fourth reason was that the matter could be better arranged at the town meeting in March; but if this was a good reason in November, it was a still better one in January."

Having thus disposed of the assigned reasons, the petitioners seek for what they suppose to be the true ones.

They find in the report of the School Committee that the school was established because "*circumstances pressed.*" Thence they argue that the circumstances which pressed were the petition for division; the consciousness that the town had failed in this school matter generally; the danger of the petitioners' success if the Legislature or the Committee could not be induced to believe that the town had not been remiss.

The answers to this theory are very cogent.

1st. The reasons given by the Committee for not establishing a school at Waverly, as asked for by Messrs. Collins and Fillebrown, in November, 1855, apply only to a *permanent* school, which these gentleman requested. They do not apply to the *temporary* school, requested in December, and established in January, 1856.

2d. The extreme necessity which did not appear in November, was made manifest in January, by the unusual severity of the winter.

3d. Even to establish this *temporary* school, the Committee were compelled to draw the small sum required to maintain it, out of the general contingent fund. It is more than doubtful if they had any right to do this. It is certainly true that they had no funds with which to establish a *permanent* school, the whole town and State grant having been appropriated for the other schools, before any request was made for that at Waverly.

4th. More persons requested the school in January than in November. They urged their claims with greater earnestness. There were twenty-four children, instead of only thirteen. The Committee, like sensible men, yielded to the change of circumstances, instead of obstinately adhering to their first opinion.

Mr. Craft's testified that, "The question of the division of the town was never before the School Committee of 1855–6, in connection with establishing or rejecting a school at Waverly."

Mr. Hamblin testified as follows:—

"A year ago there was a difficulty about schools. There was no school till January, 1856. *There had been an effort made but not in the right direction.* So far as I know the question of establishing a school had never been brought before the town. The requisition had been made to the School Committee. I HAVE FOUND A WILLINGNESS IN THE TOWN TO ACCOMMODATE THE DISTRICT.

"The first petition was signed only by us on Waverly land, and we represented only a small number of scholars. A committee from Waverly, and two in the neighborhood then petitioned.

"The first meeting was called by me *under a misapprehension.* We had been informed that none could be accommodated but Waverly people. Having these additional names made a difference.

"The making of a school at Waverly did not depend upon the personal application of certain individuals. It is not true that some could and others could not obtain a school."

To this charge of a desire to influence the Legislature, it may again be answered, that the absurdity of it is its clearest refutation.

But the following comparison of dates will not only altogether dispose of the charge—but also show the extremity to which the petitioners are driven to secure the success of their application.

The assertion made is that the school at Waverly was established just before the petition for division was presented to the Legislature of 1856, and discontinued just after the petitioners failed.

January 14, 1856. School established at Waverly, to continue to the end of the current school year. *S. C. R. p.* 13.

January 19, 1856 Order of notice on the petition of Jacob Hittinger and others. *Senate Journal of* 1856, *p.* 87.

March 21, 1856. School at Waverly discontinued. *Mr. Craft's testimony.*

April 1, 1856. Leave to withdraw reported on the petition. *House Journal, p.* 640.

April 8, 1856. Motion that bill to incorporate Belmont be substituted for Report. *Senate Journal, (dup. copy) p.* 489.

April 30, 1856. Bill passed by Senate. *Senate Jour. p.* 605.

May 22, 1856. Same bill rejected by the House. *House Journal, p.* 1031.

Thus it appears that this school, alleged to have been established merely for the purpose of influencing the Legislature in their action on the petition for division, *was actually discontinued pending the hearing before the Committee on Towns ! !*

Howard Street School House, marked B on the map.

This school house is designed as a substitute for that marked C, on the map, which will be discontinued.

The facts concerning the erection of this school house, are as follows:

An article was inserted in the warrant, calling the annual Town Meeting of March 10th, 1856, " to see what action the

town would take in relation to the building of a new school house in the West District."

The West District comprehended Waverly.

The article was referred to a committee of three persons, who reported to the town at the adjourned meeting held April 30th, 1856.

This committee state it to be their unanimous opinion, 1st. "That a new school house should be built. 2d. *That no regard should be had to the wants of Waverly.* That a separate school should be provided for their children as has been done during the past winter."

This report was not accepted by the town.

The next action was at the same meeting, April 30, to appoint another committee of nine persons for the purpose of selecting a suitable lot for a new school house in the West District, and report the same, with the price demanded, to the town at a future meeting, with plan, estimates, and cost of building," &c.

The Committee thus appointed April 30th, reported June 24th, '56, *after the adjournment of the Legislature and the signal defeat of these petitioners first before the Committee on Towns, and then before the House of Representatives.*

In their report the Committee say that they caused "a meeting of the legal voters in the West District, including those in Waverly, to be called, and submitted to them the following questions:

"Shall the new school house be located on Myrtle Street, or in its vicinity, or shall it be located in the vicinity of the corner of Howard Street and Main Street?"

"And it was answered by a vote of 21 to 4 to recommend to the School House Committee, that the proposed new school house be located on the corner of Main and Howard Streets."*

* Very few, if any, of the Waverly people attended this meeting.

A *majority* of this Committee recommended that the town should instruct the Selectmen to lay out and appraise one of two lots indicated, and they reported plans and estimates.

A *minority* of the Committee reported that, in their opinion, the lot of land at the corner of Howard and Main Streets, was the most suitable location.

The location recommended by the minority was adopted. The school house is erected, and will probably be occupied in July or August.

It has been openly asserted by persons desiring a division of the town, that the interests of education, at least so far as those persons living at a distance from the village are concerned, are neglected, if not altogether disregarded.

The action of the town in the erection of this school house, proves the assertion to be unfounded.

Two committees, altogether twelve persons, had the subject before them three months.

Every person specially interested was invited to signify where he wished the new school house to be located.

Against the recommendation of ten persons out of twelve, on two committees, *the town selected the location which the people desired.*

The school house was intended for the entire West District, including Bennis' factory and Waverly village.

This action of the town certainly does not indicate a desire to neglect the educational interests of those persons who reside at a distance from the village.

The Beach Street School House.

This school house is to be located at a place marked A on the map.

1st. An article was inserted in the warrant calling a town meeting for Nov. 4th, 1856, in these words, viz.:

"To see if the town will build a school house to accommodate the north part of the town, grant money for the same, or act thereon."

The request or petition to the Selectmen for the insertion of this article in the warrant, was stated by Mr. Meade with characteristic bias while testifying before the Committee, to have been "*got up by outsiders*," meaning by "*outsiders*" persons residing out of the district to be accommodated, and having no special interest in the school.

The only evidence upon this point besides Mr. Meade's, is that of Mr. Hamlin, who testified, — 1st, That the petition was handed to him by a Waverly man, and was signed by no other persons than inhabitants of Waverly. 2d, That the application to the Selectmen was made pursuant to a predetermined plan on the part of the Waverly people. He said, "At the time the school was stopped in March, '56, the School Committee said they had no authority to continue it. *We determined that they should be instructed to establish the school, and we intended to see if the town would build a house. We considered that to be the fair and legitimate course to take. It had never been taken before.*"

2d. The town meeting was holden Nov. 4th, '56, and a committee was appointed, to whom the article concerning the erection of a school house to accommodate the north part of the town, was referred, with instructions to report in four weeks.

3d. The same warrant contained an article in these words, viz.:

"To see if the town will move the school now located on School street,* so as better to accommodate the inhabitants in the east part of the town, grant money for the same, or act thereon."

This article was referred to the same Committee with the same instructions to report in four weeks.

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* Marked on the map F.

From these facts it is apparent that the Town Committee had before them the whole subject of school accommodations for the entire Belmont part of the town, — all that territory which is colored or shaded on the map.

They were required to locate one new school house, and to alter the location of an old one.

They were invested with full powers to recommend whatever in their judgment was advisable, and were under no obligation to consult any person. But they chose to consult the persons specially interested in the arrangement.

The section to be provided for was extensive, although there were only ninety school children on the greater part of it.

There was, therefore, an obvious necessity for dividing the territory into two portions, one for each school house.

Acting under their full powers, the Committee marked off such a portion of the territory as in their judgment would be accommodated by the new school house, and they notified the inhabitants of that portion which included Wellington Hill, to attend a meeting at Waverly village, to consider the location of the new school house.

The inhabitants on the remainder of the territory had no concern in the location of this new school house; they could be interested only in the location of the old school house. They were accordingly notified to attend another meeting, holden on the same evening, in the East School House (F) to consider that subject.

4th. The inhabitants of the designated territory met at Waverly, to consider the location of the new school house. A Committee of three persons was appointed to select a location. Mr. Meade, one of this Committee, could not agree with the other two upon any spot. The Committee reported accordingly, and were discharged.

5th. The Town Committee reported to the town at the expiration of four weeks, viz., Dec. 2d.

Their report designated no location, but they recommended that a new Committee should be appointed to select a location, and another Committee to build the school house, and that $2500 be granted for the purpose.

6th. The money was granted, and is now a part of the town debt. A Locating Committee, consisting of three persons from the Belmont District, was appointed, with instructions to report in a week.

7th. The Locating Committee reported Dec. 9th, selecting the lot at the corner of Beach and North Streets, marked on the map A.

8th. At the town meeting held March 9th, '57, an addition of $1000 was made to the previous grant of $2500. The deed of the land has been delivered, and the money paid. The estimates for the building are completed and the contract signed.

This history of the origin, progress and final settlement of school accommodations for the inhabitants of Waverly, is a perfect answer to the complaints of the people near Wellington Hill, that they cannot obtain sufficient school facilities.

In 1855, Waverly asks for a temporary school and obtains it.

Wellington Hill was *never asked* for a temporary school, and therefore has not obtained one. Can it be reasonably asserted that the town is indisposed to provide such a school until the request has been made and refused?

In the summer of '56, the town being about to build a large and expensive school house for the West District, asks Waverly to indicate its preference as to the location.

Waverly replies, we do not care where it is located, because it cannot be so located as to accommodate us. Then Waverly asks for a school house for itself, and obtains it.

The town being about to build this school house for Waverly, asks Wellington Hill to signify where it desires the Beach Street school house to be placed. It answers as Waverly did with respect to the Howard Street school house, "We do not care where you locate it, for it cannot be so located as to accommodate us." *But unlike Waverly, Wellington Hill does not ask for a school house, and therefore does not obtain it.*

After all the exertion of the town to provide school facilities, it was stated by Mr. Meade, and insisted upon by the counsel for petitioners that the Beach street school house was established in pursuance of a scheme to make Waverly and Wellington Hill quarrel over the location! This *scheme*, to carry out which an expense of $3,500 has been incurred by the town, was defeated, according to the petitioners' theory, because Wellington Hill gracefully yielded, and suffered the school house to be placed where it was best for Waverly!!

In the same manner, and with the same spirit, the motives of the town have been misrepresented in every case.

When a small temporary school is established at Waverly, the petitioners exclaim, "That is to influence the Legislature."

When a request is made for an article to be inserted in the warrant concerning a permanent school, the petitioners exclaim, "That was got up by outsiders."

When a committee is appointed to consider where the permanent school shall be located, then the petitioners say, "That is a scheme to make Wellington Hill and Waverly quarrel over the location."

When the money is granted, and the deed made, then they say, "You have not got your school house yet," intending to insinuate that it will not be built.

And finally when the town has done all that it has been asked to do, both as to schools and roads, and manifested by its action, and proved by testimony its willingness and ability to do all that can be expected of it, the petitioners assert, and their counsel reiterate the assertion, "The town has not the ability to give us what we need, and it has not given us what it could!"

By what right is such an assertion made? Upon what facts can it be founded? How can any person say that the town has not given them what they need, when it has given them all they ever asked for?

Who is to move in such matters if the persons most interested do not chose to move in them?

If the real reason why these petitioners are year after year trying to divide the town, be the want of schools, how does it happen that in three years they have never applied to the town for more school accommodations?

It would cost them nothing to make the attempt. It would be more manly, more reputable to found their petition upon some refusal of the town to comply with their requests, even should the refusal be reasonable, than upon the miserable array of fancied "*grievances*," which form the yearly staple of their case.

The truth is they do not want a school. They are afraid to ask for it, because if granted, their only card in this desperate game would be lost.

East Grammar and Primary Schools, marked on the map F.

The action of the Town Committee in reference to the removal of the school house has been explained.

The circumstances show that the action was judicious.

If it were injudicious the mistake was that of the committee and not of the town.

1. The character of these schools.

Mr. Whiting testified to the committee as follows: "The Primary School is the best in the town. The Grammar School is as good as the Centre School, much better than the one in the West. It is better than the average of those in the neighboring towns."

Mr. Isaac Stone said, "My children have made great progress at that school. I have two there now."

2. The character and condition of the school house.

Mr. Hittinger quoted with much unction the report of the school committee of 1854–5, but could not remember that the difficulties there enumerated have all been removed. He said that he took his three eldest children away because there was water in the cellar, but did not perceive his inconsistency in allowing his youngest child still to attend the school in the same building notwithstanding the water.

The present condition of the house, and the whole cause of complaint are explained by the testimony of Mr. Crafts, viz:

"The condition of the East School House, as represented in the report for 1854–5, was noticed by the committee of 1855–6; and in August of 1855 the house was caused to be better ventilated; the cellar drained as far as possible at the time; the rooms new [illegible] and varnished, and sundry other repairs made. The house is now well ventilated though not after the most approved method.

"The water in the cellar was caused by the stoppage of a drain or culvert by the roadside, north and east of the house, near which stands a large willow tree. The roots of this tree had stopped the refuse matter which flowed into the drain at the [illegible] near it; the water was backed into the cellar through a drain from the school house which communicated therewith.

"Mr. George W. Harrington was called by myself, and under his orders the drain was opened, cleansed, rebuilt, and there has been no [illegible] of water in the cellar since that time.

"There was expended on the East School house in August, 1855, and during that year $128 40, being more than was expended on all the other [illegible] in town."

More money was spent to repair the East school house than to repair all the others in town. The smallness of the sum shows how little repair was required.

3. The location of this School House.

1st. The house was erected during the existence of what is called the "District system." It was not located by the *town*, but by the people of the District it was intended to serve. *Mr. Meade himself was one of the committee appointed to locate it.*

2d. Subsequently, within a few years past, a committee of seven persons, all but one residents of the East District, was appointed by the town *specially* to attend to the school wants of

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the District. Two of them, the late Mr. James Brown and Mr. Moses Stone, *residents of the Belmont District.* They were *specially* instructed to report what further accommodations were needed, *and they never reported.*

3d. A meeting of the inhabitants of that District, excluding those in Waverly and near Wellington Hill, was called, in November last, to consider the expediency of removing the school.

They were invited to say to what place it should be moved.

There were fifty persons present; and a majority of them from the Belmont part of the district, according to the testimony of Mr. Isaac Stone, who was there.

The Belmont people could have designated any place they chose.

They refused to move the School House, and Mr. Josiah Bright, one of the petitioners for the division, and therefore one of the very persons who complained of the want of school accommodation, made the motion not to move it!

The captiousness of these complaints of the petitioners, is shown by their action in regard to this School House.

They complain of a location made by the assistance of one of their own men, the leader of this war upon the town.

They complain of the want of sufficient school accommodations, when two of their very best men, not long since specially deputed to consider that very subject, declared by their inaction that no such accommodations were required.

They complain that the house had water in the cellar some two years since, but contrive to forget that it was thoroughly repaired eighteen months since.

They had the power to designate any spot on the whole of the Belmont part of the town, to which they desired the house to be moved, and they declared that *they preferred to have it remain where it is!*

These facts are a perfect answer to the paper flourish of Mr. Jonas Chenery.

He covers up with paper all the actually existing school houses, but this East School House.

Then the petitioners triumphantly exclaim, "See how they have put all the school houses into one place! What a large comparative area is left unprovided for! See how the Belmont people are neglected by the town!"

The answer to this exhibition is—

a. You were asked if you wanted more schools for this very neglected area, *and two of your own men said "No!"*

b. You were asked to what place you would have the East School House moved; you might have moved it to any place you chose, *and you refused to start it!*

c. Besides, although your paper flourish does cover *three out of four* school houses now erected, you knew well enough when you made your paper flourish, that the town had appropriated $2,500 to build a new school house, for this very area which your paper flourish does not come within a mile of reaching.

It will not do for you to resort to the subterfuge of intending to cover only the houses now built. You desired to impress this Committee with the alleged neglect of the town to provide sufficient school room, and you left out a house which you knew would be built within a year.

Such is the history of the action of Watertown in providing public school accommodations.

The petitioners cannot be deemed to have proved any neglect on the part of the town, in this respect. Still less have they succeeded in proving such a neglect as amounts to an exigency calling for a division of the town.

There are according to the testimony of Mr. Crafts, who took an accurate census, only ninety school children in the whole of the Belmont part of the town, requiring *any* school accommodations.

Of these ninety children, seventy-one are registered in the public schools, and actually attend them.

The remaining nineteen do not avail themselves of the means of public instruction.

Does it follow that they are deprived of the opportunity by the neglect of the town?

Some persons prefer private to public schools.

Of all the children in that part of the the town, 80 per cent. do use the public schools.

The remaining 20 per cent. do not use them, and this is but a small per centage. It is usually the case that more than this proportion prefer to use *private* means of education.

The names of fourteen out of these nineteen children were stated in evidence. On Belmont street, within three-fourths of a mile of the East School House, lives a gentleman whose two children do not use that school.

Within gun-shot lives another gentleman who does not send his one child there.

Within one quarter of a mile, lives Mr. Hittenger, who does not send three of his children there.

These persons are not prevented by distance from using this school. Nor are they prevented by the poor character of the school, for it is the best in town. Nor by the character of the house—for it has been thoroughly repaired, and though not of modern construction, is good enough.

These gentlemen, and undoubtedly other parents of the nineteen, prefer private means of education.

Of the 71 who do use the public schools, 6 go to the High School, 17 go the Waverly school—leaving 48 who attend the East Grammar and Primary Schools.

Do not these facts prove it to be untrue that any child is de-

prived of his schooling because the school accommodations are insufficient?

But concede, *for the sake of the argument only*, that every thing claimed by the petitioners is true regarding these accommodations.

Is the deficiency, even then, sufficient to amount to an *exigency* for the division?

Should not the petitioners prove a *denial of right* before they can be considered as having established their case?

Would even one refusal of a school demanded amount to such denial?

It will be time enough to answer that question when the request has been made and refused.

It will be time enough to say that an exigency for dividing this town has arisen; when persons desiring schools have asked for them and have been refused:

When the town has manifested a *disinclination to do its duty* instead of the most liberal and anxious desire to perform it;

When a committee is satisfied, which this committee cannot be, upon any evidence produced to them; that the children of the Belmont part of the town suffer from a neglect which the town is unable and unwilling, and determined not to repair.

Upon this part of the case it clearly appears,

That no more school accommodations are really needed by the Belmont portion of Watertown. This position is abundantly supported by the fact that *never during the three years in* which the petition has been pending, have the Wellington Hill people asked the town to provide them.

If it be true that more such accommodations are required, the town is perfectly willing and ready to provide them. This is proved by the action of the town in providing additional facilities for Waverly as soon as they were requested. If Wellington

Hill had taken the same course, who shall venture to assert that they also would not have succeeded?

In no case can the *mere want* of proper school accommodations form an element of an exigency for the division of a town, till that want be proved to exist, by the inability or refusal of the town to provide them after proper application. A position which cannot be maintained by any action of Watertown.

4th. The last in this catalogue of "*grievances*," is

An alleged depreciation in the value of real estate, as a consequence of the other "*grievances*."

This depreciation is alleged to have been caused by the want of schools and roads. It is said to be *absolute* and *relative*.

That is to say: Real estate in the Belmont part of Watertown, is worth less now than when it was purchased some years ago.

Real estate in the other localities has risen in value, while that in this locality has remained stationary at the best.

Only two witnesses for the petitioners, Mr. Meade and Mr. Hittinger, testified on this point.

Like all the other testimony of the petitioners, it was very general, and amounted to nothing more than opinion.

As rendered it is capable of being applied to every foot of land in the whole Belmont part of Watertown.

Such testimony, it will be seen, by recurring to the map, cannot be true of the whole territory which is about equally divided by the line of Washington Street, from which it slopes both north towards the Concord turnpike, and south towards Belmont Street.

All the land to which any such testimony can be applicable, must lie north of Washington Street. No land in any other part of that district has been offered for sale or is in the market.

The only evidence as to absolute depreciation was that of Mr.

Meade, who testified that *three or four years since* he bought thirteen acres of land for $300 per acre, and that he cannot get so much for it now, because there are no schools near it, *and no railroad accommodations.*

This testimony does not prove that Mr. Meade's land has fallen in value, for he did not say that he had tried to sell it, or that it was in the market, nor did he attempt to show how much it is now worth.

But if it be true that this land has actually fallen in value, of the *two* co-operating causes assigned by Mr. Meade, it is clear that the want of schools can have had no such effect, because there were *no schools there when he bought the land!*

The action of the Fitchburg railroad is the evident cause producing such a fall in value, if it has really taken place, 1st, In the general disregard manifested by the corporation of the requirements of near travel; 2d, In discontinuing the early and late trains; 3d, In extravagant increase of fares.

Dr. Estes Howe's testimony is conclusive as to the fact and its causes.

He testified as follows: "*I am not informed that land has depreciated.* There is *much less* accommodation than when Waverly was laid out. It was laid out with a view to build a village like those on railroads. Soon after it was laid out, the railroad cut down the facilities and gave less accommodation, from a mistaken notion as to the necessity of accommodating near travel."

"*There are too many in the market.*" That is to say, fine building locations near Boston are too plentiful. The supply exceeds the demand, and therefore real estate has fallen in *price*, though not in *value.*

Real estate has fallen in other parts of the town. Mr. Seth Bemis testified, "That about seven or eight acres on the Fitchburg railroad, for which $500 had been offered, were sold about two years since for $250 per acre. Last year a sale of land on

the same road was made for $100, which had been held at double that price."

Here is a fall from building to farming prices, the cause being, according to the same witness, the action of the railroad in "refusing to stop trains; giving less accommodation; raising fares; taking off trains, and the management of the road generally."

The evidence as to *relative depreciation* is just as loose as that respecting absolute depreciation. There were but three facts stated from which any such inference could be drawn. The whole opinion was evidently mere guess work.

Mr. Hittinger testified that he offered two carpenters a lot of land in fee, with business enough to support them, if they would build a house on the land and live in it. They refused the offer because there were no schools and no conveniences there!

It did not appear that either of these men could afford to build a house. *They had but one child between them.* The lot of land was in a marshy place, near Fresh Pond, where there is no road, and no need of any.

A friend of Mr. Hittinger's bought a lot of land, but would not complete the purchase, because *there were no schools and no church.*

Another gentleman would not purchase the Richardson place, because it did not seem to be anywhere — no village, no church, no school — nothing.

The same witness further stated that he had asked many persons to come there, and all refused, for those reasons, but *not one such person was produced by the petitioners.*

The case on this point may be summed up thus:

1st. It is not proved that real estate in the Belmont part of Watertown was depreciated, either absolutely or relatively.

2d. If it is proved, the cause lies solely in the reckless action of the Fitchburg railroad.

3d. It is not proved that to incorporate this new town will raise the value of real estate there.

4th. If it is proved, such an object forms no element of an exigency for division.

5th. If the need of one or even two schools, causes their real estate to fall in value, such energetic, shrewd, intelligent and determined men as Mr. Meade, Mr. Hittinger, and others of these petitioners, would *at least, have long since requested the town to build them.* They would rather have built such houses out of their own abundant means, than submitted to their alleged enormous loss for want of them.

6th. A small part of the energy which they have wasted in attempting for three years to procure a division of the town, expended in the right direction, would have procured them as many school houses as they needed.

Finally, it is apparent upon the whole case, that no single one of the alleged grievances, nor the combination of them all, amounts to an exigency requiring the incorporation of a new town.

The people of the Belmont portion of Watertown have had all their reasonable wants freely and fully supplied.

By their *own admission* the roads are in good order.

The town has shown an earnest and anxious desire, and is now and has at all times been ready, willing and able to afford all proper school accommodations, if they are not already possessed by that portion of the town.

They have had more than double their share of town offices in twelve years.

The remedy for any supposed grievance is in their own hands.

The distances which they have to travel are perfectly inconsiderable.

The Belmont part of Watertown *must forever remain an outskirt.* Now it is the outskirt of Watertown; if the new town be incorporated, it will forthwith become *the outskirt of Belmont.*

Now it is the outskirt of a town *which maintains a High School.* Then it will be the outskirt of a town which will not have such a school, and will not be obliged to maintain one.

There is not a village nor a business centre, nor a cluster of houses, nor anything which approximates to a settlement; nor a shop where mechanics work, nor anything deserving to be called a store, on the whole of the Belmont part of Watertown.

And finally, if this speculation shall succeed, the agricultural character of Watertown will be destroyed, and the town receive an injury which it will require more than ten years to repair.

APPENDIX.

A TABLE

SHOWING THE 25 HIGHEST TAX-PAYERS IN WATERTOWN, AND WHERE LOCATED.

	Name.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Pers'l Estate.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Pers'l Estate.	Total.	Location.
1	Austin James T.....		$30,000		$180 00	$180 00	Watertown
2	Bemis Seth.....	$16,000	6,000	$96 00	36 00	132 00	"
3	Bemis Charles.....	12,500	10,000	75 00	60 00	135 00	"
4	Bigelow Tyler.....	22,000	15,000	132 00	90 00	222 00	"
5	Brown James (Estate)	17,400	14,000	104 40	84 00	188 40	Belmont.
6	Coolidge John.....	27,500	2,500	165 00	15 00	180 00	Watertown.
7	Cushing John P.....	80,000	120,000	480 00	2,720 00	3,000 00	Belmont.
8	Chenery Winthrop ..	16,300	10,000	97 80	60 00	157 80	"
9	Davenport Charles...	18,000	4,000	108 00	24 00	132 00	Watertown.
10	Hurd Susan.....	26,500	7,000	159 00	42 00	201 00	Belmont.
11	Hittinger Jacob.....	33,500	11,000	201 00	66 00	267 00	"
12	Hathaway John.....	5,000	40,000	30 00	240 00	270 00	Watertown.
13	Mead Samuel O.....	21,000	8,000	126 00	48 00	174 00	Belmont.
14	Pratt Mary.....	37,000	2,500	222 00	15 00	237 00	Watertown.
15	Stone Leonard.....	27,000	20,000	162 00	120 00	282 00	Belmont.
16	Stearns Simon.....	10,000	23,000	60 00	138 00	198 00	Watertown.
17	Stickney Josiah.....	25,000	55,000	150 00	330 00	480 00	"
18	Thaxter Levi.....	14,100	18,000	84 60	108 00	192 60	"
19	Templeton John	13,000	20,000	78 00	120 00	198 00	"
20	Whiting Nath. R.....	17,400	50,000	104 40	300 00	404 40	"
21	Winchester Estate ...	40,000	125,000	240 00	750 00	990 00	"
22	Winchester Eliza G...		25,000		150 00	150 00	"
23	Waverly Company...	32,000		192 00		192 00	Belmont.
24	W. D. Sohier & al. Trust. of Bradlee Est		200,000		1,200 00	1,200 00	Watertown.
25	Wason William.....	4,500	25,000	27 00	150 00	177 00	"

WATERTOWN, FEB. 23, 1857.

I certify that the within is a true copy from the Assessors' books.

(Signed,) SAMUEL NOYES,
Town Treasurer.

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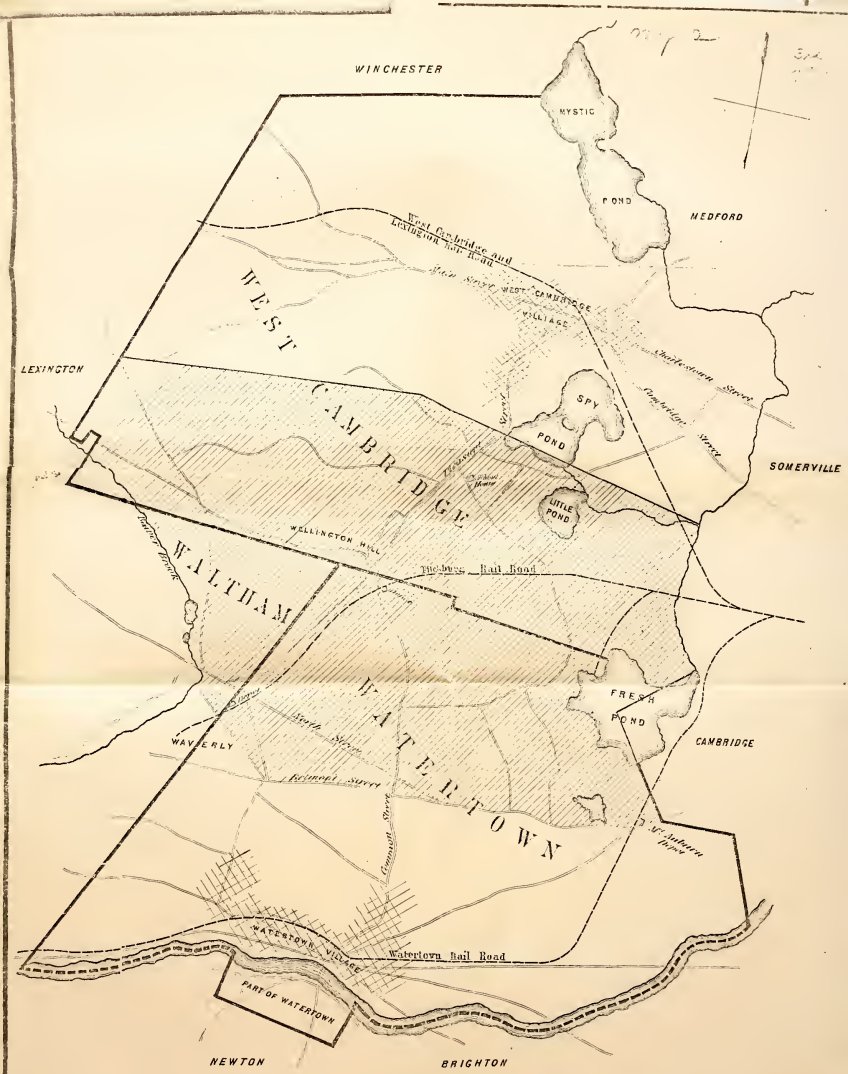

PLAN OF

WEST CAMBRIDGE, WATERTOWN AND PART OF WALTHAM,

COMPILED BY

FRANCIS GOULD, ENGINEER BOSTON in 1856,

From Map of Watertown by S.D. Eaton & E.W. Hilton, Map of Belmont by C.J. Frost, & Map of Boston & Vicinity by J.E. Shields, revised in 1857 by H.S. Walling's Map of Middlesex County by JOHN NOBLE, Engineer of Boston.
The Plan being made to show the relative position and size of the proposed town of Belmont as regards West Cambridge and Watertown.
The part cross lined denotes the Belmont Territory.

Scale 100 rods to an inch

ARGUMENT OF R. H. DANA, JR.

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Committee: — The petitioners ask that they may be made into a new town. If this concerned themselves alone, the petition might be granted. But, to make this new town, the territory, the population, the wealth, the elements of a body politic, cannot be created. They must be taken from other towns. These towns, then, to be dismembered or reduced, have an interest, and a deep interest in the question. The Commonwealth, too, as I hope to satisfy every one, if any there be that doubt it, has no small stake in the question. And you, gentlemen, are set, in the first instance, to do justice between these parties and interests.

At the threshold, the petitioners have a serious difficulty to overcome. Their petition has been three times rejected, and rejected on the same facts which they now present. With no new case, with the judgment of three Legislatures against them, they perseveringly require a fourth consideration.

Now, Sir, I do not deny their right to be here for the fourth time. I do not, in the least, question their right to come here every year, until patience is exhausted. In judicial tribunals, there is an end of strife, when a case has been heard and decided. In legislative tribunals, there is not. But it is well worth your consideration, whether three successive, impartial decisions, on full hearings and arguments, with no pretence of a new case, or a single new fact, ought not to be practically decisive against the petitioners. How long shall they subject the towns in which they live to the expenses of these hearings? How long shall they keep the communities in disturbance, to re-try, every year, the same case, on the same evidence, and on the same arguments? How long shall they swell the expenses, and prolong the sessions of the Legislature? Besides, will you not presume that the judgments of your predecessors were well founded, until very strong cause is shown for reversing them?

The remonstrants, whom I have the honor to represent, have appealed, successfully, to the judgments of three Legislatures. They now appeal, hopefully and confidently, to yours.

I have the honor to represent before you the town of West Cambridge, a town of fifty years' standing, this very winter, and a large number of its inhabitants. I suppose I represent the opinions and wishes of every voter in West Cambridge, who does not reside within the limits of the proposed corporation, and of many who do, — a town which, if you yield to the importunity of the petitioners, will lose more than one-third of its territory, and that its fairest and richest; one-fifth of its population, and that a valuable and almost essential contributor to its prosperity; and one quarter of its taxable property. I do not, I cannot speak so earnestly here as my clients feel; it is, with them, a struggle almost for their civil life, — at least, for much that constitutes the repute, the convenience, honor and usefulness of the New England town system. Her reasonable expectation of rising in the scale of towns, defeated or postponed; her hope of reaching that degree of population and valuation which shall entitle her to a high school, frustrated, at least, for this generation; and left, with diminished territory, diminished numbers, diminished property, lowered in the scale of towns, less attractive to strangers, with less power of retaining her own children, with less pride and confidence, to meet all the burdens and duties of the Massachusetts town life, — the political, social, financial, judicial, charitable and educational duties and burdens cast upon her, — the care of schools, of almshouses, of roads, bridges, police, fire department, and magistrates.

And what do the petitioners demand? They call upon you to exert one of the highest powers of a sovereignty, the creation of a new political and civil organization. What is it to create a town? It is to dismember or reduce several towns. It is to try the experiment of the success or failure of a new social community.

Let me, respectfully, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, call your attention to some of the objections to the creating of new towns, and the consequent reduction and division of existing towns.

OBJECTIONS TO MAKING NEW SMALL TOWNS, AND REDUCING TOWNS ALREADY OF MODERATE POPULATION AND WEALTH.

A town is an organized community, or institution. The New England town is an institution known no where in the world, and at

no time in the world's history, but in New England, and in a few American free States formed on the New England model. Its duties are manifold. Originally the towns were ecclesiastical or religious corporations, as well as civil. They are so no longer. But all their other duties remain, and many have been added to them.

A town is a political body. In its town meetings, and by its officers, it manages all the public affairs of the community within its limits, which are not delegated by constitutions to the central legislatures of the State or nation.

A town is an educational institution. This is now its highest and most sacred function. To exercise this function well, ample population and wealth are desirable, if not necessary. The style and character and number of the schools are graduated by the population. If there be fifty families, the grammar school is to be kept for six months; if one hundred families, for a year. If there be 500 families, there shall be a high school; and if there be 4000 inhabitants, the ancient classics shall be taught. Our communities appreciate the importance of these schools. Small towns cannot maintain them. In small towns the school-houses are few, they are less expensive, they are not so well provided with apparatus. Salaries of teachers are lower, the selection of school officers is more limited, and the competition and stimulus among scholars are less. Cut up the commonwealth into small towns, and there will not be a High school or a Latin school in the land, off the pavements of your cities.

West Cambridge has 2600 inhabitants. She is looking forward to the time when she can require of herself a high school. Take away one fifth of her population, one-third of her most attractive territory, and one-quarter of her property, and no man can be sure that she will ever reach that desired point.

A town is an eleemosynary or charitable institution. It must take care of its poor, its sick, its insane, those whom chance, or old age, or infancy, or vice, or the hand of God has disabled. It must provide for the burial of its dead. These duties require money and men. We all know that these expenses are not increased in proportion to numbers. They are a heavy tax in small towns; and the same rate of taxation will do more for them in a large town than in a small one. And the petitioners, though now they have run their lines so as to take in the rich and leave out the poor, cannot live in these halcyon days, this Arcadian life of privilege and exemption, forever. In due time they will have the burdens of towns

as well as their privileges; and they must meet them with the resources of an inconsiderable community.

A town must maintain its highways and townways and bridges. In the remote back country, these expenses are not great. But in the immediate vicinity of Boston, roads are more numerous and more travelled, and must be kept in higher order. Small towns, so situated, find these roads a heavy burden.

A town is a judicial and police institution. It must have its magistracy, its police, its fire department. Large towns meet these demands more completely and more easily than small towns.

A town is a school of political and civil education. In the town-meetings, in the free debates and discussions of subjects of larger interest, with greater numbers and more frequent meetings, under higher stimulus, with more varied duties, the American citizen is trained to the duties as well as the privileges of self-government, as no citizen elsewhere is trained. Make these communities inconsiderable, and this education loses much of its value. The officers are of less importance, the field is contracted, and the selection is limited. The civil disadvantages of small sovereignties, small states, and small towns are not to be disregarded.

Still, Gentlemen, if a great public exigency required it, — if the good of all required it, — my clients would yield to this demand. Nay, more: they would surrender themselves entirely to your discretion, and yield up their separate existence. Not only let Belmont take the West, but let North Cambridge take the South, and West Medford the East, and East Lexington the North, and let a partition of us be made, as of Poland, among the four great powers. For you will see, by a glance at the map before you, that each of these three villages has stronger claims to be made a town than the scattered population which the drawing of arbitrary lines has made into a geometrical town, but a town in no other respect.

The petitioners have endeavored to palliate the wrong they would do to West Cambridge, by telling us that we shall soon recover our loss. True, the one-third of our territory we can never recover. But, they say, you will soon recover your population and valuation. They have made a calculation to show that, at our rate of increase for the last ten years, we shall recover our population in a little over three years, and our valuation in a little less than three years.

If this were true, we should be, three years hence, where we are now, and three years behind our cotemporaries and competitors; and

that three years' loss we may never recover from, in our relative position. But the calculation is based on no principle. What insures the growth of a town in population and wealth? There must be something there to draw people to it, and to retain its rising population within it. If you take away one-third of its territory, one-fifth of its population, and one-quarter of its taxable property, can you be sure that it will continue to attract and retain wealth and population in the same ratio as before? Does a town of inconsiderable size, and wealth, and population, with no reasonable prospects of superior schools, large congregations, a large share in county and state influence, and with a broken spirit, wounded pride, and discouraged enterprise, attract and retain wealth and population, in competition with its neighbors and rivals, who have several years the start of it, and exceed it by one-third or one-quarter in the elements of power? The error of the petitioners' calculation is, that they apply arithmetic to a subject arithmetic does not meet. Because a man can walk twenty-four miles a day on two legs, is it certain that he will walk twelve miles a day on one leg? Will a tree necessarily grow half as tall and fast, if you take away half its soil, and roots, and fibres? It may not grow at all. So is it with the life of a civil and political community. The elements of its growth are moral, economical, æsthetical,—they are such as appeal to the interests, the tastes, the feelings of men,—and they cannot be measured by the rule of three. The very act you are asked to do, may be that which will reduce West Cambridge to the stagnant condition in which many of our towns are, the reason of which no man can, with any certainty, declare, or prescribe remedies for it.

Then, Mr. Chairman, let our next inquiry be, Is there such an exigency as requires these risks and sacrifices in this case?

ON WHAT PRINCIPLES DOES THE STATE CREATE NEW TOWNS?

In the origin of our institutions, when towns were to be made from the wilderness, it was enough that a few families were willing to go out and subdue the land, to entitle them to be a town,—that is, a society of proprietors. But now, when all the land is private property, and a town is to be made at the expense of existing towns, an exigency must be shown. And if the new town is to be a small town, and is to make other towns smaller, a greater and more stringent exigency must be shown.

The cases which justify the dividing of towns, can all be reduced

to two heads. *First*, great inconvenience; and *second*, insuperable diversity of interest. Under the first head, come natural divisions. Yet these are not always regarded. East Boston is separated from Boston by an arm of the sea through which navies may pass, and South Boston scarcely less; while imaginary lines, on an unbroken pavement, separate Roxbury from Boston, and Danvers from Salem. A long tract of uninhabited country, creating great distances, and acting as a non-conductor of interests and sympathies, often causes a separation. Hull, Winthrop, Nahant, and other like places, are instances of a necessity of submitting to the great disadvantages of small towns, in order to escape the practical disfranchisement to which their remote and often inaccessible situations subjected them.

Under the second head, of irreconcilable diversity of interests, may be classed the cases of the growth of a compact town or city, connected with a rural village, or sparse rural population. In such case, the compact town needs pavement, side-walks, fire department, watch, water-works, and the other requisites of city life, which the rural village or sparse population does not require, and should not be taxed to sustain. Lowell carved out of Chelmsford, Lawrence out of Andover and Methuen, and Holyoke out of Hadley, are instances under this head. On this ground stood the petition for South Plymouth, or Cushman, although even that did not show the required exigency, in the view of one Legislature. But in these cases, many difficulties are wisely submitted to, rather than impair the usefulness of towns by subdivision. Cambridge was in three compact settlements, a good deal severed in space, and a good deal in interests, and there were many contests and occasional efforts at separation, but the people have outlived them all, and time has filled up the uninhabited spaces, and united their interests.

Try by these tests the claim of the petitioners to be severed from West Cambridge.

1. There is no natural division. There is no river, hill, or uninhabited space. The proposed line is arbitrary, drawn by the compass, and cuts in two Dr. Howe's land, and Mr. Frost's, and Mr. Fillebrown's, and runs directly through Mr. Pease's front yard.

2. There is no diversity of interests, such as separate compact towns from rural villages, or manufacturing from commercial or agricultural communities. On the contrary, the present town has a homogeneous and accordant population, equally distributed; and the Belmont district can with no more propriety be separated from the

North or Centre districts, than either of those from the other, or than the Waverly district of Belmont from the Wellington Hill district of Belmont.

3. The Belmont district is not even a village. It has one shop, with rather a precarious support, and a very small projected meeting-house, in what they represent as the centre. But the engine-house, and school-house, and blacksmith shop, are not there, but in another gathering of houses, where the proposed separation is not popular. Then the Waverly village is a centre, but is remote, and in an extreme part, yet likely to outnumber and control what they now affect to call the centre. They have a small, pretty sentry-box for a railroad station, but there is no freight depot, and even the passenger trains stop less frequently than they used to do.

Under what grievances do the petitioners suffer, which nothing but a new township can remedy?

1. *As to schools.* They admit that the grammar school, located by themselves, in their own district, just where they wished to have it, is a model school. They could not improve it. It is sustained by the whole town. Can Belmont, with its inferior wealth and population, sustain as good a school? Will Belmont ever attain to having a high school?

One witness only, a Mr. Brown, complained of the distance to this school. But he will be no nearer to it by changing his town lines. And if Belmont will establish more grammar schools than they now have, to bring one to each man's door, it must be by an unreasonable expense, or by having schools that are not worth the bringing. The truth is, that high schools, and all superior schools, must be travelled to. They will not come to us. Mahomet must go the mountain, and not the mountain to Mahomet. In my own town of Cambridge, there is but one high school. It is the pride of the town, and the scholars travel two miles and more to reach it. Parents would rather have this done, than to divide the town and lose the school. Children who desire to attend the high school of Boston, the Latin and High school, must travel from the remotest parts of the city, from East Boston and South Boston, and gladly do so, to reach it. It is absurd to talk of dismembering West Cambridge, because a few children, living in the outskirts, have to go a mile and a half to a grammar school. The primary schools they have, wherever they need them, or have ever asked for them.

2. *As to roads.* It is enough to say that no petition or complaint.

formal or informal, has ever been made by these petitioners, either to the town authorities, or to the County Commissioners in appeal from the town authorities. With one-fifth of the population of the town, and one-quarter of the property, they have always had one of the three selectmen, one of the three road surveyors, and one-third of the expenditure. This winter $113 has been spent, and nine men employed, in breaking out the roads from snow, in this section of the town.

3. *As to town officers and expenditures.* With only one-fifth of the population, and one-quarter of the valuation of the town of West Cambridge, this district has had always one of the three selectmen, one of the three surveyors of highways, and full one-third of the expenditure. Their school is the best in the town, and they have one of the two fire-engines. Mr. Marsh, for many years chairman of the selectmen, resides in this district, but it is a significant fact that the petitioners have not called him as a witness.

In fact, Gentlemen, they have no grievances, — not even temporary and remediable grievances. With every disposition to make the most of a grievance, to nurse their troubles, to borrow evil for the occasion, they have made out no case of a single grievance.

Indeed, Gentlemen, it is but too true, I fear, as has been so often said here, that this movement had its rise in a speculation, — or, if that term is offensive, in an enterprise to sell lands and to build a village. It is prospective, altogether. "Give us a town charter, and we will see what we can do to make ourselves a town." They proceed on a system of long credit. "Make us a town in law, and we will undertake to become a town in fact, after so many years."

I cannot but believe that Mr. Frost was right when he said "take three men out of the district, and the whole thing will fall through." Mr. Frost lives in the district, and should know. Twenty-two per cent., nearly one-quarter, of the legal voters in the district have not signed the petition.

No, Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen, the petition is premature. When this section shall become, if it ever does, a compact village, with distinct and irreconcilable interests and sympathies from the rest of the town; and when there shall have accumulated grievances that nothing less than a rupture of the civil community can redress, — then let the petition be granted. But until then, leave us in peace and unity, in the entireness of our territory and property and population, and in the enjoyment of the advantages that attend a considerable town.

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PLAN OF

WATERTOWN.

THE COLORED PORTION
Showing the part proposed to be taken
from it for the Town of

BELMONT.

SENATE....No. 73.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, March 14, 1857.

The Joint Standing Committee on Towns, to whom was referred the Petition of Jacob Hittinger and others, praying that certain portions of Watertown, West Cambridge, and Waltham, may be incorporated into a new Town, by the name of Belmont, and also the several Remonstrances of said Watertown, and others against the same,

REPORT:

That they have fully heard all parties interested for or against the prayer of the petitioners, and endeavored to give due weight to all such considerations as have been presented to them.

The petitioners and the towns of Watertown and West Cambridge appeared before them, each with their counsel, and a long and elaborate hearing ensued, occupying many sessions of the Committee from the 12th of February to the 5th of March. The Committee, also, at the request of all parties, spent one entire day in viewing the territory, and the towns of West Cambridge

and Watertown. The town of Waltham did not appear before the Committee.

The Committee have been more anxious to allow all parties to be heard to any extent they could reasonably desire, because this, or a kindred application, has been now before three legislatures, and the Committee have deemed it very desirable that it should be finally settled, and in accordance with justice and right. They entered upon the hearing with no disposition to disturb town lines unnecessarily, or without urgent reasons. They believe these should not be changed unless a clear exigency is shown, and a case made out where the good to be accomplished distinctly and considerably preponderates over any injury to be done. Whenever such a case has been made out, it has been the uniform policy and practice of the legislature to create new towns. This is shown by the fact that no less than seventy-four towns have been incorporated in the last fifty-six years, since 1800, and about that proportion for the century preceding. Fifteen have been created in the last seven years, and five or six of these are smaller than the one proposed by the petitioners. Originally, towns were large in area, because the necessary population and wealth for such an incorporation could not be otherwise obtained. As the population became more dense, especially in the vicinity of cities, many have been subdivided, and with great advantage to every body, as the results have shown. Still, old lines are not to be ruthlessly nor capriciously severed. Every interest is to be carefully considered, and every objection fairly weighed. This done, if these petitioners show a clear exigency, as thus defined, for the grant they ask, justice, equity and expediency, require that the legislature, with an impartial hand, should grant them the same privileges that have been invariably granted to others, and repeatedly, within the past few years, to those in the immediate vicinage of these parties.

The Committee are of the unanimous opinion that the petitioners do show such an exigency, and ought to have the prayer of their petition granted. The territory proposed to be set off is a picturesque and beautiful region of five and three-quarters square miles, or three thousand six hundred seventy-nine and a half acres, about six miles west from Boston, and lying in a

kind of valley or basin, with the Fitchburg Railroad passing nearly through its centre. It now constitutes the outskirts or extremes of three towns. At its centre, near Wellington Hill, is the principal and considerable village, separated by the width of either town from the villages of Watertown and West Cambridge, and cut in its midst by the line between these towns. Immediate neighbors, associated in all the relations of life, attending the same church, living side by side, and in all respects one community, with the same municipal wants and necessities, are thus placed in separate towns, and subjected to the inevitable evils of such a position.

Upon this territory, so situated, by a census taken with care in October last, there are 1,101 people, 170 voters, 325 children, a valuation of $1,836,015, two religious societies, one meeting-house, built within the past year, two lyceum halls, two stores, four railroad stations, two post offices, one of which does an annual business equal to or greater than 279, out of the 611 in Massachusetts; a female seminary of a high order, and a collection of ice-houses to which a branch railroad has been long extended, and where a heavy business is done, and more freight is annually received upon the railroad than from Watertown and West Cambridge combined. This population is homogeneous, one in sentiment and interest, and is largely composed of farmers, as will appear in the fact that, of 170 voters, 87 are farmers owning the land they cultivate, and 34 more are sons or hired men of such farmers.

This population has become so distinct from the rest of the vicinity as to have some time since acquired a distinct name—Belmont. In a word, they are already, in the judgment of the Committee, a town in fact, possessing all the usual and important elements of such a corporation, and ought to be recognized as one in law.

If the petition is granted, this new town will have, at the outset, a population as large as, or larger than, eighty-three existing towns, or one-quarter of the whole number in the Commonwealth, and a valuation proportionately larger. It will have a larger population than West Cambridge had, when set off from Cambridge, and a valuation greater than either West Cambridge or Watertown had in 1810. It will be among the

smaller towns in area, but not so small as several recently incorporated, among which is Somerville, with only about two-thirds its area. In all that constitutes the strength and character of a town, it will start among the middle class of towns in the State.

But not only have the petitioners every element of an existing town, but they ask, with unprecedented unanimity and earnestness, that it may be granted. No remonstrance from any person on the territory has been presented to the legislature. It appeared before the Committee that such remonstrance had been circulated, and that five signatures only had been obtained, and the remonstrance so signed was, for some reason, retained by the witness, and has never found its way to the legislature or your Committee. From the old man of ninety, who has spent his life in the territory, to the voter of yesterday, there was practically but one desire, and that for the new town. Many of the petitioners are old men, long residents on the territory, attached by many and cherished associations to the old towns. Men who have shared in their offices and honors, men owning the soil they till, and whose whole property and prosperity are identified with and fixed to this territory. They seemed to be careful, considerate, not the subjects of any transient excitement, nor moved by any caprice. They are men of judgment, capable of estimating their true interests, and seemed swayed by neither passion nor hastily formed and crude views. When such men, staking their all upon the movement, petition with such unanimity and constancy as in this case, the Committee think their united judgment and wishes are entitled to some weight, and should be regarded when they ask nothing but what has been repeatedly granted to other citizens similarly situated.

Upon the territory are one or two persons of large wealth, but beyond this the residents are people cultivating their own lands, or gaining a livelihood in the usual occupations of life, and but a fair representation of that class of persons in the State.

The petitioners have a territory and population distinct from the old towns, and growing more so, compact and united in itself, and yet severed by the lines of three towns. This evil,

felt more or less among the more sparsely settled parts of the territory, becomes vastly greater in their principal village, divided by the line of two of these towns. Thus situated, the petitioners contend that the more dense their population becomes, the greater the growth of their sections, the more imperious and obvious will become the necessity for setting them off into a new town; and that hence the old towns and villages have no interest to do, but every interest not to do any thing to promote such increase. It is hence contended that there exists an incompatibility of interest between these sections and the old towns, and that, inasmuch as each of these sections makes but a small portion of the voters of either town, they can and do have no control over that which is vital to their prosperity and happiness, and that hence they ought to be set off and allowed, like similar communities, to manage their municipal affairs for themselves.

It was further stated by the petitioners, that while, united, they were a town of the middle class in the State, separate, they were but the outskirts of some one of three towns, and that hence, in equity and justice, neither of the old towns could treat them better than they did their other outskirts. Thus, while their wants were those of a town, the rule by which they were met, and the only rule consistent with their present situation, was that of other outlying portions of the old towns.

The Committee think these allegations of the petitioners are true, and that these difficulties do and must continue to exist, and with increasing force. The petitioners have common wants and interests, but no common power. The old towns, in all they do, must ever be limited by justice to all portions of their territory and to their own town lines. This is true, whether a road is to be built or a school established. The main road through the proposed new town, is alternately on one and the other side of the line between West Cambridge and Watertown. If a school-house were to be established for the principal village, its location would probably be at or near the present town line. Yet neither of the old towns would place it there, or would be justified in doing so, because they must regard, not the wants of this whole village, but those of their part of it.

Thus limited, both by necessity, interest and equity, to the

whole town, from doing what is required for this territory, as the old towns are or may be, the Committee believe a fair case is presented where the petitioners should be released from their municipal control, and allowed to act by and for themselves.

This conclusion has been strengthened very much by the actual condition of the proposed territory. An application for a new town here has now been pending for three years, and as it may be well supposed, would be, and has been, some stimulus to the old towns to do all they could or would for the petitioners. Indeed, one of the remonstrants' witnesses stated, that more had been done on the roads than Belmont was entitled to, in order to keep the people quiet. Yet the Committee find that there are neither sufficient roads nor schools upon this section. This will be seen when it is stated, that upon this whole territory of five and three-quarters square miles, with eleven hundred people, three hundred and twenty-five children, and one hundred and seventy voters, there is but one school-house, and that in the extreme north-east part, in West Cambridge, not very far within the lines of the proposed town. To this school, as a school, no objection was made, but it is remote from many of the West Cambridge portion of the inhabitants. It was shown, to the entire satisfaction of the Committee, by various reports made to, and introduced by, the town of Watertown, that upon their portion of Belmont there is, and has been for some time, a wholly inadequate provision of schools and school-houses. The children of Wellington Hill are obliged to go some mile and three-quarters to reach any school, and when reached, its accommodations are quite insufficient for the number of scholars which should attend it. It also appeared by the same reports, that large numbers of children upon this territory do not attend school, especially in the more inclement seasons, by reason of the distance they must go. Several old residents upon the territory testified, that such was the distance and inconvenience of the public schools, they had rarely availed themselves of them, preferring to establish private schools in their own neighborhood, or send their children away. Of all the pupils in the excellent high school at Watertown, only six are from this territory. It should be stated that this want of schools seems to be now admitted by Watertown, and that land

has been purchased for a school-house at the Waverley village, on the territory. This, however, when completed, will but partially relieve the existing difficulties, affording little, if any, better facilities to the people at Wellington Hill, than they now have. The more recent village of Waverley, already nearer to Watertown centre than they are, will be more benefited.

In West Cambridge there is less, but considerable, complaint as to the distance and number of schools. In both towns, the Committee, while they state the want of schools upon this territory, are far from believing that the neglect to provide them is wanton. They rather regard it as growing out of the situation of this region, as parts of three towns, all of whom must limit their action to the several parts belonging to them, and proportion it to what is done for the other and opposite extremes of the town. This difficulty can be removed only by creating a new town.

In regard to roads, the same difficulty exists as in reference to schools. The Committee think the roads too few, and some, especially the main avenue, too narrow and defective. It was urged by the old towns, that the roads were merely cross roads; and this is true with reference to them as roads of the old towns, but not with reference to this territory. They are its main avenues and principal streets, and the petitioners truly say, that if intrusted to them, they can easily make more of them and better suited to their necessities, especially such of them as now require the concurrent action of two or three towns. It is also undoubtedly desirable that they should have the opportunity to do this while the lands are not densely settled and comparatively cheap. It appeared that one company had expended, within a few years past, $9,000 in laying out and grading streets on one portion, and that not a very large one, of this territory. Individuals have also, occasionally, spent more or less upon the highways.

The Committee have no doubt that more and better schools and roads would exist at once upon this territory, if incorporated into a new town. And as these are matters which not only concern these citizens, but all citizens, we deem this a strong, special, and public reason for granting the petitioners their request.

The petitioners also satisfied the Committee that, by reason of this want of schools, roads, and other facilities of a town, their lands, conceded to be among the most highly cultivated and beautiful in the State, were comparatively, with the surrounding towns, or with the centres of Watertown or West Cambridge, depressed; and that to set them off into a new town would considerably enhance their value. This increase they can never attain while situated as they are now. Hence, it is fairly said, the petitioners do not take it, by their separation, from the old towns, but create it. If, then, without essential injury to any body, such an increase of taxable property can be created for the State and County, as well as these applicants, it is undoubtedly desirable for every body that it should be accomplished. Your Committee think such a result will follow.

It appeared, also, to the Committee, that there was comparatively little intercourse between this section and the villages of Watertown or West Cambridge, and that there existed an alienation of feeling, growing day by day, with the continuance of this controversy between these different parts; and, inasmuch as there can be little doubt that a town must soon exist, the sooner it is granted the better for all parties.

That the petitioners could better meet their municipal duties and burdens in town meeting and elsewhere, by being permitted to act together, and upon and for their own territory, seems quite apparent; and the Committee entertain no doubt they will derive very appreciable advantages in this respect from an incorporation.

These, in brief, are some of the principal reasons which have led the Committee strongly to the conclusion to which they have arrived. In arriving at this conclusion, they have been guided not only by the testimony in the case, but by the extended view of the towns which they have had.

It is proper the Committee should notice the objections urged against the petition by Watertown and West Cambridge, which were very earnestly and elaborately pressed upon their attention by the counsel for each of these towns. Both of these towns were before the Committee by a corporate remonstrance, which was sought to be enforced by the remonstrance of the citizens of each town, respectively. It appeared, however, that although

these last remonstrances were circulated in each town by a vote of the town meeting, that in neither had little, if any, more than one-half the voters signed them.

The objections urged were chiefly two:—

1. That, by setting off this new town, Watertown and West Cambridge would become very small in area.

2. That the new town would take a large amount of the taxable property of the old without any corresponding burdens.

These comprised the principal objections, the others being of minor importance or relating to the public policy of creating towns, and public objections thereto, to which your Committee have already alluded.

After this separation, there will be ten towns and cities smaller *in area* than Watertown, and fourteen smaller than West Cambridge.

Belmont has a population of 1,101: of this it takes from

Watertown, ...	625,	leaving	2,953
West Cambridge, . . .	453,	"	2,217
Waltham, ...	23,	"	6,026
	1,101		

The foreign population of Watertown in 1855, was 1,049, and 72 voters; of West Cambridge, 674 and 54 voters. To take its proportion, Belmont should take from Watertown 181 foreigners and 13 voters, but it does take 254 and 19 voters. From West Cambridge it should take 112 and 9 voters, and it does take 120 and 6 voters.

This appeared by the census taken by the petitioners, before referred to. It should be added that another census was taken by Watertown, during the hearing, which slightly varied the whole population and the relative proportions of foreigners, but not essentially, nor more than would be expected from the different modes and times of taking the two.

After the separation of Belmont, there will be 86 towns and cities in the State larger than Watertown, and 245 smaller in population. There will be 127 larger and 204 smaller than West Cambridge; 29 larger and 302 smaller than Waltham.

The rate of increase of population in Watertown for the last ten years has been $97\frac{6}{10}$ per cent.; of West Cambridge, $95\frac{8}{10}$ per cent.; and of Waltham, 141 per cent. At the same rate, Watertown will recover all she loses by the division in about $3\frac{27}{100}$ years; West Cambridge, in $3\frac{30}{100}$, and Waltham, in *fifteen days*. That is to say, before the close of 1860, their respective populations will be as large as now.

The valuation of Belmont is $1,836,015, of which it takes from

Watertown, . .	$1,074,500 00,	leaving	$2,484,200 00
West Cambridge, .	659,515 00,	"	2,414,092 00
Waltham, . . .	102,000 00,	"	4,079,300 00
	$1,836,015 00		

The increase in valuation of Watertown for the last fifteen years has been 143 per cent.; of West Cambridge for the last ten years, $91\frac{6}{10}$ per cent. At this rate, Watertown will recover all it loses in about $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, and West Cambridge in less than 3 years. That is to say, before the close of 1861, both these towns will be larger in population and wealth than they now are.

After the separation of Belmont, there will be in valuation but 27 towns larger than Watertown, and 28 larger than West Cambridge in the State, while there will be 293 smaller than either.

Watertown is now the *tenth* town in the large county of Middlesex county, and, after the incorporation of Belmont, will be the *eleventh*, while West Cambridge is the *sixteenth*, and will be the *nineteenth*.

This will be the result to these towns, without considering at all any increase of population or wealth from the improvements going on or contemplated in both. A horse railroad is nearly completed to the village of Watertown, which, it is anticipated, will largely increase the valuation of property in its neighborhood. A corporation has also been, or probably will be, chartered at this session, to open the navigation of Charles River to the same village. An application is also before this

legislature, to extend the Cambridge horse railroad to West Cambridge Centre.

Under these circumstances, the Committee do not think the incorporation of this new town will at all cripple or embarrass, or essentially or materially injure either of the towns from which it is taken.

The area of each will be necessarily diminished, but not, in the judgment of the Committee, considering their proximity to Boston, their character, and the large areas in each still left and courting a population, so as in any degree to prevent their attaining a population and wealth which shall rank them among the largest, as they will rank immediately after this separation among the larger towns of the State.

The Committee are strengthened in this conviction by the instance of Somerville, which was incorporated some few years since, considerably smaller in area than either Watertown or West Cambridge will be, and which now contains nearly double the population of either, being one of the largest towns in the Commonwealth.

It was not urged, and there was no evidence offered before the Committee, that the property left in the old towns would be in the slightest degree depreciated by the incorporation of the new.

In reference to burdens, the new town takes its full share of children to be educated, with but a single school-house upon the whole territory for their accommodation; of roads, West Cambridge made no complaint, that the Committee are aware of, that the petitioners did not take their full proportion. While of the public roads of Watertown the petitioners take $\frac{14}{35}$, while they take but $\frac{10}{35}$ of the valuation. Of existing paupers, the accompanying Bill provides that Belmont shall take its full share, while in the future there seems to be no reason why the new should not have its full share of those needing public charity and support.

Of the public property of Watertown, amounting to some fifty-three thousand dollars, Belmont takes but one engine-house, valued at some $600. Of the public property of West Cambridge, amounting to some forty-seven thousand dollars, Belmont takes one school-house and one engine-house. It would

hardly seem practicable to make a division of population, valuation, and public property and public burdens more fair to the old towns, while it preserved any just rights of the new, than this.

In conclusion, the Committee would say that, believing great advantages will be derived, and great good accomplished by the incorporation of the proposed town, and that no serious or essential injury will be done to either of the old towns, they unanimously report the accompanying Bill.

EBEN S. POOR,
E. R. SAWIN,
Of the Senate.

D. A. TITCOMB,
T. S. WHITE,
C. F. HARD,
JOHN VINSON,
J. S. PURPLE,
Of the House.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Town of Belmont.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1 Sect. 1. That portion of the towns of West Cam-
2 bridge, Watertown, and Waltham, included within
3 the following boundaries, namely :—Commencing at a
4 stone post at the north-western corner, said post being
5 on the line between Lexington and West Cambridge
6 (run as the magnetic needle now points) south sixty-
7 seven degrees east, five hundred and twenty-three rods
8 seven links, to a point near the house of Edward
9 Fillebrown; thence south fifty degrees east, five
10 hundred and thirty-six rods, to the junction of Little
11 River with the brook which forms the outlet of Fresh
12 Pond; thence following said brook to the point where

it takes its source from said pond, said brook being the boundary line between Old Cambridge and West Cambridge; thence south sixty-five degrees west, one hundred thirty-seven rods nine links, to a point near the centre of said pond; thence south five degrees and sixteen minutes east, two hundred fourteen and one-fourth rods, to a stone post near the entrance of Mount Auburn; thence in a north-westerly direction following the south side of Belmont Street, seven hundred thirteen rods four links, to a point known as the Four Corners; thence north twenty-four and three-quarters degrees west, one hundred eighty-six rods, to a point on Beaver Brook; thence, following said brook in a northerly direction, to a point where said brook crosses the line between West Cambridge and Waltham; thence north fifty-eight degrees west, one hundred and forty-one rods twenty-three links, to a stone post, said post being at the extreme south-east corner of Lexington; thence north forty-five and one-half degrees east, two hundred rods, to a stone post; thence north forty-four and one-half degrees east, forty rods sixteen links, to the point of starting, is hereby incorporated into a town by the name of Belmont; and the inhabitants of said town of Belmont are hereby invested with all the powers and privileges, and shall be subjected to all the duties and requisitions, of other incorporated towns, according to the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth.

Sect. 2. The inhabitants of said town of Belmont shall be holden to pay all arrears of taxes which have been assessed upon them by the towns of West Cambridge, Watertown and Waltham respectively, before

5 the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one
6 thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and also
7 their proportion of all county and State taxes that
8 may be assessed upon said towns respectively, previous
9 to the taking of the next State valuation; said pro-
10 portion to be ascertained and determined by the last
11 valuation of said towns respectively; and said town
12 of Belmont shall be holden to pay their proportion
13 of the debts due and owing, at the time of the pas-
14 sage of this act, from the towns of West Cambridge,
15 Watertown and Waltham respectively, and be entitled
16 to receive of the said towns respectively, their pro-
17 portion of all the corporate property now owned by
18 said towns of West Cambridge, Watertown and
19 Waltham respectively; such proportion to be ascer-
20 tained and determined by the last valuation of said
21 towns respectively.

1 SECT. 3. The town of Belmont shall support their
2 proportion of all paupers now supported by either
3 of the said towns of West Cambridge, Watertown,
4 and Waltham; and the said towns of Belmont, West
5 Cambridge, Watertown, and Waltham shall be
6 respectively liable for the support of all paupers who
7 shall hereafter stand in need of relief as paupers,
8 whose settlement was gained or derived within their
9 respective limits.

1 SECT. 4. In case said towns of West Cambridge
2 and Belmont, or said towns of Watertown and Bel-
3 mont, or said towns of Waltham and Belmont, shall
4 disagree in respect to a division of paupers, town
5 property, town debts, or State and county taxes,
6 the court of common pleas for the county of Middle-

sex are hereby authorized to, and shall, on application of either of said towns, appoint three disinterested persons to hear the parties and award thereon; which award, when accepted by the court, shall be final.

SECT. 5. The town of Belmont, for the purpose of electing representatives to the general court, until the next decennial census, or until another apportionment of representatives be made, shall remain a part of said towns of West Cambridge, Watertown and Waltham respectively, and vote therefor at such places respectively as the said towns of West Cambridge, Watertown and Waltham shall vote; and the selectmen of Belmont shall make a true list of all persons within their town qualified to vote at every such election, and shall post up the same in said town of Belmont, and shall correct the same as required by law, and shall deliver a true list of all such voters as are entitled to vote in said towns of West Cambridge, Watertown and Waltham respectively, to the selectmen thereof, seven days at least before such election, to be used thereat.

SECT. 6. Any justice of the peace in the county of Middlesex is hereby authorized to issue his warrant to any principal inhabitant of the town of Belmont, requiring him to warn the inhabitants of said town to meet at the time and place therein appointed, for the purpose of choosing all such town officers as towns are by law authorized and required to choose at their annual meetings.

SECT. 7. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

SENATE....No. 80.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REMONSTRANCE.

West Cambridge, March 16, 1857.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled:—

We, the undersigned, real estate owners, and residing in that portion of West Cambridge which it is proposed to incorporate as the Town of Belmont, hereby signify to your honorable body, as we have already done to a committee of the legislature, our earnest desire to remain unmolested in our present connection. Believing that the contemplated act of separation, if carried into effect, will result in disastrous consequences, not only to ourselves individually, but to many others on the said Belmont territory, and especially to the town of West Cambridge, in which our earliest associations and warmest affections are centered. We furthermore represent to your honorable body that no public exigency or grievances have been proved to exist or can exist, that will be remedied by incorporating a new town, but, on the con-

trary, the measure will result inevitably in the division of estates, burdensome taxation, and numerous other evils of a worse nature than now exist. We therefore pray your honorable body to avert a calamity so fraught with disaster to our best interests and corporate right and privileges.

Warren S. Frost.	Francis Hill.
Artemas Frost.	Edward Fillebrown.
Isaac Frost.	Silas Frost.
M. A. Frost.	George Prentiss.
Susanna Prentiss.	Sibil Frost.
S. Wilson.	Susan Prentiss.
Caroline Prentiss.	

SENATE....No. 92.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REMONSTRANCE.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled:—

We, the undersigned, residents or tax-payers on that part of Watertown proposed to be taken to form a part of the town of Belmont, or owners of real estate therein, do respectfully remonstrate against the passage of the Bill reported by the Committee on Towns for the incorporation of Belmont, for the following reasons:—

1st. If the said bill shall become a law we shall be deprived of the privilege which we now enjoy, of using the High School.

2d. In our opinion the school accommodations for that part of Watertown will be sufficient as soon as the school-house on Beach Street, now contracted for, shall be erected.

3d. The town of Watertown is ready and willing, and abundantly able to afford whatever additional school accommodations shall be needed for every part of the town whenever the same shall be demanded.

4th. Our taxes will be increased by the division.

5th. Estates of individuals will be divided by this new line, so that one portion will be in one town and the other portion in another town.

6th. Representatives of more than one-half of the taxable property on said territory of Watertown do not desire a division, and have given their written testimony to that effect.

7th. In our opinion the public good does not require a division of Watertown, which will inflict upon it an injury from which it will take more than ten years to recover.

A. Pease.	Hannibal Hamlin.
Amos Sanderson.	Elizabeth Bright.
Susan Heard.	Susanna Bright.
R. C. Hastings.	P. M. Quigley.
Martin P. Fayes.	Charles Quigley.
Abiel Abbot.	Edward Whitney.
Benj. S. Holt.	Estes Howe.
John Sylvester.	Daniel Deshon.
John Taggard.	George Sharpe.

Watertown, March 19, 1857.

SPEECH OF HON. GIDEON HAYNES,

Delivered March 26, 1857,

IN THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATE.

Mr. President:

One of the greatest privileges we enjoy in this country is the right of petition, a right guaranteed to all whether high or low, rich or poor, and I, sir, am the last man that would seek to deprive even the humblest of this right. If there were any act in the long and brilliant career of the "Old man," eloquent, that endeared him to the people of New England, to the people of his native state, it was his gallant defence of this right of petition. Oh! sir,

> "It is excellent to have a giant's strength,
> But it is tyrannous to use it like a giant."

So, sir, it may be excellent to have this right of petition, but, may it not be so abused as to become an evil, wrong and tyrannous? If, sir, such a thing could be possible as the abuse of this privilege I think we have an exemplification of it in the matter now before the senate. For the four past years the towns of West Cambridge and Watertown, have been annually taxed almost as much to defend their territory against the fillibustering propensities of certain land companies and land speculators, as they have to support their schools; by men who have publicly owned that

they have the means, and come what would, or come what may, they were determined to follow this matter up until the legislature was forced to grant their petition. Well, sir, I acknowledge they have wealth, probably no community in this vicinity can compare with them in this respect, and that they have heretofore used it most liberally I do not question. But, Mr. President, I do not believe this senate is prepared to do an act of injustice so flagrant as the passage of this bill will prove to be. Now what are the facts in this case? Three years ago these petitioners came before the legislature and asked for this town, the committee reported unanimously that they have leave to withdraw their petition: the next year they came again, and a bill was reported by the committee in the senate and was rejected upon its passage to a third reading; not satisfied we find them here again last year, when after a long, patient and careful hearing, the committee, with one exception, reported in the house that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition; the report was unanimously accepted; it came up to the senate for concurrence, when a motion was made by the dissenting member of the committee to substitute a bill for the report, this was refused, and the senate concurred with the house; the next day a motion was made to reconsider the vote whereby they concurred with the house, and by some arrangement not clearly understood by any one, the matter was again before the senate, and by the indomitable perseverance of the senator who moved the bill as a substitute, it was engineered through this body, but was killed in the house without a count; and now, sir, with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause they are here again for the fourth time, and a bill has been reported by the committee. Mr. President, I contend

that the true policy of this State ought to be, and is, that no new town should be incorporated unless in extraordinary cases. I believe it to be the duty of the advocates of this bill to show conclusively that the people in these towns would be benefited, not that a few land speculators, but the community at large, would be benefited by the granting of this petition; the burden of proof rests with them, and now let us see what kind of a case they have made out.

Mr. President, I hold in my hand a report signed by the committee. I do not wish to insinuate anything unfair or disrespectful on the part of these gentlemen, but it seems to me that no one who listened to the argument of the counsel for the petitioners, and has read this report, can have failed to discover a great similitude between them; and I am constrained to say that a more gross, unjust, one-sided, *ex parte* statement never came from the pen of man, than this same report will prove to be.

On the second page the committee say, that "The town of Waltham did not appear before the Committee." A word of explanation in regard to this matter. The town of Waltham did, in open town meeting, acting under an article in the warrant for that purpose, vote unanimously to instruct the Selectmen to oppose this petition before the committee; and it will be recollected that I presented the remonstrance of 191 legal voters of Waltham against this petition; and that was referred to the committee, and yet they tell us that Waltham was not represented before them. Again, on the third page we have the following:—

"Upon this territory, so situated, by a census taken with care in October last, there are 1,101 people, 170 voters, 325 children, a valuation of $1,836,015, two religious societies, one meeting-house, built within the past year, two lyceum halls, two stores."

By a census taken in October last, there are 1,101 people.

Now one word in regard to this census; it was taken by two gentlemen more particularly interested in this matter, than any others that signed the petition; it was not sworn to by either as being correct, for this reason, that a part was taken by one, and another part by the other; consequently, neither of them could swear to its correctness as a whole. While upon the other hand the town of Watertown presented to the committee a census taken by a gentleman well qualified, and familiar with the business.—and some three or four months later, which was sworn to as being correct; yet the committee chose to take the census of the petitioners—which was not sworn to—in preference to that of the remonstrants, which was; and the only reference made to the latter census, is to be found upon the ninth page, as follows:—

"It should be added that another census was taken by Watertown, during the hearing, which slightly varied the whole population, and the relative proportions of foreigners, but not essentially, nor more than would be expected from the different modes and times of taking the two."

Now, Mr. President, they tell us that Belmont is increasing very rapidly in population, and that the last census did not vary more than would be expected from the different modes and times of taking the two, some three or four months intervening between them. Would you not be led by the language of the report to suppose that there had been an increase in the numbers? Is not that the idea that the committee wish to convey? Now what is the fact? Mr. Crafts, who took the last census, found but 1028 persons, —73 less than the petitioners claim.—and 89 of these were transient foreigners, and probably not one of them could be found there to-day. Notwithstanding all these facts were presented and sworn to before the committee, they, in my opinion, most unjustly adopted the figures of the petitioners.

But let us examine into this matter a little farther. In 1854, the petitioners claimed that they then had 1,095 inhabitants upon this territory; they now say (three years later) that they have 1,101, an increase according to their own figures in three years of only 96 persons, and by ours of only 23. This does not show a very rapid growth! I think it would be difficult for them to place their fingers upon the same amount of territory within ten miles of Boston which would not show a greater increase. And to prove how anxious these petitioners have been to get mechanics to settle there, and with what success, Mr. Hittinger, in his testimony, stated that he offered two carpenters a lot of land, and would find them constant employment if they would build a house upon it; they refused (as he says) because there were no school accommodations. You can judge how much they were influenced by this, when it came out that they had but *one child between them.* Again, sir, they say they have two religious societies, *one meeting-house built within the past year.* Now, sir, there is no meeting-house built within the past year! True, they are building one, but it is *not* built, and should this bill fail, may not be. "Two Lyceum Halls," well, sir, if they have, we have 50 such in Waltham, and probably every town in the State has at least a dozen; they are simply rooms over stores. But where are their societies? Echo answers "where?" "Two stores!" Do they wish the Senate to understand that they have two stores in operation upon this territory? If so, it is a mistake. True, there are two buildings erected for that purpose, but one of them has been closed for years—the one at Waverly; and I don't believe that there can be found a Yankee shrewd enough to get a living in that store, if his goods were given him,

were he obliged to sell them at the common retail prices. They have upon this territory one little store at Wellington Hill, and how this is supported is a mystery to those not in the secret. Again the report says:—

"This population has become so distinct from the rest of the vicinity, as to have some time since acquired a distinct name—Belmont."

This is true, Mr. President, and we know why it was that they took that name. It is well known that the princely residence of J. P. Cushing, Esq., is situated upon this territory, to which he years ago gave the name of Belmont; and to insinuate themselves into his good graces, they proposed to give that name to the new town; and had it been Sodom or Gomorrah they in all probability would not have hesitated in the matter. But to proceed, on the fourth page we find the following:—

"But not only have the petitioners every element of an existing town, but they ask, with unprecedented unanimity and earnestness, that it may be granted. No remonstrance from any person on the territory has been presented to the legislature."

Now, sir, what have we in New England, always considered among the principal elements necessary to constitute a town? I have always thought that a church, tavern and blacksmith's shop were some of them; but they have not got either, as yet. They have, as I have already stated, one small store, a shoe-repairer who tends, and works in the depot at the Waverly station; a blacksmith, who comes just within the lines, on the West Cambridge side, and who depends upon the old town entirely for his support; and these constitute all the elements (excepting their wealth) upon which they ask for this new town. "They ask with unprecedented unanimity and earnestness that it may be granted." They claim that they have 170 voters upon this territory; 130 only signed the petition, 40 refusing, and

they call that "unprecedented unanimity." If it is so, I do not understand the term. "No remonstrance from any person on the territory has been presented to the legislature."

Mr. President, we all know what the tyrant Macbeth, said, when he discovered how he had been deceived by the witches:—

> "And be these juggling fiends no more believed,
> That palter with us in a double sense;
> That keep the word of promise to our ear,
> And break it to our hope."

"No remonstrance from any person on the territory has been presented to the legislature," giving you to understand that no one upon this territory objected to this petition, when the committee had before them the written testimony of three individuals representing nearly if not quite one half of all the property which they propose to take from Watertown, that they were opposed to this division; and yet because it was not presented to the legislature, an attempt has been made by the committee to suppress it; I would ask if this is what we ought to expect from those sworn to do justice between man and man? Again, on the same page we find these words:—

> "Men who have shared in their offices and honors, men owning the soil they till, and whose whole property and prosperity are identified with and fixed to this territory. They seemed to be careful, considerate, not the subjects of any transient excitement, or moved by any caprice. They are men of judgment, capable of estimating their true interests, and seemed swayed by neither passions nor hastily formed crude views."

I wish, Mr. President, the senate to distinctly understand that this is the argument of the counsel, and not any evidence that was presented to the committee. But to proceed, they say on the same page:—

> "Upon the territory are one or two persons of large wealth, but beyond this the residents are people cultivating their own lands, or gaining a livelihood in the usual occupations of life, and but a fair representation of that class of persons in the State."

"One or two persons of large wealth." Why, sir, upon the Watertown part of the territory alone there are eight persons, including one company, whose average amount of property at the last assessment was $92,962.50 each; but they will tell you that one of these is very rich, J. P. Cushing, Esq. Well, sir, we will drop him, and the other seven without him will average $10,162.50 each; and yet the committee will tell us, with one or two exceptions they are but a fair representation of the farmers of this state, if such is the fact I only regret that I don't belong to this class of our citizens. On the West Cambridge side there are three who pay over $100.00 per year taxes, and 15 others who average $75,00 each; and yet with one or two exceptions they are but a fair representation of our farmers. On the sixth page we have the following:—

"This will be seen when it is stated, that upon this whole territory of five and three-quarters square miles, with eleven hundred people, three hundred and twenty-five children, and one hundred and seventy voters, there is but one school-house, and that in the extreme north-east part, in West Cambridge, not very far within the lines of the proposed town. To this school, as a school, no objection was made, but it is remote from many of the West Cambridge portion of the inhabitants. It was shown, to the entire satisfaction of the Committee, by various reports made to, and introduced by, the town of Watertown, that upon their portion of Belmont there is, and has been for some time, a wholly inadequate provision of schools and school-houses. The children of Wellington Hill are obliged to go some mile and three-quarters to reach any school, and when reached, its accommodations are quite insufficient for the number of scholars which should attend it."

Three hundred and twenty-five children, and but one school-house; now I wish to ask the senators at this board if they did not, as I did, suppose that it was school-children that the committee were alluding to in connection with the schools? That there are 325 school-children upon this territory? And what are the facts? Why, that upon this territory *there are* 325 *under* 21 *years of age!* And these are all set down in such a manner that we shall understand them to be school-children! Why not give the facts as they

were presented to the committee? Why are they suppressed? Why not say that on the Watertown part of the territory there are but 90 school-children and 71 of those are registered as attending the town schools, and 14 as attending the private schools, and several of these 14 live within gunshot of the public schools, and therefore are not prevented from attending in consequence of the distance. Now, sir, it is well known that at Wellington Hill they have a private school for young ladies, one of the best in this vicinity, and yet situated as it is in the midst of this aristocratic community, it receives, comparatively speaking, but little support from them, a fact which does not, under existing circumstances, speak very highly for their public spirit. As I have stated there are on the Watertown part of Belmont 90 school-children, and on the West Cambridge about 75 more, making in all 165 instead of 325, as the report would seem to imply; and as they say but one school-house; but why not give us all the facts,—are we not entitled to them? Why not say, what the committee knew, that at the village of Waverly there had been for some time past a school kept there, and that the town of Watertown had bought the land, contracted for and appropriated $3,500.00 for the building of a school-house upon this territory? All this was proved to the committee, and yet for some cause it is suppressed. And now, Mr. President, as this question of schools is the principal one upon which they rely to make out a case, I trust I shall be pardoned if I devote a few moments more to its consideration. First, the school on the West Cambridge side was admitted by all parties to be the best in the town; it is situated at a point not more than a mile distant from the farthest family in the district, and was located by the people of the district themselves; it was left with them

to be located, and they placed it where it now stands, and they have never by word or deed, intimated to the town of West Cambridge that they would like to have the location changed, or that they did not enjoy all the school facilities they desired; they did not even complain to the committee that they were not well used in this matter. On the Watertown side, Wellington Hill and Waverly have heretofore constituted one, called the northern district; it became necessary to build a new house to accommodate the western district, and the Waverly part of the northern were asked if it could be located so as to accommodate them; they answered no, and it was placed where the western part of the town desired it; the Waverly people then asked for a house, and the town asked the Wellington Hill part of that district if it could be placed so as to accommodate them, the two villages being but one mile apart. Mr. Mead was placed upon a committee, all taken from this territory, with full powers to locate the house upon any spot they might select; he decided that it could not be located so as to satisfy the Wellington Hill people; it was then decided to build it near the Waverly village. Again the town being determined that nothing on their part should be left undone to satisfy them, if possible, proposed to the Wellington Hill people to move the school-house located on Belmont street to any spot they might name, and a meeting was called for this purpose; it was very fully attended and a large majority present were from Wellington Hill, and a motion was made by a gentleman from that district and one of the petitioners who complain so loudly that they have no school facilities, I say that a motion was made by him that the house should not be moved, and the Wellington Hill people voted unanimously to sustain the mo-

tion, and therefore refusing to have a school-house when it was offered them. Now, Mr. President, I declare openly to the senate, and I can prove it by the records that the people on no part of this territory have ever asked of either town for one dollar for schools, or for any other purpose but it was immediately and freely granted; all this was proved to the committee, and yet, sir, no intimation of the fact can be found in the report. But let us look at this matter of schools from another point of view; Watertown has at present one of the best high schools in the state, this was admitted, now there are many on the Belmont territory who are desirous of retaining this privilege and consequently they have remonstrated; pass this bill, and you deprive the present generation of children, in this district, of the blessings and privileges of this school. We all know that a town must have 500 families before they can be compelled to support a high school. Now look at West Cambridge; they have about 400 families and the people have been looking forward most anxiously for the time when they can boast of a high school, and what do you propose to do? Why, take from them 75 of these 400 families, and by so doing throwing them back for years, rendering it impossible for any school-child now living in this town ever to attend a high school. And are those that secede to be benefited in this respect? Not in the least, they will also be deprived of the same privileges; and it strikes me that this is a matter of great consideration for us. Shall we for so slight a cause deprive so many children of these school facilities? I think not, I don't believe we could justify ourselves to our constituents for the committing of so great a wrong. They complain that the village of Wellington Hill is divided between the two towns, and consequently, as they

argue in this matter of schools, the evil cannot be reached. They forget that there is a statute enacted expressly to meet such emergencies, whereby people living in different towns can if they choose unite together and form a school district. But, Mr. President, admitting for the sake of argument, that they are suffering in this matter of schools, is it not their duty first to apply to their respective towns for relief, and if it is denied them then let them come up here for redress, but not till then.

On the seventh page, the report says, "In regard to roads, the same difficulty exists as in reference to schools." This is true sir; they have just as much reason to complain of their roads as their schools, and that amounts to just no reason at all. Mr. President, I have no hesitation in making the statement, and it admits of proof, that there is not a town in this commonwealth that can boast of better or more convenient roads than this territory; that will be admitted by every one who has visited it. The committee use the following language in regard to roads:—

"It appeared that one company had expended, within a few years past, $9,000, in laying out and grading streets on one portion, and that not a very large one, of this territory. Individuals have also, occasionally, spent more or less upon the highways."

Now, sir, the idea that they seem desirous of impressing upon our unsophisticated minds is this, that a certain company in this town found the roads so bad that they were obliged to expend $9,000 out of their own pockets to render them passable. Where is the necessity for this attempt at deception? Why not tell the truth, and the whole truth? Why not in so many words say—what we all know—that the Waverly Land Company purchased two or three hundred acres of land, and in order to sell it have expended this money in laying out and grading streets, and

that even this does not have the desired effect. I protest against this attempt to hoodwink Senators. Again, it says, "Individuals have also, occasionally, spent more or less upon the highways,"—another attempt at deception. What was the evidence? Why, that Mr. Hittinger was desirous at one time to have the side of the road in the vicinity of his house, where his predecessor had dug it out for manure pits, graded, and asked the town authorities to fill it up, and they at once consented so to do; but this was not the answer he expected, or in fact wanted, and before they had time to accomplish it he did it himself, and he has never dared to ask the town to remunerate him for the work; and this, Mr. President, took place three years ago, and was the only instance they could bring before the committee. Why, then, use the plural number, "individuals," when this was the only instance?

"The petitioners also satisfied the Committee that, by reason of this want of schools, roads, and other facilities of a town, their lands, conceded to be among the most highly cultivated and beautiful in the State, were comparatively, with the surrounding towns, or with the centres of Watertown or West Cambridge, depressed."

"By reason of this want of schools, roads and *other facilities*" their land was depressed. Now what were those other facilities, which your committee do not think it of sufficient importance to name, but leave it to be implied that it is something for which the towns are responsible? Why, it is simply the repeated increase in the rates of fare upon the Fitchburg Railroad; there can be no question that this policy, although it may be a correct one for the stockholders, has served very seriously to depress real estate upon its line. I know, sir, it has in Waltham, and I doubt not it has in other places; but this is a matter with which we have no concern, and I allude to it to show what was

admitted to be the principal cause of the "*depression*," and that an attempt seemed to be made to keep it out of sight. This it will be understood was the evidence of Mr. Mead. Well, who is Mr. Mead? A gentleman, sir, for whom (although I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with him) I have the highest regard; he is a gentleman against whom I would not say anything if I could, and I could not if I would; but who is Mr. Mead? Why, he is a broker—a very honorable profession, I have nothing to say against that—he is a dealer in Waverly stocks, a large owner of real estate, and is most anxious—as I no doubt should be—to have it rise upon his hands. He testified before the Committee that this want of schools served to depress their land. In looking over the daily papers this morning my eye fell upon the following notice:—

"HOUSE AT WELLINGTON HILL.—For sale or to let, a large and convenient Dwelling House, not five minutes' walk from the Fitchburg Railroad Station, Wellington Hill, six miles from Boston; has been occupied but one season. There are eleven chambers, large drawing-room, parlor and dining-room, kitchen and wash-room, first class range and furnace, supplied with water from a spring above. Good schools quite near. * * * * *

SAM'L O. MEAD,
'Change Avenue."

Mr. President, this reminds me of the old song:—

"The devil was sick,
The devil a monk would be;
The devil was well,
The devil a monk was he."

So it seems when Mr. Mead has land to sell, he has good schools quite near, but when he comes in here and asks for a special act of legislation to increase the value of his land, why then the schools all disappear. The testimony and the advertisement are both before the Senate; and we, I suppose, can believe which of the two we may think proper. They tell us that their land is depressed in consequence of

this want of schools; I would simply ask them if they had any better schools three years ago, when, as they pretend, their lands were more valuable!

"It appeared, also, to the Committee, that there was comparatively little intercourse between this section and the villages of Watertown or West Cambridge, and that there existed an alienation of feeling, growing day by day, with the continuance of this controversy between these different parts."

Again, sir, we have the argument of the counsel, and not the evidence; on the contrary, it did appear very clearly before the committee, that the same intercourse existed between them now, as heretofore; and moreover would continue to exist, even if this new town should be incorporated. They will still have to go to the old towns to do their business, to find their mechanics, get their corn ground, &c., &c.; for, as I have already proved, they have none of these (what seem to me) important elements, and what is more, there is no probability of their ever having them. They have no water power upon the territory, and consequently must in the future, as in the past, be dependant upon the old towns. "That there existed an alienation of feeling, growing day by day, between these different parts." This I deny. There was not the shadow of evidence to substantiate this assertion. "Alienation of feeling," if it exist, is all upon one side, and to the same extent which you might suppose it to exist in the breast of the highwayman who demanded your purse, should you be so rude as to question his right, or refuse his demands.

The valuation of Belmont is $1,836,015, of which it takes from

Watertown, . .	$1,071,500 00,	leaving	$2,484,200 00
West Cambridge, . .	659,515 00,	"	2,414,092 00
Waltham, . . .	102,000 00,	"	4,079,300 00
	$1,836,015 00		

The committee *forget* I suppose to inform us of the very important fact, that this is the valuation of 1855, two years

ago, and they also *forget* to inform us that they had the valuation of 1856 given to them, but for some cause best known to themselves they did not choose to use it, or even mention it, and it seems to me to be a matter of some importance if the statement they make is correct that Watertown will recover all it loses ($1,074,500 00) in 4½ years. *If* that were true then we ought to add some half a million more to the valuation which they propose to take from Watertown; but, sir, I do not propose to reconcile this report with the true facts in the case, it would prove a Herculean task and I leave that for the committee.

"Watertown will recover all it loses in 4½ years."

Now, Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the senate particularly to this statement; it was given to the committee by one of the petitioners, but was objected to by the remonstrants as being incorrect; they gave to the committee the figures proving that it would take more than ten years to make up the loss and asked as a particular favor that the committee, as it was a point of considerable importance, would ascertain which of the two statements was correct; but like the rest of the evidence presented by them it was deemed unnecessary even to notice it. Now, sir, I hold in my hand the result of a computation made by one of the best arithmeticians in the state, and he says that it will take *twelve years four months and fifteen days* for Watertown to regain what it will lose by this outrage; and, sir, there are other facts not considered in this estimate which will, in my opinion, extend the time many years longer. They take the average increase for 15 years, from 1840 to 1855, now it will be recollected that the Fitchburg Rail Road and the Watertown branch have been built within

that time, and real estate in consequence advanced in price: we cannot therefore count upon a similar rise from any circumstances likely to transpire, but upon the other hand, a proposition is before the legislature for liberty to take up the rails upon the Watertown branch.

Again, we all know that a few years since it was the practice to return only about two thirds of the real valuation of property: now, by law, towns are compelled to return the full cash valuation; consequently the increase of one third of the amount was accomplished in one year and by an act of the legislature. These are considerations having a direct bearing upon this subject, and ought not to be overlooked. But let us look at something reliable; the valuation of Watertown was increased from 1855 to 1856, $75,900, deducting $16,350 the amount Belmont has gained, and we have $59,550 as the positive increase of valuation for one year; now at this rate how long will it take to make up $1,091,850 00, the amount proposed to be taken according to the valuation of 1856? By my figures it will be a fraction short of 20 years, and I contend that that is a true statement of the case.

And, now, Mr. President, I propose to leave what little there is left of this report for the consideration of other Senators, claiming that I have proved, what I, in the commencement stated I would, "that it was the most gross, unjust, one-sided, *ex-parte* statement, that ever came from the pen of man."

I propose, Mr. President, now to present very briefly some of the reasons why this bill should not pass. Waltham would not be very seriously injured by its passage. True it has no territory to spare, but if the community was to be benefited by the act, no remonstrance

from her would be heard; the wrong done her sinks into utter insignificance, when compared with the injustice done to Watertown and West Cambridge. The area of the towns in this State average over 9,000 acres each. Should Belmont be incorporated it will leave West Cambridge with 2,340 and Watertown with 2,080 acres, only about one fourth the average size, and Belmont (modest people) will have 3,700 acres. Watertown is an agricultural town, the eighth in the large county of Middlesex; this act proposes to take all of its lands devoted to this purpose. There are now but eleven towns in the State less in area than Watertown; pass this bill and there will be but six; it will also be left with all the principal roads and bridges, all the paupers but one, and the same number of schools, so that although you take over a third of her territory, one fifth of her population, one third of her property, yet you leave her expenses the same, and the amount of taxes to be raised upon what is left. Have they not a deep interest in this matter? Sir, the public good does not require it, a few land speculators may, but is that a sufficient reason for us to deal a death blow to these old towns?

A few words more, sir, and I have done. I repeat what I stated in the commencement, "that the true policy of this State ought to be, and is, that no new town should be incorporated unless an extraordinary case should be made out;" I would ask if they have done it? Some of the proceedings I confess have been extraordinary, but this case remains where they found it three years ago. I now, sir, publicly deny that the people upon this territory have ever asked either town for any roads, schools or other privileges, but what were immediately granted. This, sir, I state

publicly in the face of this report and its authors, and dare them to deny it.

Sir, Watertown has already contributed largely to build up other towns. In 1713 the town of Weston was taken from her, and in 1738 the town of Waltham; and others to a greater or less extent, have taken from her territory; and now they ask that they should not as a town be entirely blotted from the map. It is one of the old landmarks, having been settled in 1630. Its history is the history of our country. It was here the Provincial Congress assembled after the battle of Lexington and Concord, with Joseph Warren as its president, and here he buckled on the sword and marched to Bunker Hill and offered up his sacred blood for the cause of liberty. The first suggestion against the use of tea was made at a town meeting in this place. Mr. President, in those "times that tried men's souls," no community contributed more freely both their blood and treasure than did the citizens of this old town. Should it now be forgotten? Where is the senator that would advocate the dismemberment of Lexington or Concord? Last year a petition was presented to the legislature to divide the town of Plymouth, and under other circumstances it might have been acquiesced in, the town being about twenty miles long. But, Sir, it was the first soil our fathers trod, and it was held sacred, it was not dismembered, and I trust never will be. We ask of you to have the same compassion for old revolutionary Watertown, and such is my confidence in the integrity and patriotism of this Senate, that I have no doubt you will do in this matter all that we require, and that is simply justice.

SPEECH OF HON. W. S. BRAKENRIDGE,

OF HAMPSHIRE,

ON THE BILL TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF BELMONT,

DELIVERED IN THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATE,

April 2, 1857.

MR. PRESIDENT:

The only question for me to consider in relation to incorporating the new town of Belmont, is, what will be for the best interest of the *Petitioners*, the *Remonstrants*, and of the *Commonwealth*. That justice may be done to all parties is my earnest desire.

Having voted last year upon this question, under what I now consider to be an entire misapprehension of the facts in the case, I am anxious now to vote right myself, and do what little I can to have other Senators look at the facts in their *true light*.

This desire would have prompted me to present the history of this question, and the facts connected with it, somewhat in detail, had not the Hon. Senator from Middlesex (Mr. Haynes) saved me that trouble by his very full and clear statements, made in his able and eloquent speech upon this question, to which I listened with so much interest as I doubt not all Senators did.

Therefore, it will not be necessary for me to take much of the time of the Senate to consider this question. I will merely invite attention to a few reasons why I shall vote *against* granting the prayer of the petitioners.

It appears to me, that to incorporate this new town would be not only *unwise*, and inexpedient, but *exceedingly unjust* to the towns from which this territory is taken. The *facts* in the case show this so *conclusively* that argument seems wholly uncalled for.

One word as to the *history* of this question. The determination of the petitioners that every Legislature shall spend so much time, at so great expense, in considering this matter, notwithstanding the *thrice* repeated decision by past Legislatures *adverse* to incorporating this new town, is somewhat *remarkable!* I must say it looks to me very much like a determination to continue this tax upon the Commonwealth, until the object is accomplished, *right or wrong.*

It is said that this question of whether Belmont shall be set off as a town by itself, is only one of *time*, that if *this* Legislature does not do it, *another will.* Now such threats or arguments have no influence over me. If the act of incorporation is *right*, let us *grant* it; if *wrong*, then we should *again refuse* it. No fear that others who shall come after us may grant it if we do not, should have any influence upon our action. *Now* the responsibility is with *us*, let us decide it upon its *merits.* If we shall again come to the decision that it ought not to be granted, and they shall see fit to come to another Legislature, then the responsibility will be upon *that body.* We have now to do with it as now presented us. When they shall make out an *exigency* for a new town, I trust the Legislature will incorporate it;

until then, I *hope* no such act will be passed, let *whatever* influences may be exerted, or *however long* they may continue to come here with their request.

Let *justice* be done to all as soon as asked, but never let any amount of *importunity*, or the use of any *means whatever*, prevail to obtain that, which though it may benefit *some*, will do great *injustice to others*.

How many ask us for this new town? Do even all those who live on the territory called Belmont ask it? No; of 170 voters there, 40 of them not only do not sign the petition, but many of them remonstrate against it; so that we find nearly one fourth of the people in Belmont even, who do not wish to be set off, while all those in the towns from which this territory would be taken are opposed to it, —showing very clearly what the voice of the people would be, if the question were left to them. Now shall this Legislature grant what the *people* would *not*, and what they say is *unjust?* I think we shall be disposed to say as those before us have so often said most emphatically, to these petitioners, "you have no *cause* of complaint, and you ought to be satisfied to let well enough alone; when you show that you *need* what you ask, and that it will not injure *others* to benefit *you*, then, and not before, can your request be granted.

The Hon. Chairman of the committee who reported this bill, a gentleman for whom I have great respect, surprised me very much the other day when he took exceptions to certain of these remonstrants, for the reason that six of them (he said) were ladies.

Now those ladies, living on the territory of Belmont, and owning real estate there, were unwilling that this great wrong should be done to others however much it might

benefit them; and in all the honesty of their hearts, and with that true devotion to the cause of justice and right which is so *characteristic* of *woman*, they sent up here their remonstrance.

Certainly I did not expect that any fault would be found with them for thus venturing to ask for justice and right; and that too, not simply for themselves but for others. I *had* supposed it was the privilege alike of man and *woman*, to be heard by petition or remonstrance.

Least of all had I reason to expect such objection to *these* remonstrants, as their interest in this question and their property in that territory could not in any other manner be represented here.

The taxes they pay should entitle them to take some interest in this question. One of them pays over $200, and others a large amount. Some of them are widows with children to be educated in the schools, and have they no right to be heard here by petition or remonstrance as they think proper?

Surely it was their privilege to give expression to their views and wishes in this matter which so *deeply* concerns them.

And that must be a bad cause which requires its advocates to resort to such means of defence. I presume upon more mature deliberation that objection will be withdrawn. If the Hon. Chairman will permit, I will suggest that a very humble apology to these ladies is the only atonement he can make for this disrespect.

But I have not quite done with the peculiar treatment of these remonstrants. In the same spirit in which the Hon. Chairman of the committee spoke of them as being ladies, he intimates a doubt as to the genuineness of the sig-

natures of those who signed the remonstrance, because the several original papers which were circulated for those to sign who wished, were copied upon one, before sending them here. I have the original papers here upon which is the name of each in his own hand-writing. It is worthy of notice that the same objection was urged by the Border Ruffians against the petition of the Free State Men of Kanzas to Congress, for a constitution guaranteeing to them Freedom. Now I submit whether this case is so desperate, that it is necessary to insinuate that these very worthy remonstrants have forged names to that document? I will not comment upon what appears so very plain. But I understand that the petitioners intend to show, that two of these remonstrants by the name of Quigley, have for *some reason* changed their minds and that they have been induced to sign a paper asking to have their names taken from the remonstrance. And I further learn that an attempt will be made to give the impression that an undue influence was used upon these simple-hearted honest men to make them sign the remonstrance. In relation to that all I have to say is, that Mr. Fraser, a gentleman living in Watertown, sent this remonstrance to them by the hand of a little colored boy without having exchanged a word with these men upon the subject, they took it and after reading it put their names to it; I leave it to senators to judge how much *undue* influence this lad had over these men. But as to the influence exerted upon these men by those who obtained their names to the paper asking their names to be taken from the remonstrance, I will only state two facts: the first is this, some time since, the town of Watertown laid out a road running near the residence of these men,—the other fact is that about the time these men wished to withdraw their names from the remon-

strance, a conversation was held with them by certain of the petitioners as to the probability of that road being built if Belmont should *not* be incorporated. I leave senators to draw their own inferences.

There is one fact appears in this case that is very creditable to a portion of the people of Belmont.

I refer to the fact, that some of those living on that territory and owning the most property there, and who are best able to judge as to the justice and right of this question, *protest against it.*

It is well known that the very worthy gentleman of so much wealth who resides there, the name of whose residence they propose to give this new town, if they ever get it, has for three successive years expressed his desire to remain in Watertown where he now is. If this is doubted we have his letters of protest in his own hand writing, and these were before the Committee. He does not wish to be a party to what has very much the appearance of a robbery of the towns from which this territory would be taken. He is too honorable and just to do this—I commend him for not allowing self-interest to run away with reason and justice.

So much for the remonstrants upon the territory called Belmont.

Now let us look at the towns from which this new town would be made.

Each of them in their corporate capacity, by a large majority of all the voters in town (including of course the Belmont voters) *vote*, to remonstrate against what they believe a *very great wrong.*

They instruct agents to oppose it. The people in their individual capacity come up here as remonstrants and pray us not to do so great an act of injustice.

Was there ever a clearer case of the expressed will of the people, as to what is just and right? And those too, who best understand this question. Now, while the people in those parts of the old towns who would remain there, should the new town be set off, manifest so much desire not to be thus injured by the proposed division, it is pleasing as I have before intimated, to find so many of those living on the Belmont territory desirous of having justice done—they know that to set off these parts of these several towns as proposed, would do an irreparable injury to them; and their sense of justice will not allow them to remain indifferent while the outrage is being perpetrated. *All honor to them.*

The division of these towns takes away the *means*, without diminishing the *expense* in any *just proportion.*

Let us look at this fact for a moment. The people of Watertown as they are now united with the Belmont district, if the valuation of their property was divided among them, would each receive $1,000 19; if Belmont is set off, those left in Watertown would have each $826 10; while those who would be set off to Belmont would each have $1,667 58. This shows the proportion of the means each would have of paying the expenses of the towns. Those in Belmont would have more than twice as much as those remaining in Watertown. And that, too, when Watertown would have *all* the bridges, the most expensive *roads*, and other expenses in proportion, while Belmont takes from them so much of the means of paying them. Is this a just and equitable division?

I believe honorable Senators at this board will never permit such injustice!

Again, they take the best land! They take Fresh Pond,

which is much more valuable than land. These 58½ acres of pure fresh water are of *exceeding great* value. In what light does this view of these facts present this question?

Here we see these discontented, dissatisfied joint owners of the good old homestead, not only desirous to dissolve the family connection, but in leaving they wish to take much more than their share of the property, while they leave the expenses of the establishment for others to pay. And they come up here and ask us for permission to dissolve partnership in this manner, and thus obtain the sanction of the Legislature to this scheme of injustice. Not satisfied with being told so often by past Legislatures that this could not be done, because unnecessary and unjust, still they insist upon division.

Once more—Belmont would not only take one-third of the *lands*, and those the *best*,—but of the two-thirds left. 303 acres are not available—not a cent of income from them. For the purposes for which they are designed, they are of great value and honor to the town, but not a penny is obtained from them towards paying the expenses of the town. I refer to the—

116	acres	of	Mount Auburn Cemetery,
75	"	"	Charles River,
60	"	"	Arsenal Grounds,
7	"	"	Marsh,
7	"	"	Catholic Cemetery,
32	"	"	Cambridge Cemetery, (set off to C.)
6	"	"	other Grave Yards.

303 acres not taxable.

In the face of all these facts, the committee say that "this division will do no injury to the old towns." Now, I submit, what are we to think of such a statement?

Through what medium they saw those unquestioned facts, I cannot imagine. I do not bring any charge of evil intent upon that committee. I only *wonder* what magic spell was upon them to obscure their vision, when looking at these plain matters of fact, which so clearly show the great injustice to these old towns, which it is proposed to divide! But what is the excuse for this division,—this wrong which the people of Belmont ask the privilege of doing to those towns in which they are now located? And when I speak of the Belmont people as wishing to do this, of course I mean to make honorable exception of those very worthy remonstrants, who live there, and who protest against this, to their honor be it said.

But why do the petitioners ask for this injury to their old neighbors and friends? Have they ill-treated these petitioners in any manner, and thus given the least shadow of an excuse for it? Are they suffering any great hardships or grievances, as they are?

Not a particle of evidence of this.

It is in testimony that they have *had* all they ever *asked* for, of schools, school-houses, roads, and every other accommodation desired.

But all this will not satisfy them.

They do not wish to remain at home, and go they must and will if they can get away.

When remonstrated with as to leaving in such a manner, and thus bringing such a calamity upon the other members of the old family, their reply is, you have had the benefit of our society long enough—we care not for your old *homestead*—we intend to set up for *ourselves*.

When asked how they can think of dealing so unjustly by those they leave in Watertown, the answer is, "Water-

town ought to be sunk." I quote the exact expression as testified to before the committee. I only introduce it here to show the spirit of these *discontented* brethren, who not satisfied with receiving all they have ever asked, except this privilege, being set off by themselves, are bound to enter this land speculation any how—even if it brings ruin upon the remaining members of the old family.

Another witness before the committee lost no opportunity to ascribe a *bad motive* for every act done by Watertown to benefit the people in the Belmont district.

Well, this is another illustration of how many have cause to mourn over the fact, that all their efforts to do the best they can for others are not only not *appreciated*, but even their motives are misinterpreted and misrepresented.

Permit me now to notice a few statements in the Report of the committee.

On page six they say that "*Several* old residents upon the territory testified that such was the distance and inconvenience of the public schools there, that they *rarely availed* themselves of them."

Now these *several* old residents are *just two*. The youngest child of one is 30 years *old*. Strange indeed that this old resident does not avail himself of the privilege of sending his children to school. Is it not? Should we not take his case into special consideration and try to give him a school nearer!

The other old resident does send to school.

I only give this as a sample of the way this matter is presented to us in the report. It shows *exactly* how much there really is in the *peculiar* hardships and inconveniences they pretend to suffer in Belmont. And this legislature is asked to provide a remedy; really I look upon this whole

matter of an *exigency* for a new town on account of a *necessity* for greater privileges than they now enjoy or may as they are, if they wish, as the greatest hoax that was ever attempted to be palmed off upon any legislative body.

Again, in the report on page eight the committee say, "The main road through the proposed new town, is alternately on one and the other side of the line between West Cambridge and Watertown." Some 1500 feet of that road is I believe in Watertown; but how is it with the road at the South-east corner of what would be Belmont if set off? They propose then to do precisely the same thing they complain of in the report. The main road leading to Watertown is for about the same distance opposite Mt. Auburn, within the proposed new town—so much for consistency in their complaints.

Again, on the same page of the report is this very remarkable statement, "It appears to the committee that there was comparatively little intercourse between this section and the villages of Watertown and West Cambridge, and that there existed an alienation of feeling."

And is it so? Have the Belmont people chosen to have little to do with their old neighbors and friends? Whose fault is it if Belmont does not wish to associate with Watertown and West Cambridge?

Now on the part of those inhabitants of Watertown and West Cambridge who would be left in those towns, by the proposed division, there is no alienation of feeling. If it exists any where it is all on the part of those determined to go off.

As I have before shown, these towns have done all they could to keep harmony in the family,—have granted all the

requests of these discontents,—indulged them in every way and this is the *result*—this is the *reward* for it.

The ingratitude of this is so plain, I will not dwell upon it. These petitioners will not be pleased with any thing that can be done for them, except to let them have their own way, even though it be great injustice to others.

But they urge that if they are permitted to go and be rid of those at home, they will be better off. Are they the only persons who have thought it a fine thing to leave a good home without good cause!

But they think the lands in that territory would be increased in value by taking so much of the wealth of these old towns and fencing it in for their own use.

Suppose it would! Shall they be permitted to do so great injustice to the *many* for the sake of the *few?*

Would this be wise! or just, or can it be expedient! *No, it cannot be!*

Now one word as to the policy of this State in creating new towns.

What is the history of Massachusetts' legislation in this particular!

Of the 331 towns and cities in this commonwealth,

78	were incorporated	before	1700	
193	" "	between	1700	& 1800
60	" "	since	1800	

Now the committee say, on page two, that 74 towns have been incorporated in the last 56 years—since 1800, and about that proportion in the century preceeding.

The truth is, there have been but 60 of all sizes.

Of these 60, 28 were incorporated since 1830, and these principally on account of the changes produced by Rail

Roads. This discrepancy between the reports and the facts of history, I am unable to account for. I shall look with some interest for an explanation from the committee when the Hon. Chairman has the floor again on this question.

Then as to the increase in the century preceding being in about that proportion.

Now, by the rules of the arithmetic they taught me, up in the rural district school, if 60 was the increase of new towns in 56 years, at the same rate the increase in 100 years would be 107 and a fraction, instead of 193 the real number added in that century. Here is a mistake of only 86! How wonderfully correct! Are we to take this as a fair sample of the rest of the report! I leave that for others to judge!

I was speaking of the policy of Massachusetts in incorporating new towns. It has been eminently conservative. I think that is the true policy,—the only safe rule of legislation. A very strong case must be made out for a division,—something more than the mere *caprice* of a *few*, who wish to be by *themselves* and not *associate* with their *old friends.*

It has been required of those wishing to be set off as a new town, to show either such isolation as that it was very inconvenient and attended with great expense to remain where they were, or it has been necessary to show that there was actually a town already existing; with something more than a few houses, and a few wealthy people! And here permit me to remark, that I find no fault with a man because he is rich,—neither are those who are so unfortunate as to be poor, to be despised for that,—*wealth* has nothing to do with *character.* The humble peasant in his cottage, and the rich man in his palace are alike entitled to

respect, other things being equal. But we were inquiring as to Belmont actually existing as a town. How is it with this little would be town? without even a village or a business centre,—nor a cluster of houses even—no cotton or woollen manufacturing establishments to make a town.

Have they any claim to be considered as a town actually existing?

It does not so appear to me.

We have shown they are not suffering any grievance as now situated. The area of the towns to which they belong is so small that all must be within a short distance of schools and possess all their facilities of business.

Is here an *exigency* for a new town?

Never has there been a new town incorporated where there was so little need of one; and hence the wise conclusion of the legislatures of three successive years, each of which, after a very careful examination of the facts referred to, not to grant so unwise, inexpedient, and unjust a request as the act of incorporating Belmont. The *unreasonableness* of the prayer of the petition,—the absence of any good cause for complaint as to their present situation,—the great injustice and wrong that would be done to those remaining in the towns from which this territory would be taken, *these facts* are so *apparent* that I cannot believe we shall grant any such request as asked for in the prayer of the petitioners,—I certainly shall vote *against* it.

SPEECH OF HON. E. S. POOR,

OF ESSEX, ON THE BILL TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF BELMONT. DELIVERED IN THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATE, APRIL 2, 1857.

MR. PRESIDENT:—The time, Sir, has at last arrived, when I may claim the right to the floor, not only to defend the Bill before the Senate, but to defend myself, and the Committee of which I have the honor to be chairman, from the false and malignant charges which have been brought against them.

When this Bill was first presented to the Senate, I was fully conscious that it would give rise to an exciting discussion. I was also fully conscious, judging from the past, that it was a Bill of such a nature as to subject the Committee who reported it to malignant abuse, harsh reproaches, and false imputations from parties interested in opposing the measure. For this, Sir, I was fully prepared.

But, Sir, I did not expect that any senator at this board would so far forget the dignity of his position, and the courtesy due to his fellow senators, as to declare, by insinuating and indefinite charges, that the members of the Committee on Towns were guilty of bribery and corruption.

My associate on the Committee, the honorable senator from Bristol, has thought it better to treat the imputation with silent contempt. I know that others are of the same opinion, but I choose, Sir, to take a different course. While I am confident that but few, if any, of my brother senators believe the accusations cast upon the Committee,

yet I have not the slightest doubt but that the honorable senator, with his *customary* magnanimity, will regard silence on my part as an acknowledgment of guilt, and will proclaim it as such. I therefore shall meet the charges, and defend the Committee in the same open and public manner as that in which they were assailed.

What, Sir, is the charge of which this Committee are accused? It may be said that the accusations against the Committee are made by intimations, and in indefinite terms; yet the gentleman was well understood! He has schooled his voice so well, that by an intonation, he can speak his meaning, and expose the deepest recess of his heart.

No one at this board had a doubt but that the senator from Middlesex intended to accuse the Committee of having been actuated by corrupt influences in reporting this Bill. He said in *words*, they had been influenced by "champagne suppers," by tone and gesture, he said more.

Wherever I turn, Sir, I hear of this accusation of bribery and corruption! It is published in the daily papers, and circulated in all parts of the Commonwealth. It follows me to my place of abode, and is there on all men's tongues. It greets me at my own fire-side, and my children wonder what it means. It pursues its slimy, insidious course to the darkened chamber, to the room of the long prostrate invalid, and there adds another pang to the sufferings of a tender and affectionate wife.

This charge, Sir, has gone far enough; and now, in the presence of this Senate, and of my accuser, I pronounce it false! I challenge him to the proof!

Foul suspicions are the offspring of a foul and corrupt heart. I advise the honorable gentleman to reserve his accusations for a more appropriate application.

I do not covet any of the laurels he has won in such a contemptible and miserable attack.

Had the Committee, Sir, been wanting in honor, in integrity, in a high regard for principle; had they been dis-

posed to barter their judgment for gain, in my opinion they would not have reported in favor of the petitioners.

On the part of Watertown and West Cambridge, this is a contest simply for money. While they receive thousands of dollars from Belmont, they expend only by hundreds, as I shall be able to show before I sit down. They are willing to expend large sums in opposing the establishment of the new town; and I have reason to believe, that by the free use of money, in former years, they have prevented the passage of the act of incorporation.

It is unpleasant for me to make any allusions of this nature, and had not the Committee been basely attacked, I would rather see the Bill defeated than refer to them; but the gentleman from Middlesex, who represents here the towns of Watertown and West Cambridge, must be responsible, alone, for the exposure.

In examining the items of expenditure of the town of Watertown for the last year, I find as follows:—

Tarbox & Lovejoy, Hack,	$6 80
H. H. Holbrook, Hack,	6 30
S. L. Batchelder, refreshment for members of Legislature,	5 12
Ivers J. Austin, counsel against division of town,	100 00
J. C. Gouch, against division of town,	25 00
And various other sums, amounting to	208 97

This enumeration is a class of expenditures usual, necessary and proper, and to them I make no objection. There is another item as follows:—

Town of West Cambridge, one-half of expense in opposing division of the town,	$328 00

This looks as if it were expended for some purpose which they thought improper to name; and I am credibly informed that a portion of it was paid to a member of the Committee on Towns last year. This I can prove if any gentleman desires it.

With what an ill grace, then, does the gentleman stand here, and speaking in behalf of the towns of Watertown and West Cambridge, accuse a Committee of corruption!

I need only say further, in defence of the Committee, that they have examined the merits of this case with the strictest impartiality and fairness. Of this Committee, five gentlemen were members of the House last year. They had heard of Belmont, and through misrepresentations such as we have heard here, believed honestly that the Bill last year ought not to pass, and voted against it. This petition came before us, and as chairman, I advised that each member should endeavor to divest himself of all his prejudices, and consider the case as entirely new, and with the strictest impartiality.

The Committee thus took up this question, and bestowed upon it their most careful attention. They gave fourteen long hearings on the case, and in several instances sat till the hour of midnight. Neither party was restrained, but permitted to present every fact and argument favoring their own side of the case. After the hearing on both sides was completed, the Committee, at their own suggestion, went out and viewed the locality. And here I deem it proper to say, that so mindful were the Committee of the danger of undue influences by such a visit, if made under the auspices of either petitioners or remonstrants, that they expressly provided that it should be under the direction of all parties. Had this same impartial rule been followed by the gentleman from Middlesex, when members of this board were invited by him to view the locality, they would have obtained a more just idea of all the premises.

At the conclusion of the prolonged hearing and arguments, the Committee met to decide the question. The views of each member were secretly confined in his own bosom, and to avoid the influence of one member's opinion upon another, the Committee proceeded, without consultation, to take an informal ballot. Though conscious of a natural aversion on the part of some of the Committee to changing town lines or incorporating new towns, yet I had but little doubt of the result. The evidence had been full and convincing, and I

knew that men desiring to do nothing but right, must be convinced. The vote was unanimous, and you have, Sir, our Report—the full, free and unbiassed Report—and I am prepared to defend it.

The honorable gentleman from Middlesex has characterized this Report as full of misrepresentations, and of deceptive if not false statements; this, I think, is the precise language used by the honorable gentleman. If, at the close of this debate, the honorable senators of this board think he is correct, I do not ask them to vote for this Bill, but on the other hand, if senators believe the Report substantially correct and true in its various parts, then, Sir, I do ask their vote, and I hope and trust it will be nearly unanimous.

The gentleman's first attack on the Report, is on the statement made that Waltham did not appear before the Committee.

The gentleman labored hard to show this to be a misstatement. How triumphantly he declared that he had presented a remonstrance from Waltham, signed by two hundred or more legal voters. And yet the Committee think their statement correct.

If the gentleman had been present at the first hearing, he would not probably have called this a misrepresentation on the part of the Committee.

The usual questions were asked, "Who appears for the Petitioners?" "Who appears for the Remonstrants?" The several counsel for the Petitioners, Watertown, and West Cambridge, responded. In reply to an open inquiry it was answered, that Waltham did not appear, and the Committee state, in the second clause of their Report, as follows: "The petitioners and the towns of Watertown and West Cambridge, appeared before them, &c.," and in the latter part of the same clause, in the same connection, simply state, that "The town of Waltham did not appear before the Committee."

Does the senate think the Committee intended to deceive them by this statement?

Does not this effort to impeach the Committee seem a little strained? Thus I hope the first objection of the gentleman is answered.

The gentleman next stated that Belmont is wanting in all the necessary elements of a town.

And on this branch his first charge is that the Committee have not reported the correct census. Why? he asks, have not the Committee reported the census presented by Mr. Crafts, for Watertown? To this I would make a general answer. I consider the duty of a committee generally to be to hear evidence, arrive at and report results. In this case the Committee did more than their duty required. Knowing this to be a case likely to call forth considerable inquiry, they reported the facts and reasons which led them to report a Bill.

The Committee did not deem it necessary to report every thing which came before them, as the gentleman seems to demand. To do so their Report would have swelled to an inconvenient size, and I think but few would be likely to read. with patience, the full report of fourteen long hearings. I think the gentleman himself would have found it more difficult than he now pretends to, to discover the real meaning of the Committee in such a mass of materials.

The gentleman complains that we have adopted the census taken by the petitioners. I feel confident that I can satisfy him and the members of the Senate, that we have adopted the most correct census. The census presented by the petitioners was substantiated by sworn witnesses, who were subjected to a most rigid and scrutinizing cross-examination. The Committee fully believed it correct. The gentleman thinks the census of the remonstrants should have been adopted.

How modest it appears in that gentleman, who was not present at any hearing, to dictate to the Committee what they ought to believe!

The census of the remonstrants was taken, partly by Mr.

Crafts, who appeared before the Committee, and partly by another gentleman, who did not appear.

Let us more critically examine "Mr. Crafts' *very* carefully taken census."

His first statement is that the whole population of Watertown is 3,558.

By the census of 1855, the population of Watertown was 3,578.

This "carefully taken census" shows that in one year and nine months Watertown has decreased in population. Now, Sir, is any man of common sense willing to believe, without the strongest proof, that a wealthy town of 3,578 inhabitants, and lying within six miles of the metropolis, has lost twenty inhabitants within twenty-one months? It does not, to my mind, bear the impress of truth, and it is no compliment to the good sense of this Senate to ask them to believe it.

The population of Watertown in 1850, was 2,837; five years after, by State census of 1855, it was 3,578; an increase of 741 persons, or more than 25 per cent. This would give an increase of 5 per cent. a year, or 314 persons in 21 months.

It was clearly shown to the Committee, that Watertown had not retrograded in any of the elements of a town which are essential to, and correspond with, the growth of population, and it needed something more than the "carefully taken census" of Mr. Crafts, to convince the Committee that she had 20 inhabitants less now than in 1855.

Again:—

The foreign population of Watertown, by the last State census, was 1,049.

According to Mr. Crafts' census, the foreign population of Watertown is 1,419.

As Mr. Crafts makes the population of the whole town twenty less than by the State census, Watertown must have lost at least 370 of her native population, and gained 370 foreigners.

But it transpired in the cross-examination that in the State census were included sixty people, who were employed at the arsenal—but Mr. Crafts' census excluded them. Consequently, according to Mr. Crafts' own admissions, there was an increase of forty in the population.

I hope I shall be excused if I examine still further this "careful" census, which the gentleman from Middlesex thinks we ought to have adopted.

I cannot avoid it if I would, for much stress is laid upon the charges of misrepresentation relating to the census, particularly to the statement of the Committee that there were 325 children on the territory of Belmont.

You, Sir, witnessed the tragic surprise and consternation of the gentleman when his eye met this statement. He called it "absurd!" "preposterous!"

The statement of the Committee is, that upon the Belmont territory there are 1,101 people, 170 voters, 325 children, a valuation of $1,836,015, &c., &c.

The number of children is mentioned incidentally as a matter of fact, and not to enforce any argument. The gentleman interprets it as being confined only to children between 5 and 15 years of age. If the inquiries of the Committee had been in regard to the amount of school money Belmont should receive from the State, they would have named a different number, but the Committee remembered that there were some persons properly called children not included between the ages of 5 and 15 years. In the eye of law, all under 21 are children, but the evidence included as children all under 18 years of age. The witness who testified in this matter stated, that his reason for including those up to 18 years of age was, that many between 15 and 18 were then attending school.

The next attack of the gentleman was upon the statement that there are two stores on the territory! This was the evidence before the Committee, and nothing was introduced to disprove it. The gentleman very facetiously

alluded to the embarrassments of the proprietor of the store in Waverly. It may be amusing to the gentleman himself, to taunt another for his poverty, but, Sir, is it kind to hold up here, in the Senate of Massachusetts, as a subject of ridicule, any man who, by losses, misfortunes or embarrassments of any kind, may be struggling in adversity, with perhaps a family dependent on him for support.

The gentleman certainly gains a laugh for his wit, but I am at a loss to know what he gains for *his argument!* Is it such an uncommon occurrence for a store-keeper to be in embarrassed circumstances, as to use it against the incorporation of a new town? If the gentleman intended to show that a population of 1,101 persons in Belmont was not sufficient to support a store (which I most emphatically deny) even then, in my judgment, it would be no argument against the Bill. The principal duties of a municipal corporation are to support schools, build and maintain roads and to support the poor. Though I believe there is a law permitting towns to constitute themselves insurance companies, yet I never heard that a town must necessarily maintain a store, except perhaps, for the sale of one particular article.

Belmont, Sir, is abundantly possessed of all the important elements necessary to make up a town of the medium class in the Commonwealth. She has a population of 1,101, which is larger than that of eighty-three towns in the State.

The next thing to be considered, of almost equal importance with population, is her pecuniary ability.

Has she sufficient pecuniary ability to fulfil well the duties of a town government?

This, in my judgment, is one of the most important questions to be considered by the legislature in granting a new town. A population of 1,000 persons and $1,000,000 valuation, other things being equal, presents a stronger case to mind, than a population of 2,000, with the same

valuation. And why? Because, by the same rate of taxation the smaller town is able to expend for town purposes the same sum of money as the larger town, or double the amount, relatively.

Belmont, as senators well know, fully meets this test. With a population of 1,101 she has a valuation of $1,836,015, which is as large as many towns in the State of more than double the population possesses.

I am perfectly aware that the wealth of Belmont has been frequently used, and with considerable effect, sometimes, against this measure. The gentleman from Middlesex affected to sneer at the "rich farmers." Their wealth, Sir, is the rich reward of persevering industry. Early and late, in the burning heat of summer, and the dreary cold of winter, they have plied their incessant toil. They supply us with the first vegetables of spring and summer, the richest fruits of autumn, and their store houses groan beneath the ice crops of winter. They are an industrious, intelligent and worthy population, and I cannot believe that their cause is imperilled in this Senate because they have reaped a just reward for their persevering toils.

I think the Senate are well satisfied that Belmont pecuniarly, is able to stand alone. I will not attempt to enumerate the various establishments and institutions in Belmont which add in making up the elements of a town. The Committee have reported them fully, and on this branch of inquiry their Report is not controverted.

Having seen that Belmont, by her population and resources, will be able to take a respectable rank in the middle class of towns in this State, the next proper inquiry for the legislature is this, Are the old towns from which she is taken, materially injured?

As a natural consequence, the old towns of Watertown, West Cambridge and Waltham, lose a portion of their population and territory. It would be impossible to create a new town in this Commonwealth without taking popula-

tion and territory from old and existing towns, and nearly every legislature of Massachusetts has performed this duty and sanctioned this policy.

But, Sir, I consider it one of our most important duties, before incorporating a new town, to see that the old towns from which it is taken, are not materially crippled or weakened.

I would be the last man to stand up here and advocate the establishment of a new town, if I thought the towns from which it was taken, were essentially injured.

Are the towns of Watertown and West Cambridge left in a weak or embarrassed condition?

It will be recollected, when I was first up on this question the other day, that I asked if any one opposed to the Bill would show what real injury the incorporation of Belmont would have upon the old towns.

To that inquiry of mine no answer has been made, except that the honorable gentleman, taking the idea of the counsel for West Cambridge in his argument before the Committee, has attempted to show, that by incorporating the town of Belmont, you are removing the legal liability of West Cambridge, to establish a High School. If either the counsel for West Cambridge, or the gentleman himself, had been present at all the prolonged hearings, they would not have made this objection. One of the most intelligent witnesses from West Cambridge stated in answer to a question from the Committee, as to whether there was a High School in West Cambridge, that all the schools were High Schools, and he thought they did not need any exclusive High School. But conceding that a High School is needed in West Cambridge, is she a town so poor in her resources, or so blinded to her own interests, as to think she must wait until the strong arm of the law comes in and makes it imperative to establish one? I can assure the Senate that the town of West Cambridge is abundantly able to establish a High School, whenever her people desire it. And I say

further, that, after the incorporation of Belmont, the old towns of West Cambridge, Watertown and Waltham, will be three of the richest towns in the Commonwealth.

This may be seen by comparing their wealth with that of other towns in the State.

Before proceeding to compare the valuation of these towns with others, it seems to be necessary to meet one of the honorable gentleman's objections to the Report of the Committee.

The gentleman laid great stress upon the fact that the Committee adopted the valuation of 1855, instead of 1856. He called it suppressing facts.

If the honorable gentleman had been as well acquainted with this case as the counsel for Watertown, he would not have charged the Committee with such a suppression of facts.

The Committee adopted the valuation of 1855, because it was given to them in the hearing under oath. The counsel for Watertown adopted *the same* in his argument. But what are the suppressed facts?

The Committee say—

Watertown has a valuation of . . .	$3,558,700 00
Belmont takes therefrom	1,074,500 00
Leaving in Watertown, ...	$2,484,200 00

This is based on valuation of 1855.

Now, what is the valuation of 1856, which, by the way, has but just been published since the hearing!

Valuation of Watertown, ...	$3,634,600 00
" Belmont, ...	1,091,850 00
Leaving in Watertown, ...	$2,542,750 00

These facts, *suppressed* by the Committee, because they did not *know* them, show that the whole town of Watertown has gained $75,000, and Belmont has gained of it, $16,350, thus leaving in Watertown, after the incorporation

of Belmont, $2,542,750, instead of $2,484,200; showing, also, that Watertown Centre is increasing more rapidly than the Belmont portion.

Thus I trust another of the *very deceptive* representations of the Committee is disposed of.

I propose now to show the relative rank of the towns of Watertown and West Cambridge, as regards population and valuation, with other towns in the State.

First, as regards population.

After the incorporation of Belmont—

Watertown	will be the	72d	town in the State,	with	245	smaller.
West Cambridge	"	113th	"	"	204	"
Waltham	"	15th	"	"	302	"

Second, as regards valuation:—

Watertown	will be the	23d	town in the State,	leaving	294	smaller.
West Cambridge	"	24th	"	"	293	"
Waltham	"	12th	"	"	305	"

I will next proceed to compare the *per capita* valuation of these towns, with some other towns in the State. I have selected towns for this comparison, which I suppose are among the richest in the State.

I have also taken several counties with which to compare them.

The valuation of Belmont is			$1,836,015 00
Takes from—			
Watertown,	$1,074,500 00,	leaving	$2,484,200 00
West Cambridge,	659,515 00,	"	2,444,092 00
Waltham,	102,000 00,	"	4,079,300 00

Valuation, *per capita*, after incorporation of Belmont:—

Watertown,	$841 00
West Cambridge,	1,102 00
Waltham,	660 00

Valuation, *per capita*, of some other towns and cities in the State:—

Salem,	$663 00
South Danvers,	506 00
Newburyport,	453 00
Lowell,	493 00
Beverly,	495 00
Worcester,	675 00
Danvers,	361 00
Ware,	292 00

Valuation, *per capita*, of some of the counties of the State:—

Essex County,	$430 00
Middlesex County,	515 00
Worcester County,	430 00
Berkshire County,	380 00
Plymouth County,	312 00
Suffolk County,	1,500 00

I show this comparison, because I think it has a very important bearing upon this measure.

Thus, it will be seen, that in point of ability, these old towns of Watertown, West Cambridge and Waltham will be strong enough to maintain, respectively, a superior town organization. I claim, also, that the old towns are left, in many respects, in a better condition. The old towns are left compact, united and peaceable, with united interests, and well fitted to carry on their governments.

The old towns are wealthy, are left with sufficient territory—they do not need the territory to bring up their valuation, and it is not depriving them of any substantial advantage to place it within the limits of a new town. It is not an uncommon occurrence in legislation to take from one town a new one of larger territory than the mother town. Within a few years—in 1842—Somerville was taken from Charlestown, with territory of more than five times

that left it. West Roxbury, incorporated in 1851, was, I think, more than double the size of Roxbury. My own town—South Danvers—incorporated in 1855, had a larger population than the old town, and double the territory. I might name many other cases, were it necessary.

I shall next proceed to consider briefly, the embarrassments under which the Belmont people are now suffering.

While they pay an annual tax into the three old towns of about $10,000, they receive only a small portion of it back. They do not have sufficient schools, and what they do have, are not of a character to suit the wants of the people. In the West Cambridge territory, there is one excellent school, but in the Watertown portion there is no school except at Waverly, where a small school has been recently established. My associate, the honorable senator from Bristol, has shown this matter so well and full, that it is unnecessary for me to say any thing more upon it. I must not, however, forget to notice the objection of the honorable senator from Middlesex, to the statement of the Committee on this point. He relied entirely upon an advertisement of Mr. Mead's, to sustain his objection.

The advertisement, read with so much unction, was true; but the explanation is simple. Mr. Mead says the house is situated near good schools. This house happens to be better situated, as regards schools, than almost any other in Belmont. The real facts are that the house is situated about three-fourths of a mile from the public school in West Cambridge, and one-half mile from the private school of Mr. Mack, in Watertown; that is, it is within three-fourths of a mile of the only public school-house in the whole territory of Belmont, comprising five and three-fourths square miles.

The Committee state that the roads are too narrow, and this is true, notwithstanding the statement of the honorable gentleman to the contrary. It was shown, by uncontroverted testimony, that the Concord turnpike, passing through

the centre, was only twelve feet wide in the roadway; that testimony was confirmed by the personal observation of the Committee. The gentleman must have been mistaken when he measured the streets of Boston, if he found none of them over twelve feet in width.

I next come to the consideration respecting the policy of past legislatures in forming new towns. This policy is so palpable, and precedents are so abundant, that it hardly requires notice. Sixty towns have been established in the last 56 years, or more than one a year. It is hardly necessary for me to say, that very many of these towns do not compare favorably with Belmont. Sixteen of these towns are now smaller in population than Belmont, and it will readily be assented to, that many more of them are of less valuation.

The honorable gentleman from Middlesex has made some allusion to the policy of the legislatures of past years, in regard to Belmont, which requires from me some attention. Although I do not think, generally, that we should be too particular in inquiring what has been the action of previous legislatures, yet in this case I do not shrink from the examination.

In 1854, petitioners had leave to withdraw, as I am told, in consequence of their not presenting their petition in season.

How was it in 1855? The gentleman states, that in 1855 a Bill was reported, by the chairman of the Committee, without consultation with other members of the Committee, *merely* to *please* the petitioners.

The gentleman's ability for misconstruction was thus exercised upon more than one Committee. He thought it necessary to attack the hitherto unimpeached Committee of 1855. He seems to let fly his shafts at random, utterly reckless of where they might hit. I happen to be acquainted with the two chairmen of that Committee. They are men of honor, Sir, and would lose their right hand rather than sacrifice their integrity.

I have received letters from two gentlemen of that Committee, as follows:—

Hon. E. S. Poor:—The chairman of the Committee on Towns for year 1855, happened to be in Senate Chamber on the 26th inst., and listened to the discussion on the Bill to incorporate the Town of Belmont. One of the senators took occasion to animadvert upon the history of the application to the legislature for this Act, in which he made the statement that the Committee of '55, after hearing the case, were not disposed to report a Bill, but that the chairman, being importuned by the petitioners to give them an opportunity to have the case considered by the legislature, presented a Bill without consultation with the rest of the Committee.

In relation to this statement, I would say that is a mistake. The Committee gave the parties and the case all the consideration which they were able to, without doing injustice to other cases, to come before the Committee. After the hearing was concluded, the Committee consulted and considered the case at some length, without any such importunities as were referred to, and granted a Bill by a vote of a majority of the Committee.

James D. Black,

Chairman of the Committee on Towns for 1855.

Boston, March 26, 1857.

Boston, March 31, 1857.

Hon. E. S. Poor, Dear Sir,—Having been informed that a statement has been made, during the recent discussion of the "Bill to incorporate the Town of Belmont," that the Committee of 1855, who held a hearing of the same case, were not disposed to report a Bill, and that the chairman of that Committee reported a Bill without consultation with the rest of the Committee. I beg leave, as a member of the said Committee, to state,—

1st. That the Committee voted upon this case, as upon all other cases that came before them, in regular form.

2d. That all the Committee present, at the time of voting, according to my recollection, voted for the Bill.

3d. That neither in this case, nor in any other case, within the knowledge of the undersigned, did the chairman of the Committee act without due consultation with the rest of the Committee.

4th. That a majority of the Committee voted for the Bill, and, if I am not greatly mistaken, all the members of the Committee signified their assent to it, before it was reported.

J. D. Robinson.

How was it in 1856?

The Committee reported leave to withdraw, it is true, but why did the Senate pass a Bill over the report if the case was not a good one?

The bill was lost in the House entirely through the active and persevering efforts of the Representative from West Cambridge, who was also the chairman of the Committee on the part of the House. I will do him the justice to say that he did not sit on the case in committee; neither did he, to my knowledge, deviate from the rules of honor or propriety.

And, now, Sir, in conclusion, I desire to state, that it is a source of gratification to me that I approach the close of this exciting case. Many long and weary hours, both day and night, have I devoted to this case. I have never given to any matter of my own private interest, so long and absorbing attention. I feel, also, that I have given it an impartial decision.

It would have been more pleasing to me, in some respects, could I have felt justified in coming to a different conclusion. I have in West Cambridge, many warm personal friends. It would have been more pleasant for me to have clasped their hands in warm congratulations, than to hear their reproach or see their averted faces; but I have done what seemed to me to be my duty, which sustains me under any reproach. If I have been severe, the Senate will remember that I am only defending that which is dearer than life—reputation. I bear no ill will or malice against any one, and am willing to drop here all strife of a personal nature, and forget what has passed.

I do not shrink, however, from any further investigation in regard to my action in this case, and am perfectly conscious that I can meet and refute any accusations that may be brought against me.

I have reviewed the attacks of the gentleman from Middlesex upon the Report of the Committee, and I have met and answered him in every particular.

The Senate of 1857 are now about to decide this question. Would you sustain the cause of justice? Would you promote individual freedom? Would you calm the waves of a strife which agitate one of the finest portions of our Commonwealth? Would you, finally, sustain your Committee against harsh and unjust accusations?

Would you do all this? then pass this Bill; give to these worthy petitioners who have pleaded for four long years, the right to govern themselves [illegible] and I assure you in after years it will [illegible] satisfaction and pride that you [illegible] of one of the finest towns in the good old Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SPEECH OF HON. HUGH W. GREENE,

OF FRANKLIN,

ON MOTION TO RECONSIDER THE VOTE

BY WHICH THE

Bill to Incorporate the Town of Belmont

WAS REFUSED A THIRD READING,

Delivered April 8, 1857.

MR. PRESIDENT:

When this bill was refused a third reading the other day, I hoped that no reconsideration would be moved—entertaining as I did, and as I now do, the conviction that it will only result in a second denial by an increased majority. I am informed that the object of this motion was to afford the petitioners an opportunity to shed new light upon the minds of those Senators who voted against the bill, and to take them over the territory, in the hope of changing their views—an investment which I hardly think will be found to pay; and which may not, perhaps, be thought to be entirely consistent with propriety, as it seems to imply that Senators voted without a due and proper knowledge of the question. The proper time for the petitioners to have done this, was before the question was taken, as I do not understand it to be claimed that any new facts have been developed or any new evidence discovered. It seems like asking a new trial, on the ground that the jury did not understand or appreciate the evidence.

I desire to say, Mr. President, that I have the highest respect and regard for the Committee who reported this bill, and the utmost confidence in their integrity. I know that they have given to this case a long and patient hearing, and that they have honestly arrived at the conclusion that this bill ought to pass. Thus much I am happy to admit—but I cannot concede, what has been claimed, that because this report was made unanimously, therefore it ought to be sustained—on the contrary, it ought to stand or fall upon its merits. The province of a committee is to ascertain and report facts, accompanied by their opinion—the province of the Senate is to judge of those facts and that opinion. The members of this committee lay no claim to inspiration—they are like the rest of us, weak and fallible men—subject to error—liable to be deceived—and in this case I fear they have been deceived by those more interested, if not less scrupulous, than themselves. This report, therefore, is simply their opinion—nothing more—nothing less—and worth no more than the opinion of any other members of the Senate given under similar circumstances.

This is a question, Mr. President, of vital importance to the towns proposed to be dismembered, and also of importance as indicating the policy of the State, and before the prayer of the petitioners is granted, they should be required to establish two positions—*first*, that the interests of the petitioners imperatively require the change; and *secondly*, that the rights and interest of the remonstrants will not be thereby injured to an unwarrantable extent. Neither of these propositions has been established to my satisfaction; the burden of proof is on the petitioners, and I submit that they have entirely failed to make out a case. I can see no necessity, present or prospective, for the incorporation of

the town of Belmont; and I cannot fail to see that its incorporation will be an act of gross wrong and injustice to the towns out of which it is proposed to be formed. To establish their claim, the petitioners are bound to show a great and overpowering necessity. We are here to legislate for the greatest good of the greatest number, and not for the great good of the few, at the expense of the many. I entertain no doubt that the passage of this bill would be greatly beneficial to the land speculators who originated, and who engineer it. I have no doubt that it would lift Waverly stock out of the slough of despond in which it now rests, and help to build up one more of those bubbles which expand for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many. But in this matter we are to legislate, not for the interests of State street, but for the protection of the old, respectable and substantial towns of West Cambridge, Watertown and Waltham, who earnestly beseech us to heed the admonition of scripture, and "remove not the ancient landmarks" for light and trivial causes.

The fallacies of the Committee's report were so ably met and refuted the other day by the senator from Middlesex, [Mr. Haynes] that I do not propose to occupy the time of the Senate in a general consideration of it. As most of the members of the Senate have recently visited the territory, I will merely ask them to refresh their memories in relation to "*the principal and considerable village at Wellington Hill,*" the "*two lyceum halls and two stores,*" and particularly to the "*collection of ice-houses,*" of which the senator from Middlesex omitted to speak, and to which I now call the attention of the Senate. If this bill was in every other respect unobjectionable, the line it proposes between Belmont and West Cambridge would compel me to vote against it. It is one

of the richest specimens of "sharp practice" I have ever seen. It was in evidence before a committee of this body the other day, that any man who got ahead of the North Chelsea people in the matter of kelp, would have to get up early in the morning—on that principle I am led to believe that the Belmont managers sit up all night. Look at this line—why does it not run straight from point to point? Does it trend off to the North for half its length, merely for the privilege of returning towards the South for the other half? Are there any natural obstacles in the way? No!—but, "thereby hangs a tale." Here on this pond is the "collection of icehouses," spoken of by the committee, as among the reasons why Belmont should be incorporated. When they are filled with ice, they constitute a very valuable property, and pay a heavy tax. Is this ice produced in Belmont?—no sir. It is produced in West Cambridge, secured by West Cambridge capital, and floated over the line and packed, just in season for the assessors of Belmont to lay their hands on it,—truly a very convenient and excellent arrangement for the petitioners, if they can only get the legislature of Massachusetts to sanction it,—a very good reason for a crooked line. That single fact, Mr. President, ought to defeat this bill—and yet, sir, in my opinion, it is only a fair sample of the whole transaction.

Mr. President, my predilections were originally in favor of the petitioners, founded upon the statements in the report of the committee, and when I made a personal examination of the territory, it was with no desire to find cause for a change of opinion. I went over the ground with the statements of the committee fresh in my mind, and, it may have been my misfortune or my fault, I could not agree with them in their facts or conclusions.

The Hon. Chairman of the Committee says, on the ninth and tenth pages of his printed speech:—

"Belmont, Sir, is abundantly possessed of all the important elements necessary to make up a town of the medium class in the Commonwealth. She has a population of 1,101, which is larger than that of eighty three towns in the State. The next thing to be considered, of almost equal importance with population, is her pecuniary ability. Has she sufficient pecuniary ability to fulfill all the duties of a town government? This, in my judgment, is one of the most important questions to be considered by the Legislature in granting a new town. Belmont, as senators well know, fully meets this test. With a population of 1,101 she has a valuation of $1,856,015, which is as large as many towns in the State of more than double the population possesses."

The gentleman evidently relies upon the population and wealth of Belmont as among the weightiest reasons why the new town should be incorporated. Sir, I join issue with him on that point, and I contend that neither wealth nor population ought to constitute a principal reason for passing this bill. Why, sir, to what would the gentleman's argument lead?—to such a multiplication of towns that Boston Common would scarcely be large enough to contain a representative from each. The owner of the princely seat after which it is proposed to call the new town, if wealth is to be considered a "*most important*" requisite, might justly claim to be himself incorporated, for he is abundantly able to pay a tax equal to the expenses of each one of many of the towns in the Commonwealth.

Again on the tenth page of his printed speech, the Hon. Chairman grows sentimental and eloquent, and says:—

"I am perfectly aware that the wealth of Belmont has been frequently used, and with considerable effect, sometimes, against this measure. The gentleman from Middlesex affected to sneer at the "rich farmers." Their wealth, Sir, is the rich reward of persevering industry. Early and late, in the burning heat of summer, and the dreary cold of winter, they have plied their incessant toil. They supply us with the first vegetables of spring and summer, the richest fruits of autumn, and their store-houses groan beneath the ice crops of winter."

There can be no doubt sir, that the proposed limits of Belmont contain a thrifty, enterprizing and industrious

population,—I have no doubt their money has been honestly earned, and I have no sufficient reason to believe that any of it has been dishonorably spent in efforts to get this bill enacted. I find that six of these individuals are taxed for $671,000, and I submit to the Senate that they must not only have been extremely industrious, but equally fortunate in getting extraordinary prices for their early vegetables, to have realized such fortunes even from "*incessant toil.*" I rather think they plant in State street, where, notwithstanding the soil is rendered somewhat stubborn by paving-stones, great crops are sometimes raised—but they are neither vegetables nor fruits.

Another reason urged in favor of the passage of this bill, is the fact that the petitioners declare it to be but a question of time—that they are resolved to pursue their object to an ultimate triumph—that they mean to weary the State into granting their request—that they have enough both of money and of pluck to command success. I have no doubt they have enough of money and of pluck—more than they have of discretion or of tact. But it seems to me to be rather an innovation upon well established ideas of propriety—rather a new mode of procedure, for petitioners to become dictators, and openly attempt to *coerce* this body into a measure which I am sure the good sense of a majority of its members will refuse to sanction. Are threats to control our votes? Are we to vote not only under the importunities, but under the menaces, of these petitioners? If so, Mr. President, I ask the privilege of placing an indignant no, where it will stand a recorded refusal to submit to such an indignity.

Mr. President, I went into an investigation of this subject with strong predilections in favor of the petitioners,

—I have come out of it indelibly impressed with the conviction that this bill ought not to become a law. In my opinion the object sought is not for the good of the majority of those interested in the matter, but for that of a few land-holders and speculators who desire to invest their property with a fictitious value, which is ultimately to come out of the pockets of the credulous and unwary. This bill cannot add to, or take from, the natural advantages of the territory—and I think this is, pre-eminently, one of the cases, where it will be better to let well enough alone. I should be most happy to sustain the Committee by voting for their bill, if I could do so conscientiously. I feel that in a matter of this importance, where such great interests are involved, it is the duty of a legislator to disregard entirely all personal considerations, and to decide solely on the merits of the case—and if he doubts, to give the benefit of those doubts to the existing condition of things.

The Hon. Chairman of the Committee in his remarks, the other day, attempted to make it a cause of reproach to the towns proposed to be divided by this bill, that they had expended large sums of money in opposing it; he charged that one of them had made expenditures it was "*ashamed*" to have known. Mr. President, that is a grave charge, and one which should not be lightly made—it cuts both ways, for it implies that there was a corrupt recipient as well as a corrupt disburser; and a gentleman who was so much, and so needlessly disturbed by allusions to champagne suppers, should be more careful of the feelings and reputations of others. Mr. President, what else could those towns do, but to defend themselves? If your purse is demanded, do you yield it without a struggle? If your

house is claimed, do you give that up without a contest? These petitioners demand both the purse and the house, and are the rightful owners to be blamed for resisting? Sir, it is quite bad enough that they should be compelled, year after year, to incur these expenditures in the preservation of their rights and property; it is *quite too bad* that they should be thus robbed, and then taunted with their loss by the Chairman of a Committee of this body, assembled here to protect the rights of the citizens of Massachusetts, and to legislate for the good of the many, and not the interest of the few.

Mr. President, I presume I need not argue to this Senate that before the petitioners can be justly entitled to a bill, they must show that the exigencies of such of the citizens of EACH of the adjoining towns as now reside in Belmont, are such as to justify the dismemberment of *that town*. If certain citizens of Watertown are aggrieved, that fact furnishes no reason why West Cambridge or Waltham should be dismembered, and *vice versa*. There are not, I believe, any complaints made against Waltham, and it would seem to be hardly just to take a portion of its territory merely to make the line of Belmont straight, when its projectors seem on another of its boundaries to have a decided taste for crooked lines, if they happen to include ice-houses, or other valuable property. The truth is, the whole project is a crooked affair—a mere speculative movement—got up and managed by a few shrewd, enterprising men, but not required by any circumstances which have yet been made to appear. All the legislation in the world cannot equalize the value of land in the suburbs and the villages, nor change business relations. Such matters had best be left to regulate themselves. There never was a

truer adage than that "the world is governed too much"—and I hope this legislature will deserve credit for not having lumbered the statute book with useless, and worse than useless enactments.

The advantages which the petitioners expect to realize from this bill, are at best but problematical—it is an experiment they propose to try, which may, or may not, result to their advantage—and if it could be tried without invoking the aid of the legislature, and without doing injustice to others, there could be no reasonable objection. The injuries inflicted by this bill are certain and unmistakable, far overpowering in magnitude all the petitioners can ever hope to realize of good. For instance, it takes from *West Cambridge* the best third part of its territory, one fifth of its population, and one fourth of its taxable property. It takes from Watertown more than one third of its surface, nearly one fifth of its population, and nearly one third of its valuation. It takes all this, and yet leaves the necessary burdens of the town comparatively unreduced. The attempt of the Committee to solace these towns by a mathematical calculation of the number of years it will take them to make good their losses, is, at least, rather cold comfort. Some of those calculations are not, I believe, mathematically correct—but it is with the principle, and not the results, that I now have to do. The territory, of course, passes forever from their possession—they can never recover that—and let me tell you, Mr. President, that is a very serious and important consideration.

Suppose, Mr. President, that I should call on the Chairman of the Committee at his place of residence, and say to him that where I live the schools are not as good as they ought to be (and I am sorry to say it would be strictly

true,)—we have not the advantages of public libraries, lectures, &c. &c., that would be for our advantage and improvement—we have lands we should like to dispose of at a large advance—and to enable us to do all for ourselves in these matters that we desire, we need a portion of your property—give us one third of it, and say no more about it—you'll make it all up in four years seven months and a fortnight, and never be the poorer after that time.

This, Mr. President, would be the gentleman's doctrine carried out, and yet I presume he would not deny that it would take the unanimous reports of a great many legislative Committees to convince him of its justice.

Mr. President, I have no hard words to bestow upon these petitioners—they have a perfect right to secure the passage of this bill by any honorable means. But there is a marked difference between *their* position and *ours*, in this matter. *They* are taking care of their private interests—*we* of the interests of the State—and there may be no impropriety in their asking, what it would be criminal in us to grant. Let us, therefore, vote on this question as we think the public good demands, dismissing all personal importunities and considerations. So only, can we faithfully perform the duty which devolves upon us.

Mr. President, certain rumors in relation to the paternity of this report have been freely circulated about this chamber, and were very pointedly alluded to the other day by the senator from Middlesex, which if true, not only account for its fallacies, but divest it of any title to respect. I have looked in vain through the speech of the Hon. Chairman of the Committee for any denial or notice of the allusions of the senator from Middlesex, while I find matters of much less importance very elaborately treated. I allude to this

in no unkind or unfriendly spirit to any one, but as to a fact, if it is a fact, which has an important bearing on the case—and in order to place it in such a position that the senator from Essex, if he accidentally overlooked it, can now have an opportunity of putting it forever at rest.

ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

—OF THE—

TOWN OF WATERTOWN.

STATE OF THE TREASURY, FEB. 21ST, 1853.

RECEIPTS.

MARCH 2D 1852.

Amount of Cash in hands of Treasurer,	$15,59 58
" " Outstanding Taxes in hands of Samuel Noyes to collect,	1,767 43
" " Cash received for Grave lots,	11 50
" " Taxes committed to Samuel Noyes to collect, 1852,	14,242 02
" Received of State School Fund,	120 37
" " " Wm. H. Ingraham one year's rent of Store,	125 00
" " " Sam'l. Noyes one year's rent of Store and Cellar,	150 00
" " " 14 months rent of upper Hall, to Jan. 1st, '53,	58 33
" Borrowed on the credit of the town of Lowell Institution for Savings, to pay Town notes,	3,000 00
" Peoples' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. on former Policy,	2 67
Net proceeds from Hay Scales from Dec. 20th, 1851, to Feb. 1st, 1853,	43 16
" Cash recieved of Elijah Pratt for use of Town Hall from Feb. 20th, 1852, to Feb. 16th, 1853,	273 35
" Interest recieved on Taxes, 1851,	83 59
" Received of Whig Club for use of room in Town Hall,	10 00
	$21,450 00

Expenditures for Schools and Repairs on School Houses.

Amount paid		Moses Stone, Treas. East Dist. balance grant 1851,	300 00
"	"	Their proportion of State School Fund,	26 82
"	"	Deleno March, Treas. Mid. Dist. balance grant, 1851,	12 00
"	"	Their proportion of State School Fund,	55 64
"	"	Sam'l. Noyes, Treas. West Dist. towards grant, 1851,	225 00
"	"	John H. Heath, repairs on West Dist. School House,	22 86
"	"	Sam'l. Noyes, Treas. West Dist. balance grant, 1851,	275 00
"	"	Their proportion of State School Fund,	26 82
"	"	General School Committee one year's services,	70 00
"	"	Deleno March, Treas. Middle Dist. towards grant 1852,	1,225 00
"	"	Isaac Stone, Treas. East Dist. towards grant, 1852,	150 00
"	"	Henry Russell, Painting West Dist. School House, inside,	29 15
"	"	Walcott & Emerson, for new Pump for Middle Dist. School House,	20 00
"	"	Sam'l. Noyes, Treas. West Dist. towards grant, 1852,	150 00
"	"	Denny P. Hooker, cash paid for Trees and setting out around New School House,	9 50
"	"	Pierce & Burnham, work in Middle Dist. School House,	1 15
"	"	Joshua Learned, taking census of School Children,	7 00
"	"	H. P. Page, work and Varnishing, setting Glass &c. on New School House,	23 01
"	"	Peoples' Fire Insurance Co. five year's insurance on New School House,	81 50
"	"	Oliver W. Dudley, work and Stock on East Dist. School House,	13 09
"	"	Newel Brown, Stove from East Dist. for Middle Dist.	6 00
"	"	Andrew Cummings, work in East Dist. School House,	7 83
"	"	Wm. L. Stiles, Stove Funnel &c for West District,	14 83
"	"	John H. Heath, repairs on West Dist. School House,	1 00
"	"	John Farquhar, repairing Slate on New School House,	1 47
"	"	S. D. Learned, School Books for poor Children,	4 83
"	"	Miss M. G. White, Rent of School Room for Middle Dist.	10 58
"	"	Luther Bent, Table for School Room in Middle Dist.	6 50
"	"	Wm. Horn Jr., work and Lumber for School Room, in Middle District,	29 38
"	"	Newel Brown, Char. Com. East Dist. grant for repairs around School House,	150 00
"	"	Thomas L. French, repairs in West Dist. School House,	3 75
			$3,976 69

Support of Poor and Highways.

Amount paid		Antipas Jackson Chairman of Overseers of Poor, Town Grant, 1852,	$2,800 00
"	"	Jalel Baker, Note and Interest for back Salary at Alms House,	508 29
			$3,308 29

Amount paid for Fire Department.

Amt. pd.	Otis A. Train, Treas. of Engine Co. No. 1, balance of Town Grant for cleaning Engine No. 1, 1851,	16 67
"	B. F. Farrar & Co., drawing Engine to Roxbury and back,	1 00
"	Benj. Dana, Refreshments for Engine Cos.,	[illegible]
"	J. W. Magee, " "	[illegible]
"	Charles Long, Coal, Oil &c. for Engine Co. No. 5,	1 75
"	Wm. L. Stiles, Stove Funnel, Pails, Cup &c. for Engine Co. Nos. 1 & 2,	9 37
"	Engine Co. No. 3, East Cambridge for Refreshments,	5 00
"	S. D. Ruggles, Milk for Refreshments for Engine Co.,	[illegible]
"	Members of Eng. Co. No. 1, one year's duty to May 1, '52,	115 00
"	" " " 2, " "	21 00
"	" " " 3, " "	12 00
"	Engineers one year's services to May 1st, 1852,	1 00
"	Oliver Sawyer, cleaning Engines No. 1 & 2, six months,	3 50
"	" " repairs on Engines No. 1 & 2,	7 88
"	J. W. Magee, Refreshments for Engine Cos.,	3 80
"	Granville Barnard, repairing Axe for Engine and Irons for Ladders,	2 00
"	D. A. Tainter, Treas. of Engine Co. No. 3, town grant for Cleaning Engine one year,	37 53
"	D. A. Tainter, Horse for drawing Engine No. 3, to Gould's Fire,	1 00
"	H. P. Page, Painting Town Ladders,	[illegible]
"	Joseph Crafts, cash paid for Milk for Engine Company,	12
"	John Adams, Refreshments for Engine Cos.,	21 50
"	S. L. Holman, Varnishing Engine No. 2,	1 00
"	Hunneman & Co., balance for New Engine,	600 75
"	Philemon Priest, thirty-eight Badges for Engine Co. No. 2,	7 00
"	T. G. Bryant, large Chocolate Boiler for Eng. Co. Nos. 1 & 2,	8 00
"	E. A. G. Roulstone, articles for Engine Cos.,	20 00
"	Granville Barnard, repairs on Engines &c.,	23 75
"	Joseph Crafts, Wash Leather, mending Jackets and Pants for Engine Cos. 1 & 2,	2 37
"	Hunneman & Co. repairs on Engine &c.,	26 25
"	Shelton & Cleever, new Suction Hose for No. 3 Engine and repairing Hose,	11 22
"	James Boyd & Sons, two prs. Buckets for Engine Co. No. 3,	9 00
"	A. B. Rogers, nine oil cloth Suits for Hesemen Nos. 1 & 2,	18 00
"	Wm. H. Ingraham, 12 yds. Crash for Engine Co.,	1 08
"	Thomas Patten, repairs &c. for Engine Nos. 1 & 2,	8 15
"	Royal Gilkey, half ton Coal for Engine House,	3 25
"	Granville Barnard, repairs on Engines,	7 00
"	Benj. Dana, Refreshments for Engine Co.,	1 00
"	Wm. L. Stiles, Spoons, Funnel &c. for Engine House,	5 12

Amt. pd.	Magee & Lindley, Refreshments for Engine Cos.,	41 91
"	Josiah Hastings, Printing By-Laws and Regulations for Engine Cos.,	5 88
"	Hydrant Engine Co. No. 4 of Cambridge, for Refreshments,	7 00
"	Cambridge Engine Co. No. 1, furnishing Refreshments,	8 00
"	John W. Priest, cash paid for repairing Lamp for Eng. Co.,	1 00
"	Hunneman & Co. repairing Engines &c.	18 37
"	E. A. G. Roulston, Cap for Foreman Engine Co. No. 2,	4 00
"	Dexter & Moore, Ornamenting four Buckets for Engine Co. No. 3,	16 00
"	John Adams, 2 bbls. Crackers for Refreshments,	7 00
"	E. F. Tainter, Express expenses for Engine Cos.	5 10
"	B. F. Farrar & Co. drawing Engine to Roxbury and back,	5 00
		$1,671 29

Miscellaneous Amount Paid.

Amt. pd.	Wm. Tucker as Watchman and notifying Town	29 50
"	Robert C. Rought, as Watchman,	18 00
"	E. F. Tainter, Express services for 1850 and 1851,	3 00
"	Lowell Institution for Savings, six months interest on Town Note, $2,000,	60 00
"	A. H. Nelson, services in suit of Estate of Abel Phelps and Waltham,	50 00
"	Josiah Hastings, Printing Town Reports, Warrants and Tax Bills,	39 25
"	Stedman Buttrick Esq., balance of County Tax 1851,	751 57
"	Joshua Learned, as Watchman, notifying Town &c.,	18 90
"	Wm. H. Dadmun, as Watchman,	30 25
"	Newton Bank, Town Note,	500 00
"	Royal Gilkey, ton of Coal for town Hall,	7 50
"	Estate of Abel Phelps for Taxes received 1848 and 1849,	179 16
"	Cost of suit between Estate of Abel Phelps and Waltham,	315 01
"	Assessors for making Town and County Taxes 1852,	140 00
"	Miss Susannah Stickney, one year's interest on Town Note, $1,250,	68 75
"	Miss Elizabeth A. Stickney, one year's interest on Town Note, $1,250,	68 75
"	Lowell Institution for Savings on principal of $9,000,	1,000 00
"	" " " one year's interest on $9,000	1 5 00
"	" " " six months interest on $2,000	60 00
"	Wm. H. Dadmun, as Watchman and notifying Town,	48 50
"	Geo. Pierce, one year's interest on Town Note, $1,000,	55 00
"	Stedman Buttrick Esq. towards County Tax, 1852,	1,600 00
"	Recording Deeds,	1 06
"	Geo. Bemis, services before County Commissioners on petition of Hancock Bridge Co.,	10 00
"	Miss Susannah Stickney, Town Note and interest to Jan. 3, '53	1,272 92

Amt. pd. Miss Elizabeth A. Stickney, Town Notes and Interest to Jan 31, '53,	1,2[illegible]
" Denny P. Hooker, drilling and setting Grate in Watch House Window,	2 [illegible]
" Joshua Learned, as Watchman and notifying Town &c.,	111 [illegible]
" John Tucker, one year's Interest on Town Note $400,	22 [illegible]
" H. P. Page, Painting Guide boards and repairs on Town House &c.,	[illegible]
" Benj. Dana, Postage the past year,	11
" Wm. H. Ingraham, one year's services as Town Clerk,	2[illegible] 00
" " " Recording Births, Marriages & Deaths,	10 1[illegible]
" " " Reading Records six days,	1[illegible]
" Joseph Crafts, Transcribing three Books Town Records,	1[illegible]
" " " Reading Records six days,	9 00
" Thomas Patten, cleaning and repairing Hearse Harness,	1 75
" Royal Gilkey, ton of Coal for Town Hall,	6 [illegible]
" Denny P. Hooker, furnishing two Stone Posts and setting, corner of Cross and Willow Streets,	5 00
" Wm. L. Stiles, sundry articles for Watch House,	2 50
" Antipas Jackson, Iron Grates for Watch House Window,	1 92
" Asa Pratt, Mowing Grave Yard, Ringing Bell and return of Deaths,	9 10
" S. D. Learned, Stationery for Assessors and J. Crafts,	10 [illegible]
" Royal Gilkey, ton of Coal for Town Hall,	6 50
" Samuel Noyes, services as Collector, 1852, at 1 1-2 per cent,	21[illegible]
" Samuel Noyes, services as Town Treasurer, 1852,	10 [illegible]
" " " Oil &c. for Town Hall,	67 22
" " " Expenses to Lowell twice,	[illegible]
" Wm. Horn Jr. repairing Town Scales and making Guide Boards &c.,	9 72
" Elijah Pratt, taking care of Town Hall, Charcoal &c.,	13[illegible] 01
Amount Discounted on Taxes paid before the first of Aug. and Nov.	29[illegible]
Abatement of Taxes on Estate of Abel Phelps, 1850 and 1851,	295 19
Abatements on out-standing Taxes, 1850 and 1851,	68 83
Abatements on Town and County Taxes, 1852,	160 38
	$9,881 81

Amount of Expenditures brought forward.

Amount for Schools and repairs on School Houses,	$3,976 69
" " Alms House,	3,308 29
" " Fire Department	1,671 29
" " Miscellaneous,	9,881 81
	$18,838 08
Out-Standing Taxes in the hands of Samuel Noyes to Collect,	1,186 44
Cash on hand in the Treasury,	1,425 48
	$21,450 00

Amount Due Unpaid.

School District,	$1,[illegible]
County Treasurer,	[illegible]
Engine Co.,	[illegible]
General School Committee,	[illegible]
Interest at Lowell, April 7th [illegible],	[illegible]
Bills ordered not paid,	[illegible]
	$2,[illegible]

The following estimates have been made for the Expenditures the ensuing Year.

Amount for Schools,	$3,[illegible]
" " Alms House,	2,[illegible]
" " Interest on Town debt,	500 00
" " Engine Expenses,	1,200 00
" " Contingent Expenses,	2,000 00
" " Painting Town House and Insurance,	300 00
" of Town debt to be paid off,	1,000 00
	$11,600 00

SAMUEL NOYES, *Town Treasurer.*

SETH BEMIS, LEONARD STONE, DENNY P. HOOKER,) *Selectmen of Watertown.*

Town Debt.

Lowell Institution for Savings, Note 5 1-2 per cent.		$8,000 00
" " "	6 "	2,000 00
" " "	6 "	3,000 00
George Pierce,	5 1-2 "	1,000 00
John Tucker,	5 1-2 "	[illegible]
		$12,100 00

The above and foregoing account of Samuel Noyes, Treasurer of the town of Watertown, is correct and properly vouched.

THOMAS LIVERMORE, JOSHUA COOLIDGE JR., EDWIN ROBINSON,) *Auditors.*

Delinquents.

The following are the names and amount of delinquents in the PAYMENT OF TAXES, 1852. - - - - Saml. Noyes [illegible]

Annis Olney.	81 50
Bent Luther	19 30
Bright Wm. S.	51 06
Brown Francis	12 90
Burke Michael	1 50
Bright William	1 50
Barrows A. C.	1 50
Clark Josiah S	26 70
Carman, Mary Estate	8 40
Craly Hugh	15 30
Comry Michael	3 18
Clark John H.	1 50
Curran William	1 50
Connell Brine	1 50
Colligan Thomas	1 50
Conner Michael	1 50
Courrigan Demerick	1 50
Coleman	1 50
Downs, Nathaniel Estate	5 04
Daily Patrick & John	29 16
Derby Henry	9 48
Derby William H.	1 50
Drew Edward	1 50
Dunn Martin	1 50
Degan William	1 50
Franklin Samuel	1 50
Fullerton James	9 90
Fewks Edwin	6 51
Fewks Jesse	5 70
Fewks Edwin & Jesse	2 10
Farrell John	1 50
Forbes Francis H.	3 86
Freeborn John	1 50
Gould Joseph	19 98
Gay Seth A.	1 50
Gay William	43 50
Gould Joseph 2d,	7 80
Gallivan Edward	1 50
Haynes David	16 20
Kelly John	1 50
Lord Ebenezer N.	4 86
Lyman Henry	89 70
Learned Samuel S.	18 30
Meacham, G. A	26 70
Mannahan James	1 50
Mc Cormick	1 50
Mc Namarra Jeremiah	1 50
Nichols Gilbert	5 70
Nevile Timothy	1 50
Newton Edwin	1 50
North Richard	1 50
Olney Samuel	15 78
Parks Jonas	1 50
Robbins Isaac	[illegible]
Robbins George	2 70
Robbins George Jr.	[illegible]
Robbins Isaac H.	[illegible]
Ritchey John	[illegible]
Ryan Michael	[illegible]
Stone Asa	[illegible]
Stone David	[illegible]
Stone Mrs. Malina	[illegible]
Stone Leonard	[illegible]
Stone William A.	[illegible]
Stearns Simon	140 10
Stearns George A.	1 50
Sargent Sumner	10 74
Smith Dennis	1 50
Shine Owen	1 50
Trull Thomas	25 86
Tye Thomas	1 50
Thurston Charles	7 80
Turk Patrick	3 60
Toot John	1 50
Victory Patrick	1 50
White William	19 38
Wood Coolidge P.	1 50
Wilson John	9 90
Whitney James	1 50
Ward Benjamin	1 50
Welch Ulich	1 50
Wells Nathan	1 50
Ritchie John, 1851	17 10
Thayer Joel F. 1851	1 50

NON RESIDENTS.

Bates Silas M.	34 44
Brackett Cephas	2 52
Richardson George W.	18 90
Flint	8 40
Underwood Peter	6 30
Stone James	9 24
Fields Guardner	2 10
Mason Cyrus	2 94
Quint George W.	1 68
Frink	84
Plympton Ralph	23 94
Ritchie James	1 20
Dunn R. B.	10 50
Parker George	4 20
Walcott Jabez	3 56
White Warren	6 30
Watress William	8 40
Gould Thomas	4 20
Withington A. M.	5 04
Quint George W. 1851	1 95
Mason Cyrus	2 73

Dr. Overseers of the Poor in acct. with the Town of Watertown. Cr.
March 1853. March 1853.

To Cash rec'd. for Gravel,	45 63	By bills pd. for Grain,	321 8[illegible]
" " Labor,	21 18	" Doctor and Medicine 1850-1	47 00
" " Produce,	272 26	" do. 1852,	21 50
" " Horses,	225 00	" Fuel, 1851,	51 [illegible]
" " Stone,	28 00	" do. 1852,	87 [illegible]
" " Sundries, Board &c.,	26 05	" Board Insane Paupers 1851,	268 93
" " of Treasurer,	2,800 00	" Board Insane Paupers and others 1852,	584 96
" " of State for support of Paupers,	331 23	" Repairs and Lumber,	137 96
" " of Overseers 1851-2,	55 25	" Sundries (small bills,)	53 51
	$3,807 60	" Stone and Gravel,	32 07
		" Horse,	175 00
		" Groceries 1851-2,	23 96
		" " 1852-3,	392 98
		" Provisions,	339 74
		" Dry Goods and Stationery,	77 77
		" Harness and Tools,	83 25
		" Blacksmith and Wheelwright,	87 27
		" Tin Ware,	12 39
		" Labor,	529 79
		" Keeper's Salary, balance 1851-2	150 00
		" do. 1852,	225 00
		" Overseers Salary,	100 00
			$3,807 60

ANTIPAS JACKSON,
WILLIAM W. RUSSELL,
JOSIAH S. CLARK,
Overseers of the Poor.

Dr. Watertown Alms House, in acct. with Town of Watertown. Cr.
Feb. 18th, 1852. Feb. 21st, 1853.

To amount of Personal Property as appraised by Town Committee,	$3,313 53	By amount of Personal Property as appraised by the Town Committee,	$2,543 60
To Interest one year on Real Estate,	384 00	" Cash paid J. Baker, last year's Salary,	150 00
To grant of money for the Support of Poor and Highways,	2,800 00	" Cash paid E. G. Byington, three quarter's Salary,	225 00
To amount due E. G. Byington for one quarter's Salary to April 1st. 1853,	75 00	" Work done on Roads the past year,	2,377 00
To amount of bills against the Alms House remaining unpaid,	10 00	" Amount of bills against the Alms House unpaid last yr.	433 50
	$6,612 53	" Bills due the Alms House, remaining unpaid,	22 41
		" Cash for repairs Alms House,	137 96
		" Cash in hands of Overseers,	256 68
		Lost by State refusing to pay the bill due last year for State Paupers,	302 08
		Lost by rejecting appraisal of Paupers' Clothing	164 27
			$6,612 53

Inventory of Personal Property at the Watertown Alms House,

As Appraised, February 21st, 1853.

3 Horses, $150, 3 Cows, $110,	$560 00
4 Blankets, Surcingles and Halters,	8 00
Lot Harnesses,	75 00
12 1-2 tons Hay,	250 00
1 ton Straw, $16, lot Ploughs, $30,	46 00
Pung, $8, 20 bush. Meal, $15,	23 00
4 bags Shorts, $4, 31 bush Rye, $30,	34 00
29 Meal Bags, 2.50, Iron Bars, $3,	5 50
Lot Casks, Meal Chest, &c.,	7 00
Stone Hammers and Wrenches, $3, lot Pickaxes, $6,	9 00
Manure Forks, $3, Axes, $2, 5 Ladders, $4,	9 00
Stone Drag, $3, Hay Cutter, $9,	12 00
Farming Tools, &c., (in Shed loft,)	40 00
Buffalo Robe, 4.50, Winnowing Machine, $10,	14 50
Lot Shovels and Hoes, $6, lot Chains, 3.50,	9 50
1 large Wagon, $75, 1 Harrow, $4,	79 00
1 Cart Body, (new,) $28, 1 Horse Rake, $3,	31 00
1 Scraper, $7, 3 Sleds, $50,	57 00
1 Horse Wagon, $40, lot Posts, &c., $8,	48 00
Wheelbarrow and Grindstone,	5 00
Lot Manure, $100, lot Wood, $70,	170 00
Scales, $7, contents of Meal Room, $10,	17 00
150 lbs. Lard, 18,75, 100 do., Dried Apple, $6,	24 75
8 lbs. Tea, 3,20, 8 do., Saleratus, 50 cts.,	3 70
5 lbs. Pepper, 60 cts., 1 bush. Beans, $2,	2 60

300 bush. Potatoes, $150, 30 bbls. Apples, $30,	180 00
1 1-2 bbls. Pickles, [illegible] Salt,	[illegible]
Lot Vegetables, $10, 1 1-2 bbls. Soap, $18,	28 00
Closet and contents, (in cellar,)	4 00
16 Wash Tubs, $8, 2 1-2 bbls. Pork, 57.50,	[illegible]
2 1-2 bbls. Pork, (old,) $5 [illegible] Molasses [illegible]	[illegible]
600 lbs. Soap Grease, $18, [illegible] Vinegar [illegible]	[illegible]
200 lbs. Ham, 21.75, lot Tin Ware, 12.[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Copper Boiler and Kettle,	[illegible]
20 Pails, 2.40, 2 Coal Hods, 1.50,	[illegible]
Lot Iron Ware, $5, 3 Lanterns and pr. Lamps [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Lot Crockery, $10, Knives and Forks, $2,	12 [illegible]
1 Table and 6 Chairs, $2, 1 Cupboard, $4,	[illegible]
10 Sad Irons, $5, 1 Clock, $15,	[illegible]
20 lbs. Sugar and Bucket, 1.75, 1 Table, $1,	2 75
2 1-2 galls. Fluid and Can, 2.25, 1 Chest Drawers $3,	[illegible]
1 set Dish Covers, $1, 1 painted Carpet, $9,	[illegible]
1 Stove, 75 cts., lot Medicine, $[illegible]	[illegible]
30 lbs. Tobacco, $8, Clothes horses, Lines and [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Baskets, 1.75, 3 Tables, $[illegible], 14 Bunches [illegible]	[illegible]
Cylinder Stove and Funnel, $4, Table Cover [illegible]	[illegible]
20 lbs. Butter, 4.40, 1 Clock, $2, 1 Bureau $[illegible], 1 Chairs $1,	[illegible]
1 Chest of Drawers, $4, 1 Light Stand, New, $1,	2 00
Warming and Bed Pan, 2 Syringes and Breast-pipe,	[illegible]
1 Chest of Drawers, $2, 22 Chambers, $4,	6 00
13 yds. Sheeting, 1.10, 18 do. Denims, 2.25,	3 25
6 3-4 yds. Cassimere, 4.95, Floor Mats, $2,	6 95
1 Table, 50 cts. 1 1-4 lb. Yarn, 1.20,	1 70
9 Shirts, (new,) 1.50, 5 Towels, 0.50,	11 00
80 Pillow Cases, $8, 15 Table Clothes, $5,	13 00
106 Sheets, 31.80, 1 Bureau, $4,	35 80
3 Table, $3, 3 Chairs, $1, Stove and Basin, 1.50, 1 Bureau, $3,	8 50
4 Chairs and Table, 1.50, 1 Chest of Drawers, 1.50,	3 00
12 Trunks and Chests, $6, 1 Trunk, 1.50,	7 50
1 Carts, $60, double Whiffletree, 1.50,	61 50
Rope, $2, 105 Comforters and Quilts, 111.75,	113 75
14 Feather Beds, $70, 52 Straw do. 31.20,	101 20
37 Bedsteads, $37, lot Thread and Needles, $2,	39 00
1 pr. Shoes, 2 pr. Mittens 1.75, lot Posts and Rails, $20,	21 75
Total Amount,	$2,[illegible] 00

THOMAS LIVERMORE,)
JOSHUA COOLIDGE, Jr.,) Committee Appointed by the Appraisement of the Personal Property at the Poor House in Watertown.
EDWIN ROBINSON,)

A LIST OF THE

TAX PAYERS

—IN—

WATERTOWN,

FOR THE YEAR 1853.

—ALSO—

AN ACCOUNT OF THE

Receipts and Expenditures

OF THE TOWN,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 10TH. 1854.

WALTHAM:
Press of JOSIAH HASTINGS,
1854.

LIST OF THE

TAX PAYERS, IN WATERTOWN,

1853.

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total.
Aldrich, Gardner	1 50	12 00		13 50
" Holt House		12 00		12 00
" Powel House		4 80		4 80
" McLellan House		7 20		7 20
" Corey House		9 60		9 60
" Wellington House		1 90		1 90
Adams, John	1 50		4 80	6 30
Armstrong, Elias B.	1 50	9 60		11 10
Ayers, Nathaniel Jr.	1 50	9 60		11 10
Adams, Atwood J.	1 50			1 50
Annis, Olney	1 50			1 50
Adams, Aaron	1 50	4 80		6 30
Adams, Aaron A.	1 50			1 50
Austin, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Allen, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Atherton, Charles B.	1 50			1 50
Austin, James T.	1 50		144 00	145 50
Adams, A.	1 50			1 50
Algier, Stillman	1 50			1 50
Austin, Ivers J.	1 50	38 40	14 40	54 30
Brigham, John	1 50	24 00	19 20	44 70
" Tainter House		7 20		7 20
" Wharf and Buildings		9 60		9 60
" House on Spring st.		7 20		7 20
" Corey Land		3 60		3 60
Brigham, John Jr.	1 50			1 50

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total.
Barnard, Granville	1 50	12 00		13 50
" Shop		2 88		2 88
" Fayette House		4 80		4 80
Bustin, Wm. H.	1 50			1 50
Barnard, John	1 50		12 00	13 50
Bent, Luther	1 50	7 68	4 80	13 98
" House by Priest		4 80		4 80
" House by Huckins		5 76		5 76
" Shop		4 80		4 80
Bright, Josiah	7 50	36 00	3 84	41 34
Bright, Wm. S.	1 50	38 40	5 76	45 66
" Sherman House		12 48		12 48
Bright, Frederick W.	1 50		2 40	3 90
Bird, Joseph Estate,		4 80		4 80
Brown, Francis	1 50	12 00		13 50
Brown, Francis J.	1 50			1 50
Bemis, Seth	1 50	43 20	31 20	75 90
" Factory		33 60		33 60
Bemis, Sarah W.		48 00		48 00
Bemis, George	1 50	7 20	57 60	66 30
Barnard, Samuel	1 50	38 40	9 60	49 50
" Whitney House		14 40		14 40
Bright, George	1 50			1 50
Bright, Henry	1 50	4 80		6 30
Bond, Daniel	1 50	9 60		11 10
Broad, Mary Ann			1 90	1 90
Bacon, Hezekiah Estate,		3 36		3 36
Bemis, Isaac V.	1 50		2 40	3 90
Bemis, Charles	1 50	50 40	36 00	87 90
Barrett, Sarah		7 68		7 68
" Blackman House		2 40		2 40
" Lindley Shop		3 84		3 84
Bright, Susannah		3 84		3 84
Bond, John Heirs,		7 20		7 20
Bailey, Arad	1 50	28 80	1 92	32 22
Billings, Sally Heirs,		4 80		4 80
Brown, Newell	1 50	31 20	13 44	46 14
Bates, Cyrenas	1 50			1 50
Bigelow, Tyler	1 50	48 00	64 80	114 80
" Childs Place		19 20		19 20
" Spring and Bigelow Land		19 20		19 20
" Fowle Place		19 20		19 20
Bird, J. & H.	3 00	14 40	3 84	21 24
Bird Place, by Cooledge		19 20		19 20

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total.
Brown, James	1 50	38 40	48 00	87 90
" House by Sears		14 40		14 40
" House by Nichols		11 52		11 52
Barnard, John Jr.	1 50			1 50
Burns, James	1 50		1 44	2 94
Bangs, Edward		33 60		33 60
Brown, Hannah G.		4 80		4 80
Brown B. K.	1 50			1 50
Belknap, C. W.	1 50	12 00	3 84	17 34
" Faxon Land		1 92		1 92
Bright, Elizabeth			24 00	24 00
Brown, Benjamin	1 50	1 44		2 94
Bright, Henry Jr.	1 50			1 50
Burnham, William	1 50	9 60		11 10
Broad, Charles	1 50			1 50
Bullard, Esther			19 20	19 20
Boyle, Richard	1 50			1 50
Bustin, George E.	1 50			1 50
Bustin, Robert	1 50			1 50
Barnard, Stearns & Co.		9 60		9 60
Burnham, C. H.	1 50			1 50
Bond, William	1 50			1 50
Burke, Michael	1 50			1 50
Brown, Edward	1 50			1 50
Black, William	1 50	3 84		5 34
" Boyd & Brown Land		1 92		1 92
Black, James	1 50	2 40		3 90
Benneway, James	1 50			1 50
Butler, A. P.	1 50			1 50
Byington, E. G.	1 50		2 88	4 38
Brooks, R. F.	1 50	13 44		14 94
Bullard J. A.	1 50		3 84	5 34
Barrows, C. A.	1 50			1 50
Barnard, Jerome	1 50			1 50
Bookhaltez, George	1 50			1 50
Bright, Nathaniel	1 50			1 50
Brunt, William	1 50			1 50
Bride, Richard	1 50			1 50
Bride, Joseph	1 50			1 50
Burr, Cushing	1 50			1 50
Bright, H. O.	1 50		19 20	20 70
Brown, Bartley	1 50			1 50
Brennard, Joseph	1 50			1 50
Barnard, Joel Jr.	1 50			1 50

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total.
Barnett, George	1 50			1 50
Brien, William	1 50			1 50
Brannan, Thomas	1 50	5 76		7 26
Butler, John	1 50			1 50
Bradley, D. F.	1 50			1 50
Bailey, J. D.	1 50			1 50
Baragy, John	1 50			1 50
Brown, E. P.	1 50			1 50
Brown, N. P.	1 50			1 50
Bent, Everett	1 50			1 50
Bowler, George	1 50	1 92		3 42
Berry, James	1 50			1 50
Bradley, Robert	1 50			1 50
Blackwell, E. B.	1 50			1 50
Blake, Seth	1 50			1 50
Boyd, Robert	1 50			1 50
Belcher, A.	1 50			1 50
Brown, A. J.	1 50			1 50
Butts, E. J.	1 50			1 50
Barker, Isaac W.	1 50			1 50
Barker, J. G.	1 50			1 50
Broderick, Dennis	1 50			1 50
Berry C. J.	1 50			1 50
Barnard, O.	1 50			1 50
Banker George	1 50			1 50
Barnard & Rodgers		3 84		3 84
Bemis, David Heirs of		5 76		5 76
Bright, C. H.	1 50			1 50
Bright, William	1 50			1 50
Burke, John	1 50			1 50
Coolidge, John	1 50	76 80	12 00	90 30
" Marsh Land,		7 20		7 20
Coolidge, John Jr.	1 50	24 00		25 50
Coolidge, Joshua	1 50	43 20	1 80	49 50
Chenery, J. B. & C. H.	3 00	28 80	1 41	33 21
Chenery. David	1 50	26 40	12 00	39 90
Chenery, Isaac H.	1 50	28 80	14 40	44 70
" Trustee for Susannah			14 40	14 40
" " " Mrs. Farmer			10 56	10 56
Chenery, Ebenezer's Widow		2 40	19 20	21 60
Clark, Josiah S.	1 50	26 40	2 40	30 30
Cowley, Edward Estate,		4 80	4 32	9 12
Cummins, Andrew	1 50	13 44	2 40	17 34
" Ministerial Land			1 44	1 44

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total
Chant, Robert	1 50	1 92		3 42
Cox, Rufus	1 50		2 40	3 90
Cole, Thaddeus	1 50	9 60	7 20	18 30
" House and Store		12 00		12 00
" House by Twitchell		6 72		6 72
" House by Hastings		6 72		6 72
Coolidge, Joshua Jr.	1 50	14 40	12 00	27 90
Clafflin, R. F.	1 50		48	1 98
Collins, Norris	1 50	7 20		8 70
Campbell, John	1 50			1 50
Clark, Peter	1 50	21 60	38 40	61 50
Clark, Isaac G.	1 50		7 20	8 70
Carman, Mary Estate,		9 60		9 60
Cooper, Hiram	1 50			1 50
Coolidge, A. R.	1 50		2 40	3 90
Creely, Hugh	1 50	12 00	1 44	14 94
Crafts, N. H.	1 50	4 80		6 30
Crafts, Joseph	1 50	9 60		11 10
Chandler, A. F.	1 50		2 40	3 90
Conroy, Michael	1 50	1 92		3 42
Clark, John H.	1 50			1 50
Chandler & Locke,			12 00	12 00
Curran, John	1 50	3 36		4 86
Connell, Brine	1 50			1 50
Cobley, B. F.	1 50			1 50
Calligan, Thomas	1 50	2 88		4 38
Chandler, Jeremiah	1 50			1 50
Cameron, J. M.	1 50		96	2 46
Cobley,	1 50			1 50
Carbry, Patrick	1 50			1 50
Carbry, James	1 50			1 50
Cain, Matthew	1 50			1 50
Cooper, V. E.	1 50			1 50
Cooper, R.	1 50			1 50
Corcoran, John	1 50			1 50
Christopher,	1 50			1 50
Cain, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Cutler, Michael	1 50			1 50
Coolidge, George	1 50			1 50
Conner, Michael	1 50			1 50
Crawford, Simeon	1 50			1 50
Chandler, Luther	1 50			1 50
Chandler, Malcomb	1 50			1 50
Cox, William	1 50			1 50

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total.
Crawley, Cornelius	1 50			1 50
Chandler, Samuel	1 50			1 50
Cox, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Conner, Martin	1 50			1 50
Corrigan, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Casey, Cornelius	1 50			1 50
Collins, John	1 50			1 50
Carney, William	1 50			1 50
Crockett,	1 50			1 50
Conant, Nathan	1 50			1 50
Cloyes,	1 50			1 50
Coolidge, William F.	1 50			1 50
Curran, William	1 50			1 50
Chant, George	1 50			1 50
Corigan, Patrick	1 50			1 50
Curran, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Carey, Patrick	1 50			1 50
Cavanah, John	1 50			1 50
Carr, John	1 50			1 50
Chandler, Lorenzo	1 50			1 50
Caragan, Donnely	1 50			1 50
Casey, William	1 50			1 50
Collins John	1 50			1 50
Chucie, James	1 50			1 50
Costilla, Martin	1 50			1 50
Churchill, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Childs, E. K.	1 50	14 40		15 90
Codahay, Steven	1 50			1 50
Cook, Mary R.			3 84	3 84
Cheeney, G. F.	1 50			1 50
Cushing, J. P.	1 50	381 00	2016 00	2101 50
Downs, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Dana, Ruth			3 84	3 84
Devall, John	1 50		4 80	6 30
Dana, Isaac Estate,		14 40	19 20	33 60
Downs, Nathaniel Estate,		5 76		5 76
Dana, Benjamin	1 50			1 50
Daley, P. & J.		25 01	3 79	28 80
Daley, Patrick	1 50		1 44	2 94
Dana, Benjamin	1 50	21 12	26 40	49 02
" White Lot		1 44		1 44
" Patten Place		7 20		7 20
" Store		24 00		24 00
Derby, Henry	1 50	8 16	96	10 62

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total.
Davis, Hasbrouck	1 50			1 50
Decoster, Elbridge	1 50		1 41	2 91
Dudley, O. D.	1 50	2 40		3 90
Dimock, J. L.	1 50	26 40	2 40	30 30
" Richardson's Right		4 80		4 80
Dana, B. Treas. Ministerial Fund			67 20	67 20
Dadman, William H.	1 50	1 41		2 91
Dunn, Martin	1 50			1 50
Dickerson, John	1 50	26 40	9 60	37 50
Downs, Edward	1 50			1 50
Davenport Charles	1 50	43 20	38 40	83 10
Daggett, Catherine		4 80		4 80
Downs, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Daley, J.	1 50			1 50
Dewyer John	1 50			1 50
Doughty, John	1 50			1 50
Degan, William	1 50			1 50
Dunn, Michael	1 50			1 50
Dingwell, William	1 50			1 50
Dorety, Demick	1 50			1 50
Daley, John	1 50	3 84		5 34
Doran, Patrick	1 50			1 50
Delany, James	1 50			1 50
Dwelly, Henry	1 50			1 50
Dadman, C. R.	1 50	5 76		7 26
Dodge, John	1 50			1 50
Dowse, Charles D.	1 50			1 50
Dooguea, Michael	1 50			1 50
Dooguea, James	1 50			1 50
Davit, Michael	1 50			1 50
Donnelly, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Demous, Jacob	1 50			1 50
Dagnan, John	1 50			1 50
Drew, Edward	1 50			1 50
Dewyer, Patrick	1 50			1 50
Dixon Thomas	1 50			1 50
Dodge, William	1 50			1 50
Drew, A. D.	1 50			1 50
Doridus, James	1 50			1 50
Degan, James	1 50			1 50
Downs, Dennis	1 50			1 50
Donnelly, Owen	1 50			1 50
Edwards, B. A.	1 50			1 50
Edwards, Oliver	1 50			1 50

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total.
Ellison, Nahum	1 50			1 50
Emery, William	1 50			1 50
Fowle, M. S.	1 50	9 00	9 60	20 70
Forbes, Luke	1 50	13 14	29 76	44 70
" Cottage		7 20		7 20
" Ray Place		8 64		8 64
Farrar & Harrington,			12 00	12 00
Farrar, B. F.	1 50	14 40	14 40	30 30
" Stable		3 36		3 36
" Store		2 40		2 40
French, Isaac Estate,		8 64		8 64
French, Thomas L.	1 50	8 64		10 14
" Bacon Place		6 72		6 72
" Barnard Place		5 76		5 76
" House Lot		96		96
French, Thomas & Isaac		2 40	1 44	3 84
Franklin, Samuel	1 50			1 50
Fullerton, James	1 50	9 60		11 10
Farnsworth, Asa	1 50			1 50
Frogley, Isaac		8 16		8 16
French, Moses S.	1 50	8 64		10 14
Fewks, Edwin	1 50	5 76		7 26
Fewks, Jessee	1 50	4 80		6 30
Fewks, E. & J.			2 40	2 40
Flood, Patrick	1 50	19 20	2 40	23 10
" House near Church		4 80		4 80
Freeman, Wm. F.		27 36	12 00	39 36
Flint, S. & B. R.	3 00	9 60		12 60
Field, George C.	1 50	2 88		4 38
Fowle, William B.	1 50			1 50
Fuller, Moses	1 50			1 50
Fuller, Moses Jr.	1 50			1 50
Fisher, Michael	1 50	1 92		3 42
Ford, Hugh	1 50	3 36		4 86
French, Abner	1 50	38 40	2 40	42 30
Frazier, George	1 50	38 40	24 00	63 90
Flint, D. B.	1 50			1 50
Fairbanks, Orin	1 50			1 50
Felker, Isaiah	1 50		2 40	3 90
Freeborn, John	1 50			1 50
Faxon, Caleb S.	1 50			1 50
Fitzgered, William	1 50			1 50
Farrell, Jonathan L.	1 50			1 50
Follen, Michael	1 50			1 50

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total.
Fitzsimons, Barney	1 50			1 50
Farrell, John	1 50			1 50
Farnham, Jeremiah	1 50			1 50
Furdom, Martin	1 50			1 50
Farrell, John	1 50			1 50
Farrell, J.	1 50			1 50
Farnsworth, John	1 50			1 50
Fitzjerald, William	1 50			1 50
Farrell, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Furdom, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Gould, Joseph	1 50	9 60	2 88	13 98
Gould, George P.	1 50			1 50
Grant, Christopher Esate,		24 00	1 92	25 92
Grant, Samuel W.	1 50			1 50
Gilkey, Royal	1 50	10 56	5 76	17 82
" Land and Coal Sheds		10 08		10 08
Gay, Seth A.	1 50			1 50
Gay, William	1 50	24 00	24 00	49 50
Gay, William F.	1 50	16 80	4 80	23 10
" House by Barnes		2 40		2 40
Gay, Michael	1 50			1 50
Gill, James	1 50	21 60	1 44	24 54
Gouch, Samuel H.	1 50	4 80		6 30
Gouch, Joshua G.	1 50	28 80		30 30
Gibbs, Elijah Estate		9 60	36 00	45 60
" Adams Land		1 44		1 44
Gilmore, Adison Estate			432 00	432 00
Grant, Charles H.	1 50		1 44	2 94
Gould, Joseph 2d		7 20		7 20
Griggs, Nathaniel	1 50	14 40		15 90
Green, Patrick	1 50			1 50
Godding, A. L.	1 50	3 84		5 34
Galaghan, Patrick	1 50	96		2 46
Gulivan, Edwin	1 50			1 50
Gilgan, Hugh	1 50			1 50
Gipson, John	1 50			1 50
Gaff James	1 50			1 50
Gardner, H. N	1 50			1 50
Gallagy, Ney	1 50			1 50
Gorman, Patrick	1 50			1 50
Gallaghar, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Gallaghar, Hugh	1 50			1 50
Gallaghar, John	1 50			1 50
Gragg, Charles	1 50	7 20		8 70

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total.
Gragg, Alexander	1 50			1 50
Gallaghar, William	1 50			1 50
George, Henry	1 50			1 50
Gay, William & Henry		16 80		16 80
Graut, Edward B.	1 50	2 40		3 90
Harrington, Wm. C. S.	1 50	24 00	2 40	27 90
Harrington, Peter	1 50			1 50
Hagar, Elbridge	1 50	3 36		4 86
Hosmer, Hiram	1 50	31 20	33 60	66 30
" House by Campbell		9 60		9 60
Horn, William	1 50	9 60		11 10
Hearsey, Catherine		2 40		2 40
Hagar, Nelson	1 50			1 50
Horn, William Jr.	1 50	14 40	1 92	17 82
" Two Houses, Shop & Land		23 04		23 04
Hammond, John	1 50			1 50
Hunnewell, Walter,	1 50	14 40	4 80	20 70
Holmes, Hannah B. Estate			21 00	21 00
Horn, George W.	1 50	12 96	1 92	16 38
Hooker, Denny P.	1 50	8 64		10 14
Heath, John H.	1 50	7 20		8 70
Hoar Farvel	1 50	24 00	1 44	26 94
Haynes, David	1 50	16 80		18 36
Harrington, G. W.	1 50	52 80	1 80	59 10
Hagar, Elijah	1 50			1 50
Hunt, Catherine			9 60	9 60
Horn, M. F.			1 92	1 92
Harrington, J. B. Estate		14 40		14 40
Holbrook, Amos	1 50			1 50
Howard, William H.	1 50	12 00		13 50
Huckins, D. T.	1 50		2 40	3 90
Hobbs, Prentiss	1 50		96 00	97 50
Hunt, Abel	1 50	24 00	4 80	30 30
Heard, Susan		120 00	33 60	153 60
" Niles Place		7 20		7 20
Hunter & Bond,		8 64	4 80	13 44
" Perley Place		2 88		2 88
Hooton, D. W.	1 50	1 92		3 42
Hittenger, Jacob	1 50	48 00	4 80	54 30
Hizon, James	1 50			1 50
Hastings, R. C.	1 50	7 20		8 70
Harris, Porter	1 50	7 20		8 70
Holden, John	1 50	14 40	4 80	20 70
" Blackwell House		7 20		7 20

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total.
Holden, John Chandler House		9 60		9 60
" Whitney House		1 92		1 92
Holmes, B. F.	1 50		7 20	8 70
Hunter, D. T.	1 50		7 20	8 70
Harley, Michael	1 50			1 50
Hobbs, Nathan	1 50	14 40	12 00	27 90
Hobbs, Nathan Jr.	1 50			1 50
Horn, Charles	1 50			1 50
Hathaway, John	1 50	20 16	64 80	86 46
Horn, D. B.	1 50			1 50
Hughs, Patrick	1 50			1 50
Huckins, Frederick	1 50			1 50
Henegar, James	1 50			1 50
Holman, L. S	1 50			1 50
Holman, H.	1 50			1 50
Hills, James	1 50			1 50
Hincheliff, Richard	1 50			1 50
Howe	1 50			1 50
Hicks, John	1 50			1 50
Hairn, Michael	1 50			1 50
Hairn, Patrick	1 50			1 50
Hunt, F. A.	1 50			1 50
Holt, T. J.	1 50			1 50
Howe, Josiah	1 50			1 50
Hazelett, George	1 50			1 50
Hazelett, Joseph	1 50			1 50
Hoar, Henry	1 50			1 50
Hoar, Calvin	1 50			1 50
Handler, James	1 50			1 50
Holman Isaac	1 50			1 50
Hall, James	1 50			1 50
Highland, Cornelius	1 50			1 50
Hart Hugh	1 50			1 50
Hills, Luther	1 50			1 50
Hills, Albert	1 50			1 50
Hutchins, Abram	1 50			1 50
Hughs, James	1 50			1 50
Hooper, Hiram	1 50			1 50
Hooten, J. F.	1 50			1 50
Holden, E. S.	1 50		4 80	6 30
Hagar, Horatio	1 50			1 50
Ireland, William H.	1 50			1 50
Ingraham, William H.	1 50	1 80	14 40	20 70

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total.
Jackson, Antipas	1 50	16 00	2 40	20 70
Jenison, Otis	1 50	4 80		6 30
Jenison, Horace	1 50	5 76	3 84	11 10
Jackson, Henry	1 50			1 50
Judd, D. A.	1 50			1 50
Jackson, William H.	1 50			1 50
Jones, F. L.	1 50			1 50
Kelly, Patrick	1 50		9 60	11 10
Kingman, Marshall	1 50	16 80	1 44	19 74
Kelly, Patrick	1 50			1 50
Kelly, P.	1 50			1 50
Kennedy, James	1 50			1 50
Keyes, J. B.	1 50		14 40	15 90
Kelly, Patrick	1 50			1 50
Kendrick, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Keif, Michael	1 50			1 50
Keif, Arther	1 50			1 50
Keith, John	1 50			1 50
Kennedy, James	1 50			1 50
Kineson William W.	1 50			1 50
Kelly, James	1 50			1 50
Keyes, Michael	1 50			1 50
Kennon, Michael	1 50			1 50
Keif, Michael	1 50			1 50
Kendall, Francis	1 50			1 50
Kendrick, Patrick	1 50			1 50
Knox, John	1 50			1 50
Kelly, John	1 50			1 50
Kelly, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Lincoln, Abram	1 50	16 80	7 20	25 50
Livermore, Thomas	1 50	33 60	19 20	54 30
Learned, Thomas	1 50	60 00	4 80	66 30
Learned, Joshua	1 50			1 50
Livermore, Hannah			2 40	2 40
Livermore, Eliza			2 40	2 40
Long, George	1 50	14 40	1 44	17 34
Long, Charles	1 50		1 92	3 42
Lenox, C. W.	1 50			1 50
Learned, Daniel	1 50	40 80	24 00	66 30
" Guardian G. B. H.			14 40	14 40
Learned, D. F.	1 50		2 40	3 90
Leathe, Francis Estate of		19 20		19 20
" New House		8 64		8 64

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total
Learned, Samuel	1 50	11 40	1 44	17 34
" Three Houses of G. S. L.		28 88		28 88
" White Land		4 80		4 80
Lenox, John	1 50		96	2 46
Livermore, Elisha	1 50	14 40	52 80	68 70
Learned, Josiah,	1 50	4 80		6 30
Learned, Samuel, 2d	1 50	4 80		6 30
Lyman, Chester	1 50			1 50
Livermore, Alijah	1 50	3 36		4 86
Learned, Josiah Jr.	1 50	1 80		6 30
Lindley, W. J.	1 50			1 50
Lord, E. N.	1 50		3 80	5 31
Learned, S. D.	1 50	9 60	5 76	16 86
" Store		7 20		7 20
Lindley, C. D.	1 50	4 80		6 30
Learned, Anna		4 80		4 80
Locke, Jesse A.	1 50	14 40		15 90
Locke, Artimas	1 50	16 80	96	19 26
Lyman, Henry	1 50	38 40	62 40	102 30
Learned, S. S.	1 50			1 50
Lincoln, William G.	1 50	69 60		71 10
Lathrop, William	1 50	8 64		10 14
Lynch, William	1 50			1 50
Lincoln, A. J.	1 50			1 50
Lincoln, Daniel	1 50			1 50
Littlefield, Elliott	1 50			1 50
Litchfield,	1 50			1 50
Ladd, William G.	1 50	33 60	1 44	36 54
Lyons, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Long, William	1 50			1 50
Learned, C. H.	1 50			1 50
Lovely, Michael	1 50			1 50
Lynch, Timothy	1 50			1 50
Lawless, John	1 50			1 50
Larkin, John	1 50			1 50
Long, George W.	1 50			1 50
Lincoln, John	1 50			1 50
Learned, A. C.	1 50			1 50
Larkin, Matthew	1 50			1 50
Laftless, Patrick	1 50			1 50
Livermore, Thomas 2d	1 50			1 50
Learned, Garfield	1 50	4 80		6 30
Lemarsh, Lewis	1 50			1 50
Lane, Willard	1 50			1 50

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total.
McMaster, William	1 50	12 00		13 50
" Shop		9 60		9 60
Morse, Eliakem	1 50	67 20	2 88	71 58
May, William	1 50	14 40	50 40	66 30
" Shop		3 84		3 84
Mead, S. O.	1 50	144 00	48 00	193 50
Meacham, G. A.	1 50	9 60		11 10
" Shop and other buildings		16 80		16 80
Murray, Robert	1 50		9 60	11 10
McLellan, Alexander	1 50		5 76	7 26
McGarvy, John	1 50	9 60	3 84	14 94
McGarvy, James	1 50		2 40	3 90
Mellannan, John	1 50	3 84		5 34
March, Delano	1 50	14 40		15 90
March, George N.	1 50		9 60	11 10
McMaster, A.	1 50	8 64	96	11 10
Mack, David	1 50	28 80		30 30
Mackin, Charles		3 36		3 36
Merritt, Benjamin		7 20		7 20
Mead, William W.	1 50		2 40	3 90
Magee, W. J.	1 50			1 50
Magee & Lindley			9 60	9 60
Mead, S. O. Jr.	1 50			1 50
McFarland, Hugh	1 50			1 50
McCabe, Patrick	1 50			1 50
Mero, John	1 50			1 50
Murphy, James	1 50	1 44		2 94
McCormac, Michael	1 50			1 50
McDonnald, Patrick	1 50			1 50
McCurdy, Warren	1 50	3 84		5 34
Mackin, Samuel	1 50		1 44	2 94
Masterson, James	1 50			1 50
McCabe, Barney	1 50			1 50
McManni, Patrick	1 50			1 50
Mahony, Timothy	1 50			1 50
Marble,	1 50			1 50
McCormac, Michael	1 50			1 50
Mosher, Ezekiel	1 50			1 50
Moran, Barney	1 50		2 40	3 90
Murphy Barnard	1 50			1 50
Mahoney, John	1 50			1 50
McManus, John	1 50			1 50
McDemard, John	1 50			1 50
McGuire, C.	1 50			1 50

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total
Mills, Henry	1 50			1 50
Moussey, John	1 50			1 50
Murphy, Jeremiah	1 50			1 50
McDennard, J.	1 50			1 50
Mulvey, Patrick	1 50			1 50
Murphy Michael	1 50			1 50
Morris, Aaron	1 50			1 50
McSweeney, John	1 50			1 50
Mague, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Mague, Patrick	1 50			1 50
McDonnald, M.	1 50			1 50
Mulhern, Barney	1 50			1 50
McManners, John	1 50			1 50
McDonnald, William	1 50			1 50
McGlinchy, John	1 50			1 50
McDonnald, L.	1 50			1 50
Managan, James	1 50			1 50
Managan, Larrana	1 50			1 50
Mills, Charles	1 50			1 50
McFarlen, J.	1 50			1 50
Murphy, Patrick	1 50			1 50
McGuire, M.	1 50			1 50
Moran, Francis	1 50			1 50
McGlinn, Edward	1 50			1 50
Murphy, M.	1 50			1 50
Maloy, James	1 50			1 50
Manney, John	1 50			1 50
Marden, James	1 50			1 50
Meacham, G. A.	1 50			1 50
Moran, Michael	1 50			1 50
McManus, James	1 50			1 50
Noyes, Samuel	1 50	21 60	9 60	32 70
Nichols, William	1 50	11 10	5 76	21 66
Nichols, Gilbert	1 50	1 80		6 30
Nichols, Mary		9 60		9 60
Nichols, J. H.	1 50		7 20	8 70
Nigers, Aaron	1 50			1 50
Noon, John	1 50		1 92	3 42
Norcross, Elijah	1 50			1 50
Noyes, George L.	1 50			1 50
Norcross, J. H.	1 50	1 41		2 91
Nichols, William	1 50			1 50
Newton, Levi	1 50			1 50
Norris, E. J.	1 50			1 50

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total.
Norris, G. W.	1 50	1 80		[illegible]
Nugent, Phillip	1 50			1 [illegible]
North, Richard	1 50			1 [illegible]
Nutter,	1 50			1 [illegible]
Nevens, John	1 [illegible]			1 [illegible]
Olney, Samuel	1 50	6 72	[illegible]	17 [illegible]
O'Neil,	1 50			1 [illegible]
O'Brien, William	1 50			1 [illegible]
O'Brien, James	1 50			1 [illegible]
Osborn, Timothy	1 50			1 [illegible]
O'Brien, Thomas	1 50			1 [illegible]
Phelps, Jonas	1 50	[illegible]		7 [illegible]
Pierce, George	1 50	5 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	14 [illegible]
Pratt, Asa	1 50	[illegible]		6 [illegible]
" Lenox House		3 [illegible]		[illegible]
" Shop		2 [illegible]		[illegible]
" New House		11 [illegible]		11 [illegible]
Pratt, Elijah	1 50	3 [illegible]		[illegible]
Pond, Esther		7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Patten, Thomas	1 [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
" Shop		1 32		[illegible]
Pierce, Joel	1 50	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Priest, Sylvester	1 50	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Priest & Parker		11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pond, William Estate		9 [illegible]		[illegible]
Pond, Samuel	1 50		[illegible]	[illegible]
Priest, D. H.	1 50	15 84	[illegible]	18 [illegible]
Priest, J. W.	1 50	2 88		1 [illegible]
Parks, Emerson Estate		20 16	1 [illegible]	21 [illegible]
Pratt, Mary		129 60	12 [illegible]	141 [illegible]
Pike, Asher	1 50	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 [illegible]
" Russell House		12 [illegible]		12 [illegible]
Park, Alfred	1 [illegible]		1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Pomroy, William M.	1 50	[illegible]		[illegible]
Parks, Jonas	1 50			1 50
Puffer, Reuben	1 50	2 88		1 58
Pierce, Joel A.	1 50			1 50
Pierce, B. K.	1 50			1 50
Perkins, Jesse	1 50			1 50
Priest, Phileman	1 50	1 80	[illegible]	7 26
Pervier, Lydia Ann		4 80		1 80
Priest, Thurston	1 50		1 92	3 42
Pond, John	1 50			1 50
Pease, A.	1 50	21 00	1 41	26 [illegible]

NAMES.	[illegible]	Tax on Real Estate [illegible]	Tax on [illegible]	[illegible]
Pierce & Burnham			1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Priest, B. L.	1 [illegible]			1 [illegible]
Pratt, Miles	1 [illegible]		1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Page, H. P.	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	[illegible]
" Winthrop Land		7 [illegible]		[illegible]
" Rollins House		[illegible]		[illegible]
" Bigelow Land		2 88		2 88
" Spring House and Shop		[illegible]		[illegible]
" House near Pervear's		9 60		9 60
" House near Lyon's		9 [illegible]		[illegible]
" House on Island		1 [illegible]		[illegible]
" House by Faxon		1 80		[illegible]
Perry, Stephen	1 50	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Phinney Lincoln	1 50			[illegible]
Phinney, B.	1 50			[illegible]
Powers, Richard	1 50			[illegible]
Phalen, William	1 50			[illegible]
Phesington, John	1 50			1 50
Powers, William	1 50			1 50
Pratt, A. W.	1 50			1 50
Powers, Edward	1 50			1 50
Prazier, Charles	1 50			1 50
Pantergust, James	1 50			1 50
Plunket, Barney	1 50			1 50
Priest & Norcross		2 40		2 40
Perry, Matthew	1 50			1 50
Page, Greenleaf	1 50			1 50
Page, John	1 50	5 70		7 20
Page, John	1 50			1 50
Perry, Joseph	1 50			1 50
Parks, Jonas	1 50			1 50
Quigley, Patrick	1 50	7 20		8 70
Quigley, Charles	1 50			1 50
Quinland James	1 50			1 50
Quinland, Michael	1 50			1 50
Russell, Jeremiah Estate			9 60	9 60
Russell, G. W.	1 50	52 80	11 [illegible]	65 70
Russell, Jeremiah	1 50	28 80	1 80	35 10
Russell, Harrington, & Co.			33 60	33 60
Richardson, Thomas	1 50	24 00	2 40	27 90
" Swan Land		11 40		11 40
Rogers, Artemas	1 50	9 60	96	12 06
Robinson, Edwin	1 50	11 40		15 30

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Est't.	Total.
Robinson, William	1 50	2 10		3 60
Robinson, George	1 50			1 50
Russell, John	1 50	16 80		18 30
Rogers, A. B.	1 50		12 00	13 50
Robbins, Isaac	1 50			1 50
Robbins, George	1 50	7 20		8 70
Richey, John		19 20		19 20
Richardson, Samuel	1 50	12 48	2 40	[illegible] 38
Ruggles, S. D.	1 50	21 60		23 10
Reed, S. L.	1 50	5 76		7 26
" Shop		1 41		1 41
Rought, R. C.	1 50	6 72		8 22
Russell, Henry	1 50	10 56	1 80	16 86
Rogers, William	1 50			1 50
Russell, William W.	1 50	33 60	96	36 [illegible]
Richardson, John	1 50	4 80		6 30
Robbins, Sarah			4 80	4 80
Reed, Alonzo	1 50			1 50
Robbins, George Jr.	1 50			1 50
Robbins, Isaac H.	1 50			1 50
Ralley, Michael	1 50			1 50
Rourk, John	1 50			1 50
Robinson, William S.	1 50			1 50
Regan, Arther	1 50			1 50
Robinson, John	1 50			1 50
Ryan, Michael	1 50			1 50
Reed, Henry	1 50			1 50
Roach, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Rich, Priscilla		5 76		5 76
Robinson, Lorenzo	1 50			1 50
Robinson, E.	1 50			1 50
Rogers, Hugh	1 50			1 50
Rogers, Charles	1 50			1 50
Ready, Charles	1 50			1 50
Rooney, John	1 50	2 88		4 38
Rooney, William	1 50			1 50
Ryan, Christopher	1 50			1 50
Riley, Jeremiah	1 50			1 50
Ricker, N. F.	1 50			1 50
Rogers James	1 50			1 50
Rahaley, James	1 50			1 50
Roaght, William	1 50			1 50
Rowse, E. S.	1 50			1 50
Rowse, Richard	1 50			1 50

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total.
Russell, G. T	1 50			1 50
Russell, Betsey			14 40	14 40
Robinson, Luke	1 50	19 20	1 80	22 50
" Corey Land		3 84		3 84
Ryan, Michael	1 50			1 50
Stratton, Elizabeth		9 60	7 68	17 28
Stiles, William L.	1 50	4 80	96	7 26
" Barn		2 40		2 40
Stone, Asa	1 50	7 20	18	8 88
Stone, D. & I.	3 00	28 80	2 88	34 68
Stone, Melinda		14 40	96	15 36
Sanger, Richard		4 80		4 80
Stone, Moses	1 50	21 60	4 80	27 90
Stone, Charles	1 50	26 40	9 60	37 50
Swift, Nancy		9 60		9 60
Sherman William Jr.	1 50			1 50
Sloan, Joseph	1 50			1 50
Stone, William	1 50	19 20	4 80	25 50
" Barrows House		9 60		9 60
Sharp, James	1 50	9 60		11 10
Stone, Leonard	1 50	72 00	96 00	169 50
" Grant Place		38 40		38 40
Stone, William A.	1 50	31 20	4 80	37 50
Stearns, Simon	1 50	18 00	110 40	129 90
Stearns, G. A.	1 50			1 50
Sanger, Joseph	1 50	14 40	4 80	20 70
" Shop and Machinery		11 04		11 04
" White Land		1 44		1 44
Safford, T. F.	1 50	10 56		12 06
Stickney, Josiah	1 50	67 20	264 00	332 70
" Hunting Land		16 80		16 80
" Learned Land		7 20		7 20
" Fowle Land		14 40		14 40
Stickney, J. H.	1 50			1 50
Stickney, Samuel	1 50	19 20	48 00	68 70
" Barn and Land		1 92		1 92
Sargeant, Sumner	1 50	9 60	96	12 06
" Sewall Land		31 20		31 20
Sargeant, J. H.	1 50	14 40	57 60	73 50
" Wythe Lot		2 88		2 88
Sanderson, Amos	1 50	33 60	96	36 06
Smith & Faxon			16 80	16 80
Sanger, J. G	1 50		2 40	3 90
Stone, Josiah	1 50	4 80	3 84	10 14

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total.
Sanger, Lucy			1 92	1 92
Stone, Esther			7 20	7 20
Sullivan, John	1 50			1 50
Smith, S. C.	1 50	9 60	9 60	20 70
Sanger, N. C.	1 50	7 20		8 70
Sullivan, J.	1 50			1 50
Sawyer, Oliver,	1 50			1 50
Sanger, Edwin	1 50			1 50
Savage, J. S.	1 50			1 50
Sanger, J. Jr.	1 50			1 50
Smith, Gragg	1 50			1 50
Sanger Lewis	1 50			1 50
Stone, George E.	1 50			1 50
Simmons, L.	1 50			1 50
Smith, Dennis	1 50			1 50
Sharp, James E.	1 50			1 50
Stone, Charles Jr.	1 50		1 92	3 42
Stearns, Sally			9 60	9 60
Sullivan, James	1 50			1 50
Sullivan, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Shedd, William	1 50			1 50
Smith, Angus	1 50			1 50
Sullivan, J.	1 50			1 50
Sanger, Mrs. G.		1 92		1 92
Smith, Andrew	1 50			1 50
Stow,	1 50			1 50
Shehan, Michael	1 50			1 50
Shehan, John	1 50			1 50
Sullivan, William	1 50			1 50
Sharp, George	1 50			1 50
Smith, Michael	1 50			1 50
Sears, Eben	1 50		4 80	6 30
Stevens, Robert	1 50			1 50
Sharkey, Frank	1 50			1 50
Simmons, Levi	1 50			1 50
Stone, Asa Jr.	1 50			1 50
Shien, Owen	1 50			1 50
Smith,	1 50			1 50
Sullivan, Dennis	1 50			1 50
Sanger, Edwin	1 50			1 50
Simmons, Edward	1 50			1 50
Shattuck, C.	1 50			1 50
Smith, S. C.	1 50			1 50
Stacy, Nathan	1 50			1 50

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total.
Stone, James	1 50	10 50		12 00
Smith, J. H.	1 50			1 50
Trull, Thomas D. M.	1 50	11 04	96	13 50
" Island House		3 84		3 84
" New Block		11 40		11 40
Tainter, D. A.	1 50	21 60	3 84	27 00
" Tremont House		1 80		1 80
Tainter, Elizabeth			19 20	19 20
Tucker, John	1 50	5 76	9 60	16 86
" Half House		1 80		1 80
Tucker, William	1 50		1 92	3 42
Trull, John	1 50	14 40		15 90
Tucker, John 2d,	1 50	7 20		8 70
Thaxter, Levi	1 50	33 60	110 40	145 50
" Gore Land		16 80		16 80
Thaxter, Lucy W.			4 32	4 32
Tufts, John R	1 50			1 50
Thayer, Joel F.	1 50			1 50
Tainter, E. F.	1 50	1 44	2 88	5 82
Trull, Ezra	1 50	18 00	9 60	29 10
Tainter, George	1 50	9 60	1 44	12 54
Turrell, Hazen	1 50			1 50
Tye, Thomas	1 50			1 50
Thurston, Charles	1 50	7 20		8 70
Tarbell, E. A.	1 50			1 50
Tolman, Samuel	1 50			1 50
Tucker, Nathaniel	1 50			1 50
Turk, Patrick	1 50	2 40		3 90
Talbut, James	1 50	2 88		4 38
Tronholm, George	1 50	2 88		4 38
Tahay, Martin	1 50			1 50
Taylor, Michael	1 50			1 50
Trenholm, William	1 50			1 50
Town, Lavi Jr,	1 50			1 50
Tower, James	1 50			1 50
Tugman, John	1 50			1 50
Travers, Hugh	1 50			1 50
Thomson, John	1 50			1 50
Trafton, Lewis	1 50			1 50
Turner, O. W.	1 50			1 50
Tilden, James H.	1 50			1 50
Twitchell, John A.	1 50			1 50
Thompson, Lemuel	1 50			1 50
Thompson, Ast.	1 50			1 50

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total.
Train, O. A.	1 50			1 50
Tenney, James	1 50			1 50
Tainter, G. L.	1 50			1 50
Thomson, C. M.	1 50			1 50
Tute, John	1 50			1 50
Thayer, Charles E.	1 50			1 50
Underwood, William J.	1 50			1 50
Vose, Isaac	1 50	11 40	14 40	[illegible]
Vose, Mary B.			[illegible]	[illegible]
Vose, Abby B.			21 00	[illegible]
Victory, Patrick	1 50			1 50
Vendwer, Michael	1 50			1 50
Whitney, Charles	1 50	14 40	[illegible]	[illegible]
" New House		1 80		1 80
" Stable, Shop &c.			7 20	7 20
Whitney, Bradshaw	1 50	34 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Coolidge Land		1 44		1 44
" White Land		1 44		1 44
White, William	1 50		1 80	[illegible]
" Doughty House		3 84		[illegible]
" House by River		2 40		2 40
" Temple House		16 80		16 80
" Fowle Land		12 00		12 00
" Corey Land		3 36		3 36
" Cottages		7 68		7 68
" Spring Lots		3 84		[illegible]
Wood, Coolidge P.	1 50			1 50
Wood, Coolidge P. Jr.	1 50			1 50
Whitney, L. & Son		53 60	9 60	[illegible]
Whitney, Leonard	1 50	4 80		[illegible]
Whitney, Leonard Jr.	1 50			1 50
Wellington, Catherine			7 20	7 20
Weeks, William H.	1 50	3 84		5 34
White, William A.	1 50	11 40	14 40	30 39
" Holbrook Land		5 76		5 76
" Old Poor House		8 64		8 64
" White Land		24 00		24 00
" Thaxter Land		12 00		12 00
White & Howe		40 80		40 80
" Wharf &c.		7 20		7 20
White, Mary G.		1 80		1 80
" Robbins Place		31 20		31 20
" Whitney Land		7 20		7 20

NAME	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walton, Henry	1 [illegible]		2 [illegible]	[illegible]
White, B. Heirs		21 [illegible]		2 [illegible]
" Vermont Lo[illegible]		11 [illegible]		[illegible]
Wheeler, Jesse	1 [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Wheeler & March		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Paint Shop		[illegible]		[illegible]
" Baker Pla[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible], Michael	1 [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Nathaniel	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible] Land		[illegible]		[illegible]
" [illegible] Land		[illegible]		[illegible]
Wheeler, H. & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
" [illegible] Hon		[illegible]		
[illegible]		[illegible]		
[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
" [illegible] Ho[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
" Whitney Her[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
" Spring Land		[illegible]		
Wheeler, H.		[illegible]		[illegible]
Wheeler [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Whitney, Hiram	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whitney, Elisha	1 [illegible]			[illegible]
W[illegible], Nathan	1 [illegible]			[illegible]
Wilson, G. A.	[illegible]	18 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winchester, William P. Estate		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winchester, Elias G.			[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilde[illegible] Moses 2d,	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
White, Patrick	1 [illegible]			1 [illegible]
Whitney, N. R.	1 [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Whitney, Edward	1 [illegible]		21 [illegible]	[illegible]
Whitney, T. L	1 50			1 50
Welch, Edward	1 50			1 50
Welch, Patrick	1 50			1 50
Welch, Lawrence	1 50			1 50
Ward Samuel	1 50			1 50
Walton, J. L.	1 50			1 50
Whitney, Francis	1 50			1 50
Weston, David	1 50			1 50
Wentworth, Daniel	1 50			1 50
Wiswell, H. M.	1 50			1 50
Wheeler, A. J.	1 50			1 50
Welch, Michael	1 50			1 50
Whitney Moses	1 50			1 50
Ward, Benjamin	1 50			1 50

NAMES.	Poll Tax.	Tax on Real Estate.	Tax on Personal Estate.	Total.
Wheeler, Charles	1 50			1 50
Wood, I. H.	1 50			1 50
Whitman, John H.	1 50			1 50
Wasson, William	1 50	21 60	120 00	143 10
Welch, John	1 50			1 50
Wilson, A. S.	1 50			1 50
Whitney, S. W.	1 50			1 50
White, James	1 50			1 50
Welch, Ulich	1 50			1 50
Wellington, James	1 50			1 50
Webster, A. J.	1 50			1 50
Webster, R. C,	1 50			1 50
Ward, Francis	1 50			1 50
York, J.	1 50			1 50
Young, William	1 50			1 50

NON-RESIDENTS.

NAMES AND DESCRIPTION.	Tax.
Adams, George Stock and Machinery,	7 20
Barnes, Thomas 6 Acres Land,	3 30
" Coolidge Land,	1 8
Bates, Silas M. Land and Buildings,	38 40
" White Land,	20
Brackett, Cephas Marsh Land and Wharf,	2 80
Baily, Messenger & Co. Ritchey Land,	12 00
Batchelder, L. F. Bird Land,	86 [illegible]
Bradley, John and William and William Sohier, Trustee of Thomas Bradley's Estate	960 00
Bacon, John Spring Land,	3 50
Bacon, J. N. Half House and Land	1 92
Bennet, Stephen White Place	38 40
Blake, J. Q. Wythe Land	3 30
Coolidge, Josiah Hoar Land	8 64
" Land and Barn near Mt. Auburn	4 80
" Trustee for S. Stone	2 40
" " " A. Griggs	3 30
Coolidge, J. G. Stock on Farm	2 40
Clark, John Pierce Place	14 40
Childs, Jonathan Marsh Land	2 88
Cook, Sally House	4 80
Clark, J. W. Tavern Land	21 60
Chenery, Winthrop Wood Land	7 20
Dunn, R. B. Ritchey Land	12 00
Dickerson, Preston Learned Land	3 84
Duer, Josiah L. Wythe Land	2 40
Edgerly, J. S. Stock in Miller's Store	7 20

NAMES AND DESCRIPTION.	Tax
Forbes, F. H. White Land	[illegible]
Faxon, Joseph Land	[illegible]
Farwell, Isaac 12 acres Land	[illegible]
Foster, Henry Spring Land	[illegible]
Flint, Learned Land	[illegible]
Fields, Gardner Phelps Land	[illegible]
Frink, Land	[illegible]
Foster, E. B Wythe Land	[illegible]
Fuller, Henry Richardson Land	[illegible]
Fitchburg R. R. Co., Bird Land	[illegible]
" " Learned "	[illegible]
" " Page "	[illegible]
" " Fowle "	[illegible]
" " 3 Cottages and Land	[illegible]
" " Spring Land	[illegible]
Fiske, A. H. Weeks House	[illegible]
" " Meacham Place	[illegible]
" " Stable	[illegible]
Green, J. S. C. 20 acres Land	[illegible]
" " Cookson Land and Buildings	[illegible]
" " 12 acres Spring Land	[illegible]
" Stock on Farm	[illegible]
Gould, Thomas Learned Land	[illegible]
Gould, B. A. Pomroy Land	[illegible]
Green, James Clark Land	[illegible]
Gillson, E. Stone Land	[illegible]
Hittinger & Co., Stone Land	[illegible]
" " House, Ice Houses &c.	[illegible]
" " Ice &c.	21 [illegible]
Herrick, T. W. Hunting Land	[illegible]
" " Wythe Land and Buildings	[illegible]
Homer, Eleazer Bright Land	8 64
" " Clark & Grant Land	2 40
Homer, Charles S. Land of Bright	14 40
Hunnewell, H. H. Trustee Bennington House	12 00
" " Fowle Land	4 80
" " House by Ward	3 84
" " 2 Houses near Paper Mill	4 80
" " Coolidge House	3 84
" " House by C. P. Wood	5 76
" " House by McCondry	3 36
" " Land near Gilkey's	1 92
" " House by Tufts and Hammond	7 20
" " House by DeLany	19 20

[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde, Jonathan Bird Land	1 92
Haynes, P. J. Wythe Land	[illegible]
Howe, Rufus 2 Houses and Land	12 00
" " Wythe Land	1 92
Hawley, Stone and Adams Land	[illegible]
Harvey, Peter Land of Spain	[illegible]
Hazelton & Co., Land of Pa[illegible]	[illegible]
Jenerson, Guardian to J. Richardson's Children Bond [illegible]	[illegible]
" " Kennard Place	12 00
Kenerson & Co. Ice &c.	[illegible]
King, E. & F. House by Stinger	[illegible]
" " House by Farnsworth	[illegible]
Lock, Hugh 6 acres Land	[illegible]
Louder, John Land and Buildings	28 80
Ladd, William Wythe Land	[illegible]
Lord, G. C. Richardson Land	[illegible]
Lyons, E. A. Land and House	[illegible]
Littlefield, White Land	[illegible]
May, William B. Wythe Land	[illegible]
Mulliken, F. Wythe Land	2 [illegible]
Munroe, James Wythe Land	2 [illegible]
Minot, William River Island	1 44
Mason, Silas Factory Land	[illegible]
Norcross, House by Conant	[illegible]
Parkman, George Estate, 2 Houses	6 24
" " Miller Land	1 44
Pelham, Charles 2 Houses	4 80
Plimpton, Ralph Print works, House &c.	27 36
Phelps, Abel Estate, part of House and Land	9 60
Parker, George Conwall House	4 80
Peck, Abel G. Learned Land	12 00
Parker, Wythe Land	2 40
Prosser, Edward House	6 72
Quimby, D. O. White Land	2 88
Russell, Walter Estate, House and Barn	14 40
" " Russell Land	8 64
" " Fowle Land	4 32
Reed, Ann House	4 80
Richardson, G. W. Starch Factory &c.	21 60
Rhodes, Ebenezer Cookson Land	16 80
Ritchey, James Ritchey Land	7 20

NAMES AND DESCRIPTION	Tax.
Ritchey, James House	1 8[illegible]
Raper, Wilkes Learned Land	3 8[illegible]
Robertson, Lucy Whitney Place	2 40
Sherman, A. P. Corey Land	1 9[illegible]
Stevens, Granville Wythe Land	1 92
Sayes, Antonia Wythe Land	2 40
Stone, P. J. Wythe Land	2 40
Stone, S. C. House and Land	3 8[illegible]
Stone, Amos Wythe Land	1 80
Somes, S. & W. Land and House	9 60
Sears, Willard House and Land	57 60
Scribner, Alba Half House	9 60
Shattuck, Daniel Doherty Store	6 72
" " House and Land	9 60
Starks, Joseph Wythe Land	1 92
Thurston, Andrew & Co. Ice	1 92
Thayer, F. F. Land and Buildings	8 64
Thombly & Lanson Spring Land	24 00
Traders Bank, Miller Land	5 76
Tillson, Toby & Tower Laundry	26 40
" " Stock in Trade	12 00
Vose, E. 3 acres White Land	2 88
Walcott, Jabez Coolidge Land	3 84
White, Warren Wheelwright Shop	6 72
" " Stock	18
Watress, William Land near Mt. Auburn	9 60
Whitney, William Land and Buildings	9 60
Waverly Company, Land and Buildings	177 60
Whitney, N. D. Wythe Land	24 00
Wythe, Nathaniel Gray Lot	5 76
Wilkins, J. H. Moulton Land	2 40
Watson, John Bemis Place	6 72

State Tax,	$1,146 00	True Value,	$3,237 650	
County Tax,	$2,351 59	Reduced Value,	$194 259	
Town Grant,	$12,500 00	Number of Polls	801	1 50
Overlay,	$744 63	Rate 8 per cent.		

ISAAC STONE,
ROYAL GILKEY,
NEWEL BROWN
Assessors of the Town of Watertown.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE TOWN,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 16TH, 1854.

Receipts.

1853, March 1st.

Amount of Cash in hands of Treasurer,		$1,424 88
"	Outstanding Taxes in hands of Samuel Noyes to collect,	1,186 44
"	Received for Grave Lots,	11 00
"	Received for Watertown Fishery, 1852 & 53,	326 99
"	Borrowed of Newton Bank,	500 00
"	Poll Taxes Abated,	6 00
"	Received of State School Fund 1853,	131 57
"	Received for one Map of the Town,	1 00
"	Taxes committed to Samuel Noyes to collect for 1853,	16,712 22
"	Royal Gilkey for one Safe,	40 00
"	Samuel Noyes for one year's rent of Store and Cellar,	150 00
"	William H. Ingraham for one year's rent of Store,	125 00
"	Borrowed on the credit of the Town, of the Lowell Institutition for Savings, to build School Houses &c.,	8,725 00
"	Received of Sons of Temperance for rent of Upper Hall,	28 12
"	S. D. Learned as Town Agent for Sale of Liquors,	117 58
"	Received of Whig Club for use of Room in Town House,	10 00
"	Elijah Pratt for use of Town Hall from Feb. 16th '53, to Feb. 7th '54,	271 50
"	Net Proceeds from Hay Scales for year ending Feb. 1st 1854,	67 93
		$29,928 23

Expenditures, - - School [illegible]

Amount paid Isaac Stone Treasurer of East Dist., being balance of grant of 1852,		[illegible]
"	Of their proportion of State School Fund,	[illegible]
" "	Samuel Noyes Treasurer of West Dist. balance of grant 1852,	[illegible]
" "	Jesse Wheeler Treasurer of Middle Dist. balance of grant 1852,	[illegible]
"	Of their proportion of the State School Fund,	[illegible]
" "	Jesse Wheeler Treasurer of Middle District, for [illegible]	[illegible]
" "	William [illegible]	[illegible]
" "	A. J. [illegible]	[illegible]
"	D. S. [illegible] " "	[illegible]
" "	C. S. [illegible] " "	[illegible]
" "	Miss [illegible] "	[illegible]
" "	Miss [illegible]	[illegible]
" "	Miss L. [illegible]	[illegible]
" "	Miss [illegible]	[illegible]
" "	Miss E. L. [illegible]	[illegible]
" "	Miss [illegible]	[illegible]
" "	Miss [illegible] A. Richards	[illegible]
" "	Miss L. W. [illegible]	[illegible]
" "	Miss S. F. [illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

Fuel.

Amount paid Royal Gilkey for Coal for the Center School		[illegible]
" "	John Eams for Charcoal, " "	[illegible]
" "	John Donnally " West School	[illegible]
" "	Royal Gilkey for Coal " "	[illegible]
" "	" " do do East "	[illegible]
" "	Moses Stone for Charcoal " "	[illegible]
		[illegible]

Incidental Expenses.

Including building of High School House, furnishing School Houses, Repairing &c.

Paid S. Wales Jr. for Chairs for Primary School in Middle Dist.,	[illegible]
" Joshua Learned for taking Census of School Children,	12 [illegible]
" Miss M. G. White one quarter's rent for School Room,	12 [illegible]
" William L. Stiles for Funnel &c. for School Houses,	[illegible]
" M. Kingman for services as General School Committee,	27 [illegible]
" B. A. Edwards, " " " "	[illegible]
" D. T. Huckins, " " " "	27 00
" D. T. Huckins, Expenses to Dover &c. for Teacher,	8 38

Amount	Paid	Miss M. G. White, [illegible] rent of School Room,	12 [illegible]
"	"	David Prouty & Co. [illegible] Furnace &c.,	[illegible]
"	"	B. B. Mussey for [illegible] Books on School,	11 [illegible]
"	"	S. D. Learned, Books [illegible] for Schools,	[illegible]
"	"	R. C. Rought, taking care of Central School House,	[illegible]
"	"	Newel Brown, digging Well, Stoning, Painting &c. in East Dist. for 1852.	12 [illegible]
"	"	Joseph Sanger, contract for building High School House,	6,470 [illegible]
"	"	Joseph Sanger, extra work and Stock on High School House by order of New Committee,	367 47
"	"	Delano March, for Land for High School House,	826 47
"	"	S. Wales Jr. furnishing High School House,	702 30
"	"	Thomas L. French, Cementing Cellar bottom in High School House &c.,	65 13
"	"	H. P. Page, assessment on Policy of Insurance on the East School House.	16 57
"	"	Miss M. G. White, rent of School Room from July to November,	17 50
"	"	Fireman's Insurance Company for Insurance on High School House from June 22d to December 1st '53,	38 00
"	"	Fowle & Foster, for plans for High School House,	50 00
"	"	Reed & Hastings, Agts. Insurance of High School House, five years	130 00
"	"	Terry & Barnes for Clocks for High School House,	20 00
"	"	Jos. Pratt & Son, Oiling Clock in East School House,	1 00
"	"	S. D. Learned, for Pens for school,	87
"	"	H. P. Page, setting Glass &c. in School Houses,	7 17
"	"	R. C. Rought, taking care of Central School Houses,	19 62
"	"	Thomas L. French, repairs in West School House,	6 08
"	"	Committee of appraisers of School Property,	15 00
"	"	Nathaniel Whiting, Horse and Man for carting shavings and sawdust for High School House,	21 50
"	"	Nathaniel Whiting, for cash paid for Shavings and Sawdust,	8 00
"	"	Whiting & Russell, consulting with building Committee on High School,	8 00
"	"	Pelham & Bonney, for examining High School House, and estimating additions and deficiences.	10 00
"	"	E. Robinson, for opening School Houses and fitting Keys,	2 50
"	"	A. J. Nutter, articles for Grammar School.	1 67
"	"	D. S. Wentworth, Books &c. for school, West Dist.	3 00
"	"	Miss L. W. Locke, Books for Teacher,	15
"	"	Elijah Pratt, for carrying and returning Settees to Dedication of High School House,	3 00

Amount Paid McLauthlin Brothers, for Books &c.,		6 93
" "	Moses Stone, for articles and care of School House, West Dist.	27 94
" "	William L. Stiles, Funnel and other articles for School Houses,	11 07
" "	Benjamin Dana, floor brushes &c. for School Houses,	4 08
" "	D. T. Huckins, cash paid for Feather Dusters &c. for Schools,	7 68
" "	R. C. Rought, care of two Central School Houses,	55 00
" "	William Horn Jr., work and materials for Central School Houses,	49 41
" "	Samuel Noyes, articles for School House, West Dist.,	5 31
" "	Henry Russell, setting Glass and Painting School House in East Dist. 1852 & 53,	11 10
" "	William Lathrop, for care of School House &c. in West Dist.,	23 13
" "	M. Kingman, Traveling and advertising for Teacher in High School,	10 75
" "	M. Kingman, articles furnished for High School,	6 50
" "	Nathaniel Whiting, Thermometers for High School,	3 00
" "	" " Traveling for Teacher for High School,	10 00
" "	William Webster, Printing and Bell for High School,	7 00
" "	A. J. Nutter, for Sponge, Ink &c.,	1 20
" "	Thomas L. French, Labor on Furnaces in Central Dist.,	1 50
		$9,338 41

Support of Poor and Highways.

Amount Paid John Brigham, for overseer of Poor and Highways, being Town Grant 1853,		$2,800 00
" "	John Brigham, Town Grant for widening Spring St.,	300 00
		$3,100 00

Expense of Fire Department.

Amount Paid members of Engine Co. No. 1, Poll Tax for 1852,		25 50
" "	do " No. 2, one year's duty to May 1st 1853,	471 00
" "	Members of Engine Co. No 3. one year's duty to May 1st 1853,	255 50
" "	Engineers one year's service to May 1st 1853	57 50

Amount Paid	B. L. Priest, taking care of Engine one year,	33	33
" "	" " extra labor by order of Engineers,	6	00
" "	James M. Cameron, care of Engine No. 1, one year,	33	33
" "	" " by order of Engineers and Selectmen,	6	67
" "	Charles Long, taking care of Engine No. 3, one year,	33	33
" "	" " Oil and Sponge for No. 3,	2	06
" "	Daniel A. Tainter, use of horse to draw Engines,	2	00
" "	William Tucker, Straps for Nos. 1 & 2 Engines,	4	13
" "	Oliver Sawyer, Repairs on Engine No. 1,		75
" "	S. D. Learned, Funnel, Charcoal &c. for Engine House,	1	85
" "	Shelton & Cheever, Repairs on Apparatus,	9	25
" "	Magee & Lindly, Refreshments at sundry times,	99	82
" "	" " Oil, Soap, Wicking &c.,	17	10
" "	Charles H. Learned and M. Rogers for Milk,	3	00
" "	John Adams, bill for Refreshments,	14	00
" "	Charles D. Lindley, Painting No. 2 Engine,	30	00
" "	" " " eight Buckets,	6	00
" "	Benjamin Dana, Neats foot Oil for Hose,	26	51
" "	William H. Ingraham, Frocks and Pants,	48	00
" "	Henry Taylor & Co., side Lamps for No. 1,	31	50
" "	B. L. Priest, care of No. 2 Engine to Dec. 1st 1853,	29	16
" "	S. D. Learned, for Blank Book,	1	17
" "	Granville Barnard, repairs on several Engines,	30	42
" "	Josiah Hastings, Printing By-Laws,	5	75
" "	Hunneman & Co., altering apparatus and Repairs,	63	00
" "	Winship & Roulston, for Fire Caps and Repairs,	7	10
" "	Samuel Noyes, Sponge, Charcoal &c.,	4	92
" "	Shelton & Cheever, 500 feet new Hose, Couplings and repairing Fire Apparatus,	128	00
" "	Royal Gilkey, half ton Coal and Charcoal,	5	42
" "	A. B. Rogers, for Oil Suits,	4	00
" "	Elijah F. Tainter, conveying Hose sundry times,	9	78
" "	John A. Twitchell, building Hook and Ladder Carriage,	79	00
" "	John A. Twitchell, Poles, Hooks and Signs on do,	7	47
" "	H. P. Page, Painting Ladders, Lettering &c.,	1	50
" "	William Horn Jr., altering Ladders and repairing House for Hook and Ladder Carriage,	18	79
" "	M. W. Burke, Stove for Hook and Ladder Co.	1	50
" "	Pierce & Burnham, three Locks and fitting same,	1	50
" "	John W. Priest, for articles purchased of Ex Members of No. 2 Company, in 1851,	53	00
		$1,973	11

Miscellaneous Expenses.

Amount Paid	Lowell Institution for Savings,	60 00	
" "	Wm. H. Dadman as Watchman and Notifying Town,	18 75	
" "	Joshua Learned, " "	88 50	
" "	Newton Bank, Interest,	7 75	
" "	Joseph Crafts, Transcribing Town Records,	80 00	
" "	Stedman Buttrick, Balance of County Tax, 1852,	751 57	
" "	Lowell Institution for Savings, six months interest,	90 00	
" "	Geo. Bemis, for services before the Committee of the Legislature on Petition of Hancock Free Bridge Company,	25 00	
" "	Joshua Learned, as Watchman &c.,	71 75	
" "	William Tucker, do do,	109 15	
" "	Joseph Crafts, for Transcribing Town Records,	150 00	
" "	Assessors for making Town, County and State Taxes 1853,	170 00	
" "	H. P. Page, Painting Town House outside,	185 00	
" "	S. D. Learned, Stationery for Records and Assessors,	22 13	
" "	Oliver Sawyer, services as Policeman,	1 37	
" "	Geo. A. Wilson, four Suppers for Selectmen and Town Clerk 1852,	5 00	
" "	Newton Bank, Town Note,	500 00	
" "	Holman & Fernald, large Safe for Town Records,	123 00	
" "	Charles R. Dadman, services as Policeman,	6 00	
" "	Lewis Sanger, do do,	5 00	
" "	State Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for insurance on Town House for seven years,	120 00	
" "	State Mutual Co. Assessment on old Insurance,	79 20	
" "	Lowell Institution for Savings, being part of the principal on original Note,	1,000 00	
" "	Lowell Institution for Some year's interest on $8,000	440 00	
" "	" " six months interest on $2,000	60 00	
" "	" " interest on money previous to Oct. 6th, 1852, being an amount paid for land, and first payment to Joseph Sanger on building High School House,	59 04	
" "	B. F. Farrar & Co. for bringing Safe from Boston,	2 00	
" "	J. D. & M. Williams, two bills for Liquor for Town Agent, for 1852,	336 65	
" "	George Pierce, one year's interest on Town Note of $1,000,	55 00	
" "	Discount on Taxes before August and November,	391 53	
" "	State Treasurer, amount of State Tax for 1853,	1,116 00	
" "	Richard Fletcher, for opinion as to paying Joseph Sanger for damage done to his premises,	50 00	
" "	S. D. Learned, one year's salary as Town Agent,	100 00	

Amount Paid	S. D. Learned, for sundry bills paid for him,	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	" Trull & Brothers, bill for Liquors for Town Agent,	15	[illegible]
"	" Royal Gilkey, 1 [illegible] tons Coal for Hall,	1	93
"	" Joshua Learned, services as Watchman &c.,	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	" Lowell Institution for Savings, six month's interest on Town Note of $[illegible],	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	" William Tucker, services as Watchman and Notifying Town,	1[illegible]	[illegible]
"	" Stedman Buttrick, towards County Tax for 1853,	1,000	[illegible]
"	" John Tucker, one year's interest on Town Note $[illegible],	22	00
"	" Antipas Jackson, for Spikes &c.,	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	" Wm. L. Stiles, repairing Stove, New Funnel &c.,	7	61
"	" Benjamin Dana, Postage in full to Feb. 1st 1854,	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	" William H. Ingraham, for Paper &c.,	2	78
"	" " " for services as Town Clerk,	2[illegible]	[illegible]
"	" " " for Recording Births, Marriages and Deaths, and making return of the same,	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	" Seven days Reading Town Records,	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	" Thomas Learned, for land to widen Walnut Street,	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	" " " going to Cambridge and Concord before County Commissioners,	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	" William Horn Jr., repairing Bridges and putting up Street Signs,	22	[illegible]
"	" Abatements on Town, County and State Taxes 1853,	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	" " on Out standing Taxes 1852,	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	" [illegible] Pratt, [illegible] on Town Hall &c.,	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	" Samuel Noyes, collector of Taxes, 1853, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	" " " as Town Treasurer, 1853,	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	" " " for Oil &c. for Town Hall,	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	" " " Time and Expenses to Lowell three times,	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	" John Brigham, Lumber for Bridges and Pound,	[illegible]	17
"	" Overseers of Poor and Highway Surveyors for moving Stones out of River, and making Pound,	12	[illegible]
"	" Asa Pratt, for Ballot Boxes, returning Deaths and Ringing Bell,	18	11
"	" Royal Gilkey, for ton of Coal and Charcoal for Town Hall,	10	83
"	" Royal Gilkey, for Examining Roads &c.,	3	75
"	" Page & Barnard, Painting and Lettering Signs for Streets,	7	87
"	" Butler & Webster, retaining fees in Liquor Cases,	25	00
"	" M. Kingman's bill for Examining Roads, Printing Rewards and Notices, and services at Legislature, relating to Hancock Free Bridge Co.,	23	40
"	" Thomas L. French, Examining Roads &c.,	11	50
"	" N. H. Crafts, Coal Stove for Upper Hall,	3	50

Amount Paid Wm. Tucker, repairing Wagon for Mr. Fillebrown,	6 00
" " J. A. Twitchell, repairs on Town Pump &c.,	3 87
" " H. P. Page, Painting Town Hall inside &c.,	67 45
" " Josiah Hastings, Printing Tax Bills, Notices and Town Reports,	16 79
	$9,027 23

Recapitulation.

Total Amount of Receipts,	$29,928 23

Expenditures, - - Schools.

Amount Paid Treasures and Teachers of Schools,	$1,017 04
" " for Fuel for Schools,	256 17
" " for Incidental Expenses, including building, furnishing and repairing School Houses,	9,378 41
Amount Paid for support of Poor and Highways,	3,100 00
Amount Paid Fire Department,	1,973 41
Amount Paid Miscellaneous,	9,027 23
Outstanding Taxes in hands of Samuel Noyes to collect,	1,962 92
Cash in hands of Treasurer,	223 02
	$29,928 23

Amount of Debts due to May 1st 1854.

To Schools,	$1,200 00
" County Treasurer, balance of Tax for 1853,	1,351 57
" Interest on Town Notes due April 6th 1854,	300 00
" Engine Companies, May 1st 1854,	1,200 00
	$4,051 57

Estimated Expenses for the Ensuing Year.

Amount for Schools,	$5,800.00
" " Support of Poor and Highways	2,800.00
" of Interest on Town Debt,	[illegible]
" " Fire Department,	[illegible]
" " Towards paying Town Debt,	[illegible]
" " Contingent Expenses,	2,000.00
" to supply Deficiences for the past year.	2,000.00
	$21,[illegible]

Submitted.—SAMUEL NOYES, *Treasurer.*

ROYAL GILKEY, MARSHALL KINGMAN, THOMAS L. FRENCH, } Selectmen of Watertown.

Town Debts.

To Lowell Institution for Savings,		*a* 5 1-2 per cent.	$7,000.00
" " "		*a* 6 " "	2,000.00
" " "		*a* 6 " "	3,000.00
" " "		*a* 5 1-2 " "	[illegible]
George Pierce,	Note,	*a* 5 1-2 " "	1,000.00
John Tucker,	"	*a* 5 1-2 " "	[illegible]
			$22,125.00

The above and foregoing accounts of Samuel Noyes, Treasurer of the Town of Watertown, is correct, and properly vouched.

THOMAS LIVERMORE, JOSHUA COOLIDGE Jr., EDWIN ROBINSON, } *Auditing Committee.*

Delinquents.

The following are the names and sums of Taxes of delinquents [illegible] payment thereof, agreeably with the vote [illegible] Town.

SAMUEL NOYES, [illegible]

Annis, Olney	1 50	Hunt[illegible]ell, W[illegible]	29 59
Bent, Luther	29 28	Hobb[illegible] Nathan[illegible],	1 50
Bright, William S.	58 14	Horn, David B.	1 50
Brown, Francis	13 50	Hazl[illegible], George	1 50
Bright, William	1 50	Kelly, Patrick	1 50
Broad, Mary	1 92	Keif, Arthur	1 50
Bond, John, Estate of	7 20		
Bates, Cyrenus	1 50	Lyman, Henry	102 30
Black, William	7 26	Learned S. S	1 50
Black, James	3 90	Loftless, Patrick	1 50
Brooks, Rufus F.	14 94	McMaster, William	23 10
Bride, Richard	1 50	Morse, Eliakim	71 58
Bright, Horace O.	9 60	Marsh, Henry	2 88
Breen, William	1 50	Meacham, G. A.	27 90
Bright, Charles H.	1 50	McGarvy, James	3 90
Bowler, George	3 42	M[illegible]Mann[illegible], James	1 50
Clark, Josiah S.	30 30	McDonald, Patrick	1 50
Conroy, Michael	3 42	Mackin, Samuel	2 94
Connell, Brien	1 50	Murphy, Barney	1 50
Conner, Michael	1 50	Mahoney, John	1 50
Cameron, James M.	2 46	Manachan, Terence	1 50
Chandles, Malcom	1 50	Nichol[illegible], Gilbert	6 30
Collins, John	1 50	Newton, Levi	1 50
Daily, Patrick & John	28 80	Olney, Samuel	7 62
Daily, Patrick	2 94	O'Brien, William	1 50
Daily, John	5 34	Pierce, Joel A.	1 50
DeCoster, Elbridge	2 94	Plunk[illegible]tt, Barney	1 50
Degan, William	1 50	Page, Greenleaf	1 50
Dickson, Thomas	1 50	Robbins, George	8 70
Franklin, Samuel	1 50	Robbins, George Jr.	1 50
Larnsworth, Asa	1 50	Robbins, Isaac H.	1 50
Fisher, Michael	3 42	Ritchie, John	19 29
Freeborn, John	1 50	Stone, David	17 34
Fitzjerald, William	1 50	Stone, Melinda	15 36
Follen, Michael	1 50	Stone, Leonard	216 90
FitzSimmons, Barney	1 50	Stone, William A.	37 50
Farrell, John	1 50	Sharp, James	11 10
Farrell, Thomas	1 50	Safford, Freeman	12 06
		Sargent, Sumner	13 26
Gould, Joseph	22 62	Smith, Demi	1 50
Gould, Geo. P.	1 50	Sullivan, William	1 50
Grant, Christopher, Estate	25 92	Stone, James	12 06
Grant, Samuel W.	1 50	Trull, Thos D. M.	31 74
Gay, Seth A.	1 50	Tirrell, Hezen C.	1 50
Gay, William	49 50	Tolman, Samuel	1 50
Gibbs, Elijah, Estate	47 04	Victory, Patrick	1 50
Gilmore, Adison, Estate	132 00		
Goding, A. L.	5 34	Wilson, Geo. A.	18 00
Gallagher Patrick	2 46	Wheeler, A. J.	1 50

NON-RESIDENTS.

Bates, Silas M.	39 36
Brackett, Cephas	2 88
Coolidge, J. G.	2 40
Dunn, R. B.	12 00
Edgerly, John S.	7 20
Fields, Gardner	2 40
Frinck,	96
Gould, Benjamin A.	4 80
Green, James	2 40
Gilson, E.	2 40
Haynes, P. J.	2 40
Howe, Rufus	11 52
Hazelton, & Co.	3 84
Locke, Hugh	9 60
Ladd, William	3 84
Mason, Cyrus	3 36
Quimby, D. O.	2 88
Ritchie, James	12 00
Stevens, Granville	1 92
Scribner, Elbridge	9 60
Thurston, Andrew & Co	1 92
White, Warren	7 20
Watriss, William	9 60
Frinck, 1852 Taxes,	84

UNPAID TAXES FOR 1852

RESIDENTS.

Dunn R. B.	10 50
Haynes, David	16 20
Learned S. S.	1 70
Meacham G. A.	20 70
Ritchie, John	16 80
Watriss, William	8 40

DR. Watertown Alms House in account with the Town of Watertown. CR.

February 21st 1853. *[illegible] 1853.*

To Amt. Personal Property as appraised,	2,513 60	By Amt. Personal Property as appraised,	2,575 96
Interest on Real Estate,	384 00	Work done on Road past year,	2,148 50
Town Grant for Spring St.,	300 00	Amt. due from State for support of [illegible]	85 16
Town Grant for Poor and Highways,	2,800 00	Bills due unpaid,	53 75
		Cash in hands of Overseers,	356 79

Amount of bills remaining unpaid against the Alms House, $466 44

DR Overseers of the Poor in acct. with the Town of Watertown. CR.

To Cash pd. for Board of Child and care of Sick,	118 61	Rec'd. of Former Board of Overseers,	250 68
" Grain,	[illegible]	" Money borrowed for Alms House,	300 00
" Provisions,	[illegible]	" For Oxen and Steers,	270 00
" Groceries,	[illegible]	" For Carting Stone and making Pound,	12 00
" Blacksmith & Wheelwright work,	111 45	" Town Grant for Spring St.,	[illegible]
" Dry Goods and Stationery,	[illegible] 07	" Town Grant for Poor and Roads,	2,800 00
" Coal and Wood,	116 21	" For Produce and Labor,	[illegible]
" Tools and Harnesses,	[illegible] 07	" By Keeper for M[illegible]	[illegible]
" Hard Ware and Tin Ware,	50 [illegible]	" " " Produce,	[illegible]
" Stone and 4 Pigs,	58 23	" " " Hay Sold,	[illegible]
" Lumber for Spring St., and House and Barn,	[illegible]	" " " Cow,	[illegible]
" Board of Insane Paupers,	[illegible]	" " " Work & Gravel,	[illegible]
" Oxen and Steers,	257 00		
" Labor,	1,[illegible] 71		
" Borrowed Money and Interest,	305 25		
" Funeral Expenses,	[illegible]		
" Sundry small bills,	124 [illegible]		
" Sundry small bills paid by Former Board,	19 00		
" Three quarters Salary of Keeper,	225 00		
" By Keeper for sundry small Bills and Labor,	371 91		
" Cash in hands of Overseers,	[illegible]		
	$[illegible]		$[illegible]

JOHN BRIGHAM, ISAAC STONE, DANIEL A. TAINTER, } *Overseers of the Poor and Highways.*

INVENTORY

Personal Property at the Alms House in [illegible]

[illegible]

3 Horses, [illegible]	[illegible]
Lot of Blankets, Clothing, &c.,	[illegible]
Harnesses, $70. 15 tons Hay, $200.	[illegible]
2 1-2 tons Straw, $37 50. [illegible]	[illegible]
Large Wagon, $60. Small do. $[illegible]	[illegible]
Lot of Gravel Scrapers, $8. Chains, $3.	[illegible]
10 Hammers and 15 Picks	[illegible]
Rope and Blocks, $[illegible]. H[illegible] and Foot [illegible] $10.	[illegible]
15 Shovels, $8. 9 Picks, [illegible]	[illegible]
3 Iron Bars, $3. Manure Fork[illegible]	[illegible]
Lot of Axes, $2 [illegible]. 3 Wrenches, $1 50.	[illegible]
20 bushel Rye, $2[illegible]. Rye Meal, [illegible]	[illegible]
Meal Chest and Casks, $7. Meal Bins, [illegible]	
Winnowing Mill $[illegible]. 8 Cart Bags [illegible]	[illegible]
Lot of Tools &c., in Shed Chamber,	[illegible]
2 Feed Boxes and lot of New Boards,	[illegible]
Buffalo Robes, $4. Plough and Horse Rakes, $8.	[illegible]
5 Pigs, $35. Manure, $100,	[illegible]
Lot of Posts and old Lumber,	[illegible]
Posts and Rails, $1[illegible]. Ladders, $3 50.	[illegible]
3 Sleds, $45. Stone Drag, $2,	[illegible]
Wheelbarrow and Grindstone,	[illegible]
Lot of Wood, $[illegible]5. Scales, $4,	[illegible]
Sundries in Meal Room,	[illegible]
190 lbs. Lard, $22 80. Dried Apples $3.	[illegible]
Lot of Tea, $3 [illegible]5. Beans, $1.	[illegible]
2 Horse Carts, $90. lot of Soap, $[illegible].	[illegible]
Tin Ware, $15. Iron Ware $[illegible].	[illegible]
3 Tons Coal, $27. Lanterns and Lamps, $[illegible]	[illegible]
Copper Boiler and Kettle,	[illegible]
15 Pails and 2 Coal Hods,	[illegible]
Lot of Crockery Ware,	10 00

Knives and Forks,	4 00
Half-bag Pickles, (salted.)	1 [illegible]
9 Sad Irons, $[illegible] 2 Carpets, $[illegible],	1[illegible] 00
Clock, $[illegible], Sofa, $[illegible]2,	27 [illegible]
8 Cane Chairs, $[illegible] Table, $[illegible]	[illegible]
Cupboard, $4, Secretary, [illegible]	10 00
Chest of Drawers, $[illegible] 6 Bedsteads, $1 50,	[illegible]
Clothes Horses, Lines &c.,	[illegible]
12 Benches $2 50, Medicine, [illegible],	7 [illegible]
Tobacco, $1, 3 Stoves, $8, [illegible] Tables, $7,	1[illegible]
Old Bureau and Lightstand,	[illegible]
2 Trunks, $2, Lightstand, [illegible],	2 [illegible]
Chest of Drawers, $2, 4 Chests and Trunk, $[illegible] 50,	4 [illegible]
10 yds. Denims, $1 [illegible], 22 do Cotton Cloth, $2,	3 [illegible]
Lot of yarn, 75, 5 New Shirts, $[illegible],	[illegible]
2 1-2 yds. Cassimere, $2 50, Clock, $[illegible],	4 [illegible]
Warming Pan and Bed Pan,	2 [illegible]
Syringe and Breast Pipe,	[illegible]
Chest of Drawers, Chest and Lightstand,	2 00
Desk, $1, 7 Chests (in attic) $[illegible] 50,	4 [illegible]
Bureau, $3, 25 lbs. Butter, $[illegible] 2[illegible],	9 [illegible]
Molasses Can, Vinegar Jug and Contents,	1 [illegible]
8[illegible]0 lbs. Clear Pork,	80 [illegible]
165 lbs. Shoulders, $13 20, 173 lbs. Ham, $20 76,	33 [illegible]
Vinegar and 2 Casks,	[illegible] 00
5 [illegible] Soap, $2[illegible], 100 lbs. Tallow, $8,	[illegible] 00
Lot of Vegetables,	[illegible]
528 lbs. Beef, $[illegible] 36, 75 Pillow Cases, $6,	[illegible]
85 Sheets, $22 50, 72 Towels, $7,	2[illegible] 50
14 Washing Tubs, $7, lot of Dish Covers, $1,	8 00
104 Comforters and Quilts,	1[illegible]
14 Feather Beds,	[illegible]
52 Straw do,	2[illegible]
37 Bedsteads,	[illegible] 00
37 Chairs, $9 25, 14 Table Cloths, $4 66,	13 91
16 Chambers,	2 50
4 Window Curtains, $2, 2 Closets in Cellar, $6,	8 00
Floor Mats, $2, Sugar and Bucket, $2 50,	4 50
Coffee and Spices,	3 00
35 Fowls,	11 66
Thread and Needles,	2 00
	$2,375 96

THOMAS LIVERMORE,
JOSHUA COOLIDGE, Jr.,
EDWIN ROBINSON,
} *Auditing and Appraising Com.*

ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

—OF THE—

TOWN OF WATERTOWN,

For the year ending February 12th, 1855.

WALTHAM:
PRESS OF JOSIAH HASTINGS,
1855.

STATE OF THE TREASURY, FEB. 12TH, 1855.

Receipts.

MARCH 1854.		
Amount of cash in hands of Treasurer,		$223 02
Out-standing Taxes in hands of Samuel Noyes, as Treasurer and Collector, to collect,		1 962 92
Cash borrowed on Town's credit, from Traders Bank, Boston,		1 000 00
" " " " " the Newton Bank,		1 000 00
Amount of Taxes committed to Samuel Noyes to collect 1854,		20 222 42
Cash received of State School Fund 1854,		144 96
"	Samuel Noyes, one year's rent of Store,	150 00
"	Wm. H. Ingraham, do,	125 00
"	Elijah Pratt, rent of upper Hall,	37 50
"	W. S. McLauthlin, Town Agent for sale of Spiritous Liquors,	149 82
"	J. B. Keyes, for the Watertown Fishery 1853-4,	195 33
"	For Grave Lots,	24 25
"	Elijah Pratt, for use of Town Hall to Feb. 5th, 1855,	288 50
	Net proceeds from Hay Scales to Feb. 1st '55,	52 05
"	From City of Cambridge, one half of expense of setting stone on the boundary line, between Cambridge and Watertown,	2 50
		$25 578 27

Expenditures for Schools.

AMOUNT PAID TEACHERS.

Paid	William Webster of the High School, to Nov. 29th 1854,		$866 66
"	Abner J. Nutter, Grammar School,	"	733 32
"	D. S. Wentworth, East School,	"	137 50
"	C. S. Whitmore, West School,	"	525 00
"	C. P. Pinkham, East School,	"	400 00
"	Miss F. M. Chandler, Centre School,	"	115 83
"	F. M. Nichols, " "		206 25
"	S. F. White, " "		206 25
"	Eliza Harris, Primary School,	No. 2,	206 25
"	Lydia W. Locke, " "	No. 1,	206 25
"	A. L. Peirce, Grammar School,		206 25
"	M. A. Richards, West School,		206 25
"	H. B. Cushing, East School,		85 22
"	H. M. Parkhurst, " "		145 00
"	L. B. Russell, Centre School,		83 33
"	W. M. Scribner, teaching Penmanship,		200 00
			$4 559 36

Fuel for Schools.

Paid	Royal Gilkey for Coal,	$426 07
"	K. S. Chaffee for Charcoal,	21 49
"	Joseph Crouch, "	13 60
"	W. Rexford, "	3 75
		$464 91

Incidental Expenses for Schools.

Paid	Patrick Corcoran for care of East School-house,	$11 00
"	Walcott & Emerson, repairs on Pump, West School,	1 50
"	Robert C. Rought, care of Centre School-house,	56 00
"	Wm. H. Wicks, repairs on West School-house,	17 02
"	Robert C. Rought, care of Centre School-house,	75 00
"	Samuel Wales Jr., Settees and fixtures for School-houses,	145 23
"	Winship & Co., Trees for High School-house lot,	10 00
"	Charles J. Barry, Chairs and labor for West School-house,	18 66
"	Page & Barnard, Glazing &c.,	15 51
"	General School Committee, services for 1853,	185 00
"	Thomas L. French, work at Centre School-house,	122 35
"	G. W. Harrington, Trees and labor on High School-house lot,	15 62
"	Jon. Goldbury, examining title of land for High School,	23 50
"	Joseph Zane & Co., two Copper Pumps and Pipe, Centre S.	68 68
"	George W. Harrington, grading and labor round High School-house,	55 00
"	George Frazar, sundry bills for East School,	26 29
"	R. C. Rought, Whitewashing cellar wall Centre School-h,	13 12

Paid	Thomas L. French, two furnace pots and setting the same,	23 50
"	McLauthlin Bros., Books for Town School,	14 99
"	Patrick Corcoran, care of East School-house,	10 50
"	Charles J. Barry, sundry articles for West School,	7 20
"	Robert C. Rought, care of Centre School-house,	70 00
"	William Lathrop, care of West School-house,	6 87
"	Elijah Pratt, labor with settees from Town House to High School-house,	1 50
"	William Webster, Books for High School,	23 50
"	McLauthlin Brothers, Books and Ink for Schools,	6 90
"	Artemas Rogers, repairing three Clocks for schools,	3 50
"	Samuel Noyes, Brooms, Ink &c., for Schools,	5 77
"	William Horn Jr., Stock and labor at Centre School-house,	114 43
"	Antipas Jackson, Irons for School-house fence,	3 59
"	W. L. Stiles, Funnel, services &c., for School-houses,	11 25
"	E. C. Rogers, Coal Hods, Stove Grates &c., for schools,	4 32
"	Daniel Cummings, Mats for schools,	20 00
"	David Prouty, Grate, Pipe and labor, East School-house,	4 88
"	Alfred Mudge, Printing School Reports,	15 00
"	C. P. Pinkham, Thermometer and Pail,	1 08
		$1 211 26

Expenses of Poor and Highways.

Paid	George W. Harrington, amount of Town Grant for support of the Poor, 1854,	$500 00
"	George W. Harrington, amount of Town Grant for support of Highways, 1854,	2 350 00
		$2 850 00

Expense of Fire Department.

Amount paid Members of Engine Company No. 1, one year's duty to May 1st 1854,		$426 50
" " No. 2, do,		175 00
" " No. 2, six months' duty,		80 00
" " No. 2, do,		30 00
" " No. 3, one year's duty,		247 50
" " Hook and Ladder Co., do,		115 00
"	Engineers, one year's services to May 1st 1854,	69 00
"	Thomas Livermore 2d, one year's service as Steward, No. 1,	50 00
"	" " four months' do do No. 2,	16 67
"	William Tucker, Straps for Nos. 1 and 2,	2 81
"	C. D. Lindley, Painting and Lettering Fire Caps,	3 00
"	Charles Long, one year's service as Steward, No. 3,	33 33
"	" " Neats Oil, Coal &c., No. 3,	6 96
"	A. J. Adams, Horses on No. 3 sundry times,	7 00

Amt. paid Joseph Crafts, four Buckets,		00
"	Magee & Lindley, Neats Oil &c.,	10 05
"	E. N. Lord, Horses on Engines,	2 00
"	A. D. Drew, care of Hook and Ladder Carriage and House one year,	10 00
"	Green & Adams, repairing Lamps on Engines,	6 50
"	Oliver Sawyer, cash paid for labor at fire. (Farrar's B.)	2 50
"	John Adams, Crackers &c., Spring Hotel Fire,	15 00
"	W. H. Dadmun, cleaning Hook and Ladder Carriage,	1 50
"	Oliver Sawyer, services as Steward, and repairs on E.	18 75
"	Oliver Sawyer and six others, as firemen on Nos. 1 & 2 to Oct. 2d 1851,	186 90
"	Thomas Livermore 2d, as Steward four and a-half mos.	11 25
"	Newton Centre Engine Co, for services and Horses, at fire, White's Shop,	15 00
"	E. N. Lord, drawing Engine home to East Cambridge,	4 00
"	Granville Barnard, repairs on Engines,	27 75
"	Magee & Lindley, Refreshments, Oil &c.,	63 35
"	K. S. Chaffee, Charcoal for Engine Houses,	1 50
"	A. B. Rogers, seven Oil Suits for Company No. 2,	14 00
"	Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, repairing Bird's small Eng,	8 25
"	Samuel Noyes, Fluid, Oil and Refreshments,	15 54
"	James F. Russell, Brass Pipe for Company No. 3,	9 00
"	Antipas Jackson, repairing Fire-hooks &c.,	2 20
"	Green & Adams, repairing side Lamp,	3 00
"	Royal Gilkey, use of Horses and Man to get Engines home from fires,	11 00
"	Shelton and Cheever, repairing Hose &c,	17 37
"	Winship & Roulston, one Signal Lantern for No. 2,	11 00
"	Gilbert Nichols, rent of Building nineteen months, for the Hook and Ladder carriage,	19 00
"	Benjamin Dana, Refreshments at Spring Hotel Fire,	30 68
"	Thomas Patten, repairs on Engine Apparatus,	4 25
		$1 817 61

Miscellaneous Expenses.

Paid	Lowell Institution for Savings, six mo. interest on Town Notes,	$299 94
"	Traders Bank, interest on Town Note,	29 50
"	Joshua Learned, Watchman and notifying Town Officers,	94 20
"	Butler & Webster, drawing seventeen complaints against G. A. Wilson and Abel Hunt, and trial before the Police Court at Lowell,	71 00
"	Newton Bank, interest on Town Note,	18 33

Paid	Dana & Cobb, cost of Execution recovered against Mr. Newton, by W. A. White and E. G. Byington by fault of non-appointment of Pound Keeper,	28 49
"	N. H. Crafts, making out a statement of difference of distance from dwellings north of Belmont Street, as between the present Town House, and the location proposed by Belmont to be (?) for a Town House in that section,	3 00
"	Lowell Institution for Savings, Interest on Town Note $3000,	90 00
"	Stedman Buttrick, balance of County Tax 1853.	1 351 59
"	Joshua Learned, as Watchman &c.,	122 70
"	Ivers J. Austin, defending Town against division,	200 00
"	Whitton & Train, Spikes for Bemis' Bridge,	17 25
"	John R. Farnum, damage to Sleigh on account of bad road,	2 00
"	Joseph Bird, bill paid for Printing Petitions on Cemeteries,	16 50
"	Joseph Crafts, balance acct. for transcribing Town Records,	150 00
"	Trull Brothers, Liquors for Town Agency,	40 22
"	Royal Gilkey, ton of Coal for Town House,	9 50
"	Josiah Hastings, Printing Notices, Reports &c.,	89 62
"	John B. H. Fuller, Lumber for Bemis' Bridge,	105 61
"	Traders Bank, Town Note,	1 000 00
"	Newton Bank, Town Note,	1 000 00
"	William Tucker, as Watchman and notifying Town Meet's.,	212 00
"	Alfred Mudge & Son, Printing fifty Posters,	1 50
"	Assessors, making Town, County and State Taxes, and for Abatement of Taxes on School-houses,	200 00
"	Joshua Learned, expense of committing Richard Degan to Hospital at Worcester,	6 50
"	Joshua Learned, expense of committing James Degan to Hospital at Worcester,	10 50
"	Thomas L. French, Committee for opposing division of the Town,	6 00
"	Thomas Jordan, Grading and Graveling Forest Street,	252 50
"	M. Kingman, services, laying out and examining Streets,	8 00
"	" " Committee for opposing division of Town,	10 00
"	Royal Gilkey, do do do,	6 00
"	Wm. H. Ingraham, Witness on same,	5 00
"	Samuel Noyes, do do,	5 00
"	Antipas Jackson, do do,	5 00
"	Mrs. Rogers, damage to bedding in case of Small Pox,	17 00
"	H. P. Page, Painting and Whitewashing Upper Hall,	25 00
"	Joshua Learned, as Watchman and Notifying Meetings,	86 00
"	Lowell Institution for Savings, on Principal,	1 000 00
"	do do, one year's interest on Town Note, $7 000,	385 00
"	do do, six months' do, $2 000,	60 00
"	do do, six do do, $8 725,	239 94

Paid	Little & Brown, Supplement to Revised Statutes,	6 50
"	John A. Twitchell, Hearse-body, Painting &c.,	92 75
"	N. H. Crafts, Surveying and making plans of Streets,	26 50
"	Thomas Jordan, Grading and Graveling Forest Streets,	123 82
"	George W. Harrington, removing stones from River,	45 00
"	" " clearing gravel and stone from Raceway,	28 50
"	George Pierce, one year's interest on Town Note, $1 000,	55 00
"	Benjamin F. Farrar, carting Lumber for Bemis' Bridge,	7 00
"	Samuel Barnard, Witness on division of Town,	2 00
"	Samuel Richardson, Medical attendance and help paid in a case of Small Pox,	33 80
"	William Horn Jr., Labor repairing Bemis' Bridge,	86 45
"	" " Labor and Materials, building Pest-house on Town Farm,	27 09
"	W. S. McLauthlin, as Town Agent for sale of Liquors,	75 00
"	" " paid for Expressing &c.,	1 72
"	McLauthlin Brothers, Stationery and Valuation Book for Assessors,	25 37
"	John Sarsfield, Painting and Lettering Signs,	6 00
"	Samuel Noyes, Land taken to widen Green Street, and moving Fence,	75 00
"	State Treasurer, State Tax, 1854,	1 146 00
"	Priest & Parker, Lumber for Bemis' Bridge,	291 17
"	Discount on Taxes in August and November,	464 80
"	Charles Bemis, Committee on division of the Town,	10 00
"	E. N. Lord, carting Lumber for Bemis' Bridge,	7 00
"	Lowell Institution for Savings, six months' interest on Note $3 000,	90 00
"	Joshua Learned, as watchman and notifying Town,	80 14
"	William Tucker, as Watchman &c.,	70 50
"	Philemon Priest, as Watchman,	38 50
"	John Tucker, one year's interest on Town Note, $400,	22 00
"	J B. Keyes, examining Records and location of Streets,	13 00
"	Benj. Dana, as Witness, and cash paid Witnesses on division of the Town,	10 00
"	Benj. Dana, Postage to December 31, 1854,	5 71
"	McLauthlin Brothers, Record Book &c.,	4 81
"	Thomas L. French, building Town Tomb,	211 91
"	Abatement on Town, County and State Taxes, 1854,	260 77
"	Abatement on out-standing Taxes, 1853,	28 62
"	W. H. Ingraham, services as Town Clerk one year,	25 00
"	" " services recording and returning Births, Marriages and Deaths,	49 70
"	W. H. Ingraham, ten and a-half days, reading and proving Transcriptions of Town Records,	21 00
"	Joseph Crafts, ten and a-half days, reading and proving Transcriptions of Town Records,	21 00

Paid Samuel Noyes, services as Collector of Taxes, 1851, *a* 1 1-2 per cent. on amount committed to him,	5[illegible] 33
" Samuel Noyes, services as Town Treasurer,	40 00
" " " Oil &c., for Town Hall,	72 98
" Jason Cook, making four Guide Boards,	1 [illegible]
" Royal Gilkey, Coal for Town Hall and Watch-house,	2[illegible] 38
" Wm. Horn Jr., Stock and Labor on Bridge, Galen Street,	26 02
" " " repairs on Watch-house and Engine-house,	12 91
" E. Pratt, care of Town Hall and Cash paid for Charcoal,	171 54
" George W. Harrington, boarding Nurse and Patient, five weeks, in Pest-house,	1[illegible] 00
" Wm. L. Stiles, repairing Stove in Town-house, &c.,	6 17
" Thomas Patten, repairing Hearse Harness,	1 50
" John Brigham, Lumber for Bemis' Bridge,	38 85
" Asa Pratt, Mowing burial ground and ringing bell,	5 00
" do, Land taken to widen Green St., and moving Fence,	40 00
" M. Kingman, for Horse and Carriage, and expenses to Concord, before County Commissioners,	8 00
" M. Kingman, cash paid County Commissioners for entry fee,	2 59
" do, Examining and reporting on sundry petitions on roads,	3 50
" Royal Gilkey, services laying out Streets, &c.,	13 00
" Alfred Pratt, making return of Deaths,	4 20
" J. W. Clark, Land taken to widen Green Street,	100 00
" Newell Brown, services as witness on division of the Town,	2 00
" Stedman Buttrick Esq., towards County Tax, 1851,	1 000 00
	$12 732 21

Recapitulation.

Total amount of Receipts,	$25 578 27

Expenditures.

SCHOOLS.

Amount paid Teachers,	$4 559 36
" " for Fuel,	464 91
" " as Incidental Expenses,	1 235 53
	$6 235 53
Amount paid for support of Poor and Highways,	2 850 00
Amount paid Fire Department,	1 817 61
Amount paid Miscellaneous,	12 732 21
Out-standing Taxes in hands of Samuel Noyes, to collect,	1 848 46
Cash in hands of Samuel Noyes as Treasurer,	94 43
	$25 578 27

The above and foregoing accounts of Samuel Noyes, Treasurer of the Town of Watertown, is correct and properly vouched.

IVERS J. AUSTIN,
JOSEPH B. KEYES,
WM. H. INGRAHAM, } *Auditing Committee*

AMOUNT OF DEBTS DUE TO MAY 1st, 18[illegible]

Schools,	$1 800 00
Due for Small Engines,	[illegible]
Interest on Town Notes due April 5d,	[illegible]
Sundry bills due unpaid,	[illegible]
Balance due County Treasurer,	1 238 [illegible]
	$4 0[illegible]

Estimated Expenses for the ensuing Year.

Amount for Schools,	$6 000 00
" " Support of Poor and Highways,	2 [illegible]
" " Interest on Town Debt,	900 00
" " Fire Department,	1 000 00
" " Pay towards Town Debt,	1 000 00
" " Contingent Expenses,	3 000 00
" " To supply deficiencies for the past year,	2 000 00
" " Making new road from Grove to Brighton Street,	580 00
	$17 280 00

Submitted : SAMUEL NOYES, *Treasurer.*

MARSHALL KINGMAN, JAMES BROWN, ROYAL GILKEY, } *Selectmen of Watertown.*

Schedule and Valuation of Property owned by the Town of Watertown.

Town Farm and Buildings,	$12 000 00
Personal Property on Town Farm,	2 000 00
Town-house and Land,	10 000 00
Furniture in Town-house,	500 00
Land, Centre School-house and Furniture,	8 000 00
" High School-house do do,	8 000 00
" East School-house do do,	2 536 00
" West School-house do do,	1 195 00
No. 1 Engine and Apparatus,	1 000 00
No. 2 Engine and Apparatus,	800 00
No. 3 Engine-house and Land,	400 00
No. 3 Engine and Apparatus,	600 00
Hook and Ladder Carriage and Apparatus,	125 00
	$47 156 00

Town Debts.

Lowell Institution for Savings, *a* 5 1-2 per cent.	$6 000 00
do do *a* 6 "	2 000 00
do do *a* 6 "	3 000 00
do do *a* 5 1-2 "	8 725 00
George Pierce, Note *a* 5 1-2 "	1 000 00
John Tucker, " *a* 5 1-2 "	400 00
	$21 125 00

DELINQUENTS.

The following are the names and sums of Taxes of delinquents in the payment thereof, agreeably with the Vote of the Town.

SAMUEL NOYES, *Treasurer and Collector.*

Aldrich Gardner	63 30
Adams John	7 50
Adams Aaron	6 00
Arnold Joseph	1 20
Bustin Wm. H.	1 50
Bent Luther	44 70
Barrows Chas. A.	1 50
Brookhaltz George	1 50
Brackett C. H.	1 20
Bright Nathaniel	1 20
Bright Josiah	27 46
Bright Wm. S.	68 21
Crowley Michael	1 20
Crowley Ed. Estate	9 12
Coolidge John Jr.	27 41
Coolidge A. R.	12 27
Colligan Thomas	1 30
Carson John	1 30
Coon Matthew	4 96
Chandler Samuel	1 50
Collins Norris	10 50
Carmon Mary Estate	12 00
Dailey John	6 00
Dailey Patrick	1 80
Dailey Pat. & John	39 00
Dunn Martin	1 50
Dardis James	1 50
Dixon Thomas	1 50
DeCosta Elbridge	1 30
Fisher Michael	3 90
Fowle Geo. W.	1 20
Gallagher Thomas	1 50
Gibbs Elijah Estate	23 40
Grant Christopher "	28 19
Grant Samuel W.	1 30
Gay William	58 83
Hobbs Prentiss	121 50
Holbrook Amos	1 50
Hammond John	1 50
Hagar Horatio	1 20
Heath John H.	11 28
Haynes David	19 58
Keef Arthur	1 50
Lynch William	1 50
Lindley Chas. D.	7 50
Learned Thomas	94 50
Learned S. D.	19 80

Learned David (val.)	24 [illegible]
Locke Artemas	2 [illegible]
Locke Matthew	1 [illegible]
Manear John	1 [illegible]
McCormic Michael	1 [illegible]
Moran Bernard	2 70
Mackin Sam. Estate	14 70
Managhan Terence	1 50
Meacham Geo. A.	13 50
McGarvey John	16 80
McLaughlin William	1 20
McCormic Michael	1 30
Nichols Gilbert	19 50
Olney Samuel	14 70
Patten Thomas	10 00
Regan Dennis	1 50
Regan Timothy	1 50
Rogers Artemas (val.)	5 00
Ruggles Stephen D.	57 50
Robbins Geo. Jr.	1 50
Robbins Isaac H.	1 20
Ritchie John Estate	19 20
Ryan Michael	1 30
Sharp James	13 50
Sargent Sumner	14 70
Sears Willard	87 50
Swan Edward C.	6 96
Stone James	14 31
Sears Ebenezer	6 53
Safford Truman	12 70
Trustees of Charles River Loan Asso'n.	120 00
Tolman Samuel	1 50
Tygue Thomas	1 50
Tainter E. F.	17 70
Trull John	19 50
Trull Thomas D. M.	33 84
Tutts John R.	1 20
Turner Joseph	1 20
Talbot James	5 48
Wood Cordelia P.	1 50
Wheeler A. A.	1 50
Whitman John H.	1 50
Whitney Moses	1 20
White Wm. A.	70 46
White Wm. G.	1 20

NON RESIDENTS.

Adams G[illegible]	9 00
Bacon J[illegible] N.	2 40
Bates S[illegible] H.	39 36
Bright Horace O.	6 27
Blake John Q.	3 66
Dunn R. B.	14 10
Fields Gardner	3 00
Fiske A. H.	4 80
Frink	36
Gilson E.	2 61
Homer Charles S.	15 66
Hyde Jonathan Estate	7 83
Haynes P. J.	2 61
Jewett & Gates	4 28
Lowell James R.	69 00
Locke Hugh	5 76
McCarvan James	1 20
Noreross ——	7 20
Nott Samuel	10 44
Prosser Edward	6 72
Quimby D. O.	3 60
Roper Wales	4 80
Richardson Geo. W.	27 00
Stevens Granville	2 00
Thayer William D.	10 56
White Warren	9 60
Wetherbee Nancy R.	24 00
Watriss O. W.	15 00

UNPAID TAXES 1853.

Gibbs Elijah Estate	47 04
Haynes David	18 30
Ritchie John Estate	19 20
Tolman Samuel	1 50
Haynes J. P.	2 40
White Warren	7 20

AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

of the Overseers of the Poor and Highway Surveyors of the Town of Watertown for the year ending Feb. 12,

——1855.——

Received of Old Board,	$4 47	4 47
Town grant for support of Highways,	2 350 00	
" " Poor,	500 00	2 850 00
Sale of Cow and Calf,	36 00	
" Hog and Pigs,	15 35	
" Fowls and Chickens,	11 01	
" 16 tons and 485 lbs. Hay,	326 58	
" 2030 lbs. Straw,	13 19	
" Tallow, Suet, Lard &c.,	27 07	
" Apples 853, Beets 36,	53 36	
" Cowhide, 4 67, Rye 1 30,	5 97	
" Ham 10 70, Pork 19 90,	30 60	532 16
Received for Labor of hired men,	158 83	
" Sale of Gravel and Stone,	22 60	
" Board of State Paupers,	20 79	
" Small Pox Patient,	15 00	
" Middlesex County for Board,	17 14	
" Sundries,	22 61	251 97
		$3 638 60

EXPENDITURES.

For Labor,	$878 31
" Labor and Stone on Culvert,	37 00
" Horse $250, Cow and Calf $50,	300 00
" Provisions,	129 68
" Grain and Meal,	286 14
" Lumber,	16 52
" Care of Children,	97 64
" Coal and Wood,	126 33
" Harnesses 59 52, Stone and Gravel 50 80,	110 32
" Wheelwright and Black-smith,	107 51
" Groceries 563 49, Dry Goods and Clothing 95 91,	659 40
" Transferring and Board of Paupers,	110 35
" Medical Attendance and Medicine,	61 89
" Tin Ware 7 21, House Repairs, 14 43,	21 67
" Sundries in small bills,	136 13
" Salaries,	508 79
" Cash on hand,	50 88
	$3 638 60

G. W. HARRINGTON, } *Overseers of Poor*
J. W. MAGEE, } *of Watertown*

Dr. Surveyor of Highways in account with the Town of Watertown. Cr.

Feb. 9, 1855.		Feb. 9, 1855.	
To grant for support of highways,	$2 350 00	By Cash paid for labor,	[illegible]
" Cash for labor of hired men let out,	153 83	" " labor and stone on culvert,	[illegible]
" Cash for gravel and stone sold,	22 60	" " [illegible] gravel,	17 20
		" " [illegible] North St.,	[illegible]
		" " [illegible]	[illegible]
	$2 526 43	Cash pd. Overseers [illegible] to Surveyor [illegible]	[illegible]
		By allowance to A. H. [illegible]	330 00
		" " " [illegible]	[illegible]
		" " " [illegible]	[illegible]
		" Cash paid to Alms House,	[illegible]
		" " on hand,	[illegible]
			$2 [illegible]
		Also, due Surveyor of Highways from the Town of Watertown for making and grading Green St.,	[illegible]

G. W. HARRINGTON, *Surveyor of Highways.*

Dr. Watertown Alms House in account with the Town of Watertown. Cr.

Feb. 9, 1855.		Feb. 9, 1855.	
To amt. of pers. property as appraised last year,	$2 375 [illegible]	By amt. of pers. property as appraised this day,	$2 [illegible]
" Interest on value of real estate,	[illegible]	" Cash [illegible] Overseers account,	[illegible] 16
" Town grant for support of poor,	[illegible]	" Cash pd. for care of [illegible]	97 64
" " [illegible]	20 79	" Cash [illegible]	110 55
" " [illegible]	15 00	" Cash pd. by keeper for supplies,	[illegible]
" " [illegible]	17 14	" 219 days labor of keeper on roads,	[illegible]
" " [illegible]	22 61	" Board of [illegible] days of [illegible] at $2 50 per week,	[illegible] 00
" Medicine & Medical attendance,	[illegible]	" Board of [illegible] for 50 weeks at $12 00 per week,	[illegible]
" Provisions,	[illegible]	" Balance [illegible] alms house,	1 [illegible] 92
" Grain and Meal,	286 11		$[illegible] 52
" Coal and Wood,	126 33	Mem. From the above balance of the current expense of the alms house this year,	1 315 92
" Groceries,	563 49	Are to be deducted the following items.	
" Dry Goods and Clothing,	95 91	Bills [illegible] over from last year,	[illegible]
" Tin Ware,	7 21	Occupant's salary of keeper last year,	[illegible]
" House repairs,	[illegible]		
" Lumber,	16 72		
" Keeper's salary, Morse, 3 yrs.,	[illegible]		
" " Boyington,	[illegible]		
" Horse 250, Cow 50,	[illegible]		
" Harnesses,	59 72		
" Black-smithing and Wheel-wrighting,	107 54		
" Unpaid bills against alms house,	[illegible]		
" Cash from Surveyor of Highways,	30 [illegible]		
	$5 [illegible]	Actual cost of alms house last year,	[illegible]

JOSEPH B. KEYES,
IVERS J. AUSTIN,
WM. H. INGRAHAM. } *Holding Committee.*

An Account of Labor performed on all the Streets, as follows.

		Days by Keeper,	Days by Men,	Days by Horses,
Scraping ruts and picking Stone on all the Streets,		12 1-2	43	39
WORK on Culverts,		39 1-2	187 1-4	102 1-2
BELMONT	St.	17	62	91 1-2
MAIN	"	86 1-2	392	339
MT. AUBURN	"	9	34	31
BACON HILL	"	3 1-2	17	10
COMMON	"	5 1-2	18	11
BRIGHTON	"	5	15	17
PLEASANT	"	2	4	3
LEXINGTON	"	3	8	8
WASHINGTON	"	6	21	24
PALFREY	"	2	8	8
SPRING	"	1	2	2
FOREST	"	2	7	6
GALEN	"	3	7	10
NORTH	"	2	12	8
GREEN	"	6	22	19
Jobbing		13 1-2	61 1-2	47
		219	923 3-4	767

Whole number of days by Men and Horses, 1 911 1-4.

Inventory of Personal Property at the Alms House in Watertown, as appraised Feb. 9th, 1855.

4 Horses, $650, 1 Cow, $45,	$695 00	
7 Fowls,	3 50	698 50
Harnesses, $65, Blankets and Circingles, $5,	70 00	
Chains, $2 50, 8 Cattle Ties, $3,	5 50	
1 Buffalo Robe,	3 50	79 00
2 Horse Carts, $100, Large Wagon, $65,	165 00	
1 Small Wagon, $35, 1 Gravel Scraper, $5,	40 00	
Pung and Horse Rake, $8, 1 Grain Cradle, $1 50	9 50	
2 Sleds, $20, 1 Stone Drag, $2,	22 00	
3 Ploughs and Cultivator,	25 00	261 50
Manure, $100, 11 Tons Hay, $220,	320 00	
2 1-2 Tons Straw,	35 00	355 00
10 Hammers and 15 Drills,	25 00	
Ropes and Blocks, $5, Iron Bars, $5,	10 00	
Hay Cutter and Feed Chest,	7 00	
17 Shovels, $8, 9 Pickaxes, $5,	13 00	
4 Axes, $2 50, 5 Manure Forks, $7,	9 50	
4 Wrenches, $2 50, Winnowing Mill, $9,	11 50	
Tools &c. in Shed Chamber, $35, Ladders, $4,	39 00	
Wheelbarrow and Grindstone,	4 00	
Scales, $5, 2 Hoes, Rake and Oil Dripper, $1,	6 00	125 00
19 Bushels Rye, $26, Meal, $5,	31 00	
49 lbs. Lard, $6 12, 91 lbs. Dried Apples, $9,	15 12	
3 Bushels Beans $7 50, 5 1-2 lbs. Tea $2 18,	9 68	
2 galls. Oil and Can $2, 20 lbs. Salt Fish 80	2 80	
6 lbs. Saleratus 42, 16 lbs. Tobacco $4,	4 42	
1-2 bbl. Pickles (salted,) $2, 2 1-2 bbls, Soap $10,	12 00	
300 lbs. Clear Pork $30, 65 lbs. Butter $17 55,	47 55	
133 lbs. Bacon $14 63, 40 lbs. Tallow $4,	18 63	
175 lbs. Beef $17 50, 2 bbls. Cider $6,	23 50	
Molasses Can, Vinegar Jug and contents,	1 25	
Cabbages and other Vegetables,	17 00	
Sugar and Bucket,	1 83	
Coffee, Chocolate and Spices,	2 92	
16 bbls. Potatoes $45, 6 bbls. Apples $6,	51 00	

1 bbl. Flour $12, 4 lbs Hops 50,	12 50	
1 bu. Rye Meal $1 50, 1 bu. Indian Meal $1 12,	2 62	
3 cords Wood $15, 3-4 ton Coal $7,	22 00	275 85
4 Tables $9 75, 1 Table and Benches $10,	19 75	
31 Chairs $10 95, 3 Stoves $4 50,	15 45	
5 Bureaus and Chest Drawers,	10 00	
12 Chests and Boxes $2 62, 1 Old Clock $15,	17 62	
5 Clothes Horses and Lines $2 50, 2 Baskets 80,	3 30	
1 Warming and Bed Pan $1, 1 Cradle $1 37,	2 37	
1 Syringe $1, 5 Dish Covers $1,	2 00	
2 Looking Glasses 25, 1 Bell 50,	75	
Knives and Forks $2, 9 Sad Irons $5,	7 00	78 24
2 Carpets $7 50, 1 Sofa $10 00,	17 50	
17 Table Cloths $5, 5 Floor Mats 25,	5 25	
1 Secretary $6, Tin Ware $15,	21 00	
Iron Ware $5, Crockery Ware $10,	15 00	
Lanterns and Lamps $2, 3 Lightstands $1,	3 00	
Copper Boiler and Kettle,	6 00	
16 Pails and 2 Coal Hods,	2 50	
11 Washtubs $4, 1 Scalding Tub $1,	5 00	
4 Window Curtains $1, 16 Chambers $2,	3 00	156 49
Child's Linen $7, 5 new Shirts $2 50	9 50	
8 yds. Denims $1, 2 1-2 yds. Satinets $1 67,	2 67	
3-4 lb. Yarn $1, 1 pair Socks 37,	1 18	
13 yds. Cotton Cloth $1 17, 6 yds. Cotton Flannel 66,	1 83	
1 pair Shoes $1, Needles and Thread $2,	3 00	18 18
70 Towels $7, 84 Sheets $22,	29 00	
78 Comforters and Quilts $100, 66 Pillow Cases $5 33,	105 33	
48 Straw Beds $21, 14 Feather Beds $60,	81 00	
37 Bedsteads,	25 00	243 33
Lot Posts and Old Lumber,	10 00	
Sundries in Meal Room,	5 00	
Closet and contents in Barn,	3 00	
2 Cupboards in Cellar,	8 00	
Meal Chest and Casks $7, Baskets $1 50,	8 50	
2 Feed Boxes and lot of new Boards,	4 50	
Lot of empty Barrels $3 50, Medicine $5,	8 50	47 50
		$2 260 32

J. B. KEYES,)
W. H. INGRAHAM,) *Auditing and Appraising Committee.*
IVERS J. AUSTIN,)

ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

—OF—

WATERTOWN,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 11, 1856.

WALTHAM:
PRESS OF JOSIAH HASTINGS,
1856.

STATE OF THE TREASURY FEBRUARY 11TH, 1856.

Receipts.

Amount of Cash on hand, balance of last year,	$ 91 43
Out-standing Taxes in hands of Samuel Noyes as Treasurer and Collector, to collect,	1,848 46
Borrowed of John Davis, on credit of the Town,	1,500 00
" of Newton Bank,	1,000 00
Amount of Taxes committed to Joseph B. Keyes to collect,	23,652 81
Amount received of State School Fund,	162 50
" " of W. S. McLauthlin, Town Agent, for sale of Spiritous Liquors Oct. 3d 1854, to May 20th, 1855,	100 51
Amount received for Grave lots,	18 25
" of Samuel Noyes for one year's rent of Store,	150 00
" of W. H. Ingraham for one year's rent of Store.	125 00
" of Elijah Pratt, for rent of Upper Hall,	37 50
" of Elijah Pratt, for use of Town Hall to Feb. 1st,	308 75
" W. J. Lindley, net proceeds from Hay Scales,	43 32
Note given to Jeremiah Russell, for building Stone Wall on Spring Street, due April 11th, 1856,	411 00
	$29,452 53

Expenditures. - - - Schools.

AMOUNT PAID TEACHERS.

Paid William Webster, one year's salary,	$1,000 00
" A. J. Nutter, one year's salary,	800 00
" C. P. Pinkham, one year's salary,	666 66
" George F. Pinkham, one term,	166 67
" David Packard, two terms,	400 00
" Miss H. M. Parkhurst, one term,	83 33
" Miss A. L. Peirce, Assistant, High School, one year,	250 00
" Miss L. B. Russell, one year,	250 00
" Miss E. S. Peirce, part of year,	103 92
" Miss Emily Robbins, part of term,	46 08
" Miss Jane Tower, one term,	75 00
" Miss F. M. Nichols, one year,	225 00
" Miss Eliza Harris, one year,	225 00
" Miss M. A. Richards, one year,	225 00
" Miss S. F. White, one year,	225 00
" Miss S. A. Jarvis, two terms,	150 00
	$4,891 66

Fuel for Schools.

Paid R. Gilkey & Co., for Coal,	$307 70
" Sundry persons for Charcoal,	28 70
	$335 70

Incidental Expenses for Schools.

Paid R. C. Rought, for care of Centre and High School Houses,	$75 33
" George French, for care of West School House,	25 00
" E. Pratt, for carrying settees to High School House, and labor at Examination,	4 50
" Miss F. White, for Pettee's Map U. S.,	5 77
" Pinkham, Books for West Grammar School,	4 78
" Cleaning vaults to School Houses 1854–5,	9 00
" R. C. Rought, care of School Houses one week present year,	5 00
" James Hall, Iron for seats at West School House,	3 50
" Samuel Wales Jr., furniture for Schools, 1854,	12 00
" " " " " High School, 1855,	41 75
" J. Crafts, bill paid West School,	10 00
" " " " " Centre Schools,	15 25
" J. S. Potter, printing for High School,	15 50
" Hiram Whitney, for new Clock for West School House,	8 00
" " " " repairing Clocks for all the Schools,	13 00
" Geo. Frazar, for cash paid for care of East School House, and repairing Furnace, &c.,	29 39
" McLauthlin Brothers, for Books furnished for Schools,	16 53
" C. P. Pinkham, for cash paid for care of East School House one month,	2 00
" Luther G. Barrett, for care of Centre and High School Houses two terms,	112 50
" Wakefield & Howe, two Mats,	7 33
" Robert C. Rought, washing windows at Centre, and labor at High and East School Houses,	12 37
" D. P. Hooker, fixing wall and fence at Centre School House,	1 50
" Wm. Horn, two cases for Apparatus for High School House,	113 33
" N. B. Chamberlain, Apparatus,	568 15
" T. H. Safford, care of East School House 12 weeks,	9 50
" C. G. Lee, 4 vols. Mitchell's Atlas,	48 00
" Wm. Webster, Books &c., High School,	7 35
" Antipas Jackson, mending Fender, &c.,	1 75
" J. B. Keyes, 5 years insurance on Centre School House,	80 75
" M. Kingman, 2 settees for West School House,	6 00
" Thomas L. French, mason work, West School House,	4 38
" Page & Barnard, setting Glass,	2 38
" A. Howes, 2 Bells for Schools,	1 33
" Samuel Noyes, Brushes, Dusters, &c.,	14 74

"	Joshua Learned, [illegible] of children,	[illegible]
"	Luther Bent, Furniture for Schools,	[illegible]
"	Andrew Cummings, mason work on East School House,	[illegible]
"	" " do. Centre " "	[illegible] 01
"	Peirce & Burnham, wood work &c. on East " "	[illegible]
"	" " do. Centre " "	[illegible]
"	" " do. High " "	[illegible]
"	" " do. West " "	68
"	Wm. L. Stiles, repairing Funnel, &c., High and Centre S.,	[illegible]
"	Wm. Horn, wood work on Centre School House,	[illegible]
"	" " do. West " "	[illegible]
"	D. T. Huckins, Crayons, &c.,	[illegible]
"	Henry Russell, painting, papering and glazing, East School,	[illegible]
"	" " do. Centre "	[illegible]
"	" " do. High "	2 [illegible]
"	" " do. West "	9 [illegible]
"	" " bill, 1854, East School,	2 [illegible]
"	Luther Bent, balance of bill, 1854,	[illegible]
"	C. P. Pinkham, Map fixtures and printing,	[illegible]
"	General School Committee, services to April 1st, 1855,	18[illegible]
"	Cook & Edgecomb, fitting up room at Waverly,	14 17
		$1,782 [illegible]

Expense of Poor and Highways.

Paid Geo. W. Harrington, amount of Town Grant,	2,800 00

Expense of Fire Department.

Paid	Fuel, Coal, Charcoal &c., per bills,	17 [illegible]
"	Clerk of Engine Co. No. 1, per order,	237 12
"	Treas. do. No. 2, "	175 [illegible]
"	" do. No. 3, "	13[illegible]
"	D. A. Tainter, care of Engine No. 3,	22 [illegible]
"	Thos. Livermore, Steward Nos. 1 & 2,	21 58
"	Joel S. Tuttle, do.	20 83
"	D. A. Tainter, use of horse,	2 00
"	C. D. Lindley, repairing Buckets,	[illegible] 75
"	W. F. Boyd, 6 oil cloth Suits for Engine Co. No. 1,	12 00
"	Magee, Lindley & Co., refreshments,	2[illegible] 84
"	Henry F. Bright & Co., "	[illegible] 00
"	Engineers, P. Priest, J. W. Priest, and [illegible] B. R[illegible]er,	18 [illegible]
"	Shelton & Cheever, repairing H[illegible],	2 00
"	Lindley & Kincaid, painting L[illegible]	13 [illegible]
"	Henry Russell, setting Gla[illegible] House No. 3, 1852,	5 00
"	Granville Barnard, repairs on Engine No. 1 & 2,	25 [illegible]
"	Oliver Sawyer, cash paid for L[illegible] Axe Handles &c.,	16 16

Paid	William Tucker, Spanner Belts,	2 00
"	M. Kingman, services as Fire Ward,	10 00
"	Thomas L. French, mason work,	4 21
"	Page & Barnard, Spirits Turpentine,	75
"	Hunneman & Co., repairs,	41 75
"	Samuel Noyes, Fluid &c.,	2 51
"	Chester Lyman, Milk, Refreshments,	36
"	W. H. Ingraham, 1 pr. Lamps and wicking,	2 06
"	W. H. Sherman, cleaning Engine No. 2,	2 00
"	William Horn, wood work &c., on Ladder Box and Engine House,	18 43
"	City of Boston, 12 Buckets,	10 00
"	Magee, Lindley & Co., Oil, Fluid &c.,	16 63
"	Gas Fixtures by W. G. Pike & Co.,	53 82
"	Henry Russell, damage to Ladders,	1 00
"	Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, 9 small Engines, *a* $27 00,	243 00
"	W. L. Stiles, repairing Pumps &c.,	1 75
		$1,171 85

Miscellaneous Expenses.

Paid	Joshua Learned, as Watchman,	56 30
"	N. H. Crafts, for surveys and plans of Streets and Poor Farm,	87 50
"	Alfred Mudge & Son, 50 posters,	1 25
"	Philemon Priest, as Watchman,	47 25
"	J. D. & M. Williams, Brandy for Town Agency,	85 25
"	Lowell Institution for Savings, 6 months' interest on Town Notes, $10,725.	299 94
"	Geo. W. Harrington, Road Surveyor, work on Green St.,	18 50
"	Dutton & Wentworth, binding Revised Statutes,	3 75
"	Hartley Lord, damage to carriage on road near Jas. Brown's,	11 25
"	Newton Bank, interest on Town Note,	18 00
"	D. Gaffrey, repairing roof of Town House,	31 10
"	Trull & Bros., New Rum for Town Agency,	16 38
"	John Davis, horse hire for Harrington & Learned.	3 00
"	Lowell Institution for Savings, 6 mos. interest on Town Note, $3,000	90 00
"	W. S. McLauthlin, 7 1-2 mos. salary as Town Agent,	46 87
"	" " Freight,	1 50
"	McLauthlin Bros., Stationery for Assessors,	5 05
"	Gilkey & Co., Coal for Town House.	35 50
"	Amos Stone, County Treasurer, bal. County Tax. 1851,	1,238 50
"	Ivers J. Austin, services before Committee of Legislature on division of the Town,	75 00
"	I. D. Richards & Son, 1 bbl. Alcohol, for Town Agency,	35 12
"	Josiah Hastings, printing Town Reports and Notices.	67 87
"	Trull Bros., 1 bbl. New Rum, Town Agency,	13 26

Paid Wm. Tucker, as Watchman, and notifying Town Meetings,		59 00
" Assessors, making Taxes, 1855,		170 00
" Thos. Livermore, 2 days as witness on division of Town,		5 00
" Newton Bank, Town Note,		1,000 00
" Geo. Bemis, services before Committee of Legislature on Hancock Free Bridge Corporation,		150 00
" Paid Geo. Bemis, retainer and argument before full Bench of Supreme Court (on account of same.)		50 00
" Geo. Bemis, opinion on authority to pay Enginemen,		25 00
", " " argument for case of the Town vs. Hancock Free Bridge Corporation,		100 00
" Geo. Bemis, copies of Brief for the Court,		5 50
" John Davis, Town Note,		1,500 00
" Five mos. interest on same,		37 50
" Philemon Priest, as Watchman,		26 25
" Daniel Litchfield, superintending Catholic Burial Ground,		250 50
" Chauncey Smith, legal services in case of W. B. Dudley vs. the Town, for damage of Hose,		15 00
" Sumner Sargent, Gravel for Orchard St. &c., 1852,		25 00
" Joseph Crafts, 19 1-2 days on census,		39 00
" Kendall & Adams, for Guide Board and taking up Post,		1 92
" Lowell Institution for Savings, on principal of Town Note,		1,000 00
" One year's interest on Town Note of $6,000,		330 00
" Six mos. interest on Town Note of $2,000,		60 00
" do. do. $8,725,		239 94
" E. F. Tainter, Express work for 1854,		10 86
" Geo. Peirce, interest on Town Note of $1000,		55 00
" Geo. W. Harrington, road surveyor, work and materials on Spring St. Culvert,		121 78
" S. W. Whitney, reward on conviction of incendiary,		200 00
" Isaac Stone, making new Road from Grove to Arsenal St.,		591 00
" Cyrenus Bates, 3 days' work on Bridge at Paper Mill,		3 75
" William May, 3 days' services before Com. on Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, vs. Town,		6 00
" William May, 3 days' services on the division of the Town,		6 00
" Wetherbee, Page, & Co, 1 Stone and Carting.		2 00
" Horace Cate, Horse Hire for Selectmen and County Com.		5 00

ACCOUNT FOR BRIDGE.

Paid for Plan for Bridge,	20 00	
" William May, sundry bills for Lumber, and mechanics' work for Bridge.	1,613 10	
" George W. Harrington, balance of bill for grading and graveling.	51 50	
" Cost of Sidewalk as per sundry bills paid by Wm. May,	449 18	2,133 78
" James Kennedy, drilling for Iron Posts in wall on Spring st.		15 75

"	Newton and Watertown Gas Light Co., for Gas in Town Hall and Engine House to Jan. 1st, 1856,	16 00
"	Antipas Jackson, for Iron Posts on Spring Street Wall,	71 75
"	" " four days before Committee, Hancock Free Bridge Co., vs. Town,	8 00
"	Antipas Jackson, two days on division of the Town,	4 00
"	Granville Barnard, for Iron Frame for Lantern front of Town House,	19 50
"	William Tucker, as Watchman and notifying Town Meetings,	31 00
"	E. F. Painter, Express Labor, 1855,	7 75
"	Charles Bemis, writing Contract for New Road from Grove to Arsenal Street,	2 50
"	Benj. Dana, for Postage to Jan. 1st, 1856,	81
"	John Brigham, for Lumber for Paper Mill Bridge,	60 17
"	J. B. Keyes, two days auditing Accounts,	6 00
"	" Services case Town vs. Powers,	13 00
"	" " " " H. Ingraham,	5 00
"	Jeremiah Russell, building Wall on Spring Street, as per agreement with Selectmen,	111 00
"	Lowell Institution for Savings, six mos. interest on Town Note for $3,000,	90 00
"	Thomas L. French, painting plastering in Town Hall,	1 83
"	M. Kingman, services laying out Streets,	5 00
"	" " before Committee of Legislature on Burial Grounds,	3 00
"	M. Kingman, services before Committee of Legislature to oppose the City of Cambridge on petition for land near Mount Auburn,	5 00
"	M. Kingman, services before Committee on case of Hancock Free Bridge, vs. Town,	7 50
"	M. Kingman, on the stand, and Horse Hire,	5 00
"	M. Kingman, services during session of Legislature, and Horse Hire in opposing division of Town,	25 00
"	Isaac Stone, services four days before Committee of Legislature on division of Town, 1854-5,	10 00
"	Philemon Priest, as Watchman,	11 25
"	John Tucker, one year's interest on Town Note of $400,	22 00
"	W. H. Ingraham, services two days as Auditor,	6 00
"	" " three days on division of Town,	6 00
"	" " Paper for Selectmen,	98
"	" " one year's services as Town Clerk,	25 00
"	" " Recording Births, Marriages and Deaths, and making returns,	16 50
"	Joseph Craft, for time searching Records and getting up Book of Roads in the Town,	50 00

Paid Samuel Nevers, Oil &c. for Town Hall	[illegible]
" " " [illegible] before C[illegible] the Town,	[illegible]
" Samuel Nevers [illegible] services as Town Treasurer,	[illegible]
" Abatement [illegible]	[illegible]
Asa Pratt, [illegible] Burial Ground [illegible] for Town Meetings,	[illegible]
" William L. Stiles, repairs on Stove [illegible] Town Hall,	[illegible]
" William L. Stiles [illegible] and Measures,	[illegible]
" William Ho[illegible]	[illegible]
" J. B. Keyes, as Collector of Taxes [illegible]	[illegible]
" Abatements on Taxes [illegible]	[illegible]
" George W. Harring[illegible] two days' services on division of the Town,	[illegible]
" W. G. Pike & Co., [illegible] Town Hall [illegible] and Entry,	[illegible]
" W. G. Pike & Co., for Upper Hall,	[illegible]
" " for Stove [illegible] Nevers,	[illegible]
" " for Stove by W. H. [illegible]	[illegible]
" Henry Russell, painting [illegible] Glass in Town Hall,	[illegible]
" Henry Russell, Lettering Sign,	[illegible]
" Elijah Pratt, one year's service [illegible] Town Hall and Rooms,	[illegible]
" Horace [illegible]	[illegible]
" Robert C. Rough[illegible] of Town,	[illegible]
" Robert Kershaw & Co., repairing [illegible]	[illegible]
" Edward Ban[illegible]	[illegible]
" Jacob Hitt[illegible]	[illegible]
" William Ma[illegible]	[illegible]
" W. A. M[illegible] Street to [illegible]	[illegible]
" Joseph S[illegible]	[illegible]
" Alfred W. P[illegible]	[illegible]
" Peirce & [illegible]	[illegible]
" " " [illegible]	
" " " [illegible]	
" " " [illegible] Spring [illegible]	[illegible]
" Newman [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	
	[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount of Receipts,	$29,452 53

Expenditures. - - Schools.

Amount paid Teachers' Salaries,	4,891 66
" " for Fuel,	335 70
" " Incidental Expenses,	1,782 77
Total School Expense,	$7,010 13
Support of Poor and Highways, amount being Town Grant, therefor,	2,800 00
Amount paid Fire Department,	1,171 85
Amount paid per Miscellaneous Accounts,	13,681 69
Outstanding Taxes in hands of Samuel Noyes to collect,	176 38
Outstanding Taxes in hands of Joseph B. Keyes to collect.	4,310 89
Cash in hands of Samuel Noyes, as Treasurer,	301 59
	$29,452 53

The above and foregoing accounts of Samuel Noyes, Treasurer of the Town of Watertown, are correct and properly vouched.

J. B. KEYES,) *Auditing*
WM. H. INGRAHAM, *Committee*
ISAAC STONE.)

AMOUNT OF DEBTS DUE TO MAY 1st, 1856.

To Schools, being salaries of Teachers, and balance for care of School Houses,	1,850 00
Engine Companies,	1,200 00
Interest on Town Notes due,	300 00
Sundry Bills, unpaid Notes,	500 00
Due County Treasurer whole amount Tax 1855,	2,238 50
State Tax due for 1855,	1,719 00
	$7,807 50

Estimated Expenses for the ensuing Year.

For Schools, exclusive of contingent expenses,	6,000 00
Support of Poor and Highways,	3,000 00
Interest on Town Debt,	900 00
Fire Department,	1,200 00
Towards paying Town Debt,	1,000 00
Contingent expenses,	3,000 00
Deficiencies for the past year,	3,000 00
	$18,100 00

Submitted: SAMUEL NOYES, *Treasurer.*

EDWARD BANGS,) *Selectmen*
WILLIAM MAY, *of*
JACOB HITTINGER.) *Watertown.*

Schedule and Valuation of Property owned by the Town of Watertown.

Town Farm and Buildings,	12,000 00
Personal Property on Town Farm,	2,000 00
Town House and Land,	10,000 00
Furniture in Town House,	1,000 00
SCHOOL HOUSES, &c	
Land, Centre School House and Furniture,	8,000 00
" High " " " and Apparatus,	8,600 00
" East " " "	2,500 00
" West " " "	1,000 00
FIRE ENGINES AND APPARATUS.	
No. 1 Engine and Apparatus,	1,000 00
No 2 " " "	800 00
No. 3 " " "	600 00
No. 3 Engine House and Land,	100 00
Hook and Ladder Carriage and Apparatus,	125 00
	$48,025 00

Town Debts.

Lowell Institution for Savings, *a* 5 1-2 per cent.		$5,000 00
" " " *a* 6 "		2,000 00
" " " *a* 6 "		3,000 00
" " " *a* 5 1-2 "		8,725 00
George Peirce's Note,	*a* 5 1-2 "	1,000 00
John Tucker's Note,	*a* 5 1-2 "	100 00
		$20,125 00

Delinquents.

A list of persons and estates whose Taxes are [illegible] published in accordance with the vote of the Town.

J. B. KEYES, [illegible]r.

Bright Josiah	21 24
Bent Luther	16 86
Black William	9 69
Black James	6 54
Barnard Jerome	4 65
Broderick Walter	1 50
Bright Sarah	1 26
Bunnan Newell	1 50
Broderic Dennis	1 50
Burk Patrick	1 65
Coolidge John Jr.	34 00
Cowley Edw. Estate	11 97
Coolidge A. R.	12 47
Conroy Michael	5 28
Curran John	1 50
Calligan Thomas	1 50
Curran Thomas	4 41
Crane James	1 50
Callahan Patrick	1 50
Carson John	1 50
Calligan Thomas	5 90
Collins E. K.	15 36
Conceway James	1 50
Dailey Pat. & John	43 32
Dailey Patrick	1 89
Dailey John	6 30
Dunn Martin	1 50
Dwyer John	6 54
Drew Edward	1 50
Dexter A. C.	1 50
Deglin Patrick	1 50
Degnin John	1 50
Donally John C.	1 65
French Moses S.	28 59
Fisher Michael	1 02
French Abner	55 05
Fallon Michael	2 76
Fayes Martin P.	14 10
Fitzgerald William	1 50
Gay William	67 65
Gibbs Elijah Estate	25 83
Green Samuel D.	10 95
Godding A. L.	5 04
Gallagher Patrick	4 65
Gilchrist Simeon	1 50
Gray Henry	1 50
Gourley James	1 50
Gorgin John	1 50
Gray Patrick	1 50
Harrington Peter	1 50
Heath John H.	14 73
Hittinger Jacob	281 80
Holland ——	1 50
Jacobs Asa Jr.	18 90
Kelly Patrick	14 10
Kelly Michael	1 50
Kennedy Thomas	1 50
Kendrick Patrick	1 50
Lovell Samuel	[illegible]
Lyman Henry	[illegible]
Loudon [illegible]	[illegible]
Lovell Horace	[illegible]
McMaster A.	11 [illegible]
Meacham G. A.	14 10
McLellan A.	17 2[illegible]
McGarvey John	1 50
Mack David	15 60
Murphy Michael	1 50
Mackin Saml. Estate	1 [illegible]
Moran Barney	[illegible]
Marson John H.	1 [illegible]
Murphy Daniel	1 [illegible]
McDonald ——	9 06
McGinnis John	3 33
Moore George	1 50
Meallin Thomas	1 [illegible]
Moran Peter	1 50
Masterson C.	1 [illegible]
Masterson J.	1 50
Nichols [illegible]	[illegible]
Noyes Elijah	1 50
Nichols William	[illegible]
O'Brien ——	1 50
O'Brien William	1 50
Perkins Luke	9 50
Pomeroy W. A.	6 [illegible]
Robbins George	11 10
Ritchie John Estate	25 20
Richards Samuel	[illegible]
Robbins George Jr.	1 [illegible]
Runey John	5 [illegible]
Rogers Artemas	14 10
Riley Jeremiah	1 50
Richards A. L.	1 50
Ryne Patrick	1 50
Stone Isaac	[illegible]
Stone Leonard	[illegible]
Sargent Sumner	15 45
Shepherd Hannah	[illegible]
Stone Louis	17 25
Surrency E.	[illegible]
Swain L. C.	[illegible]
Sleeper Geo. W.	[illegible]
Silloway J.	1 50
Sears W. [illegible]	[illegible]
Sherwood ——	1 50
Stone A.	14 1[illegible]
Trull L. D. H.	13 [illegible]
Trull Ezra	[illegible]
Tuck [illegible]	[illegible]
Trustees [illegible]	
Lodge Association	12 [illegible]
White Patrick	1 [illegible]
Waverly Co.	189 [illegible]
Whitney Sarah	[illegible]
Ward William	1 50

NON RESIDENTS.

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Bailey, [illegible] & Co.	1 [illegible]
[illegible] John Q.	1 11
[illegible] Horace O.	2 [illegible]
[illegible] & Brown	2 52
[illegible]	20 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Joseph G.	[illegible]
[illegible] Estate	[illegible]
[illegible] S. W.	[illegible]
Cameron James	1 26
[illegible] ——	12 [illegible]
[illegible] A. D.	[illegible]
Flint ——	12 60
[illegible]	3 15
[illegible] ——	1 26
[illegible] Chas. W.	4 41
[illegible] L.	3 1[illegible]
[illegible] S.	[illegible]
Haynes P. G.	3 15
Henry Peter	19 [illegible]
Howe Estes	10 [illegible]
Gates & [illegible]	5 04
[illegible]	12 60
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1 [illegible]
[illegible] P.	[illegible]
[illegible]	1 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
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DR. Overseers of the Poor and Highway [illegible], Surveyor in account with the Town of Watertown.

1855–6.			1856–6.		
To bal. of Cash from [illegible] Board,	[illegible]		B. [illegible]		[illegible]
" Cash rec'd. from Town [illegible] for work on [illegible]	4 [illegible]		"	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Cash rec'd. from [illegible]	[illegible]		"	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " J. B. Cheney, for stone,	1 [illegible]		"	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " sundries sold at Alms-H.,	17 [illegible]		"	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " D. A. [illegible], for [illegible],	7 [illegible]		"	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " A. B. [illegible], for use [illegible]	[illegible]		"	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " L. [illegible], use of [illegible]	[illegible]		"	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " A. [illegible], use [illegible]	7 [illegible]		"	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " A. [illegible], for [illegible]	10 [illegible]		"	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " W. H. [illegible], for [illegible]	[illegible]		"	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " E. F. [illegible], for Gravel,	2 [illegible]		"	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " J. Pond, for sundries,	[illegible]		"	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " Wm. [illegible], work [illegible]	[illegible]		"	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " Town [illegible] work [illegible]	[illegible]		"	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " Town [illegible] work [illegible] Street [illegible]	[illegible]		"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amt. of [illegible] against Alms-H. [illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]

G. W. HARRI[illegible]

G. W. HARRINGTON [illegible]
W. J. [illegible]
J. B. CHENEY. [illegible]

[illegible]

The above and foregoing accounts of G. W. Harrington, W. J. Lindley and J. B. Cheney, Overseers of the Poor and G. W. H[illegible] Highways, are correct and properly vouched.

J. B. KEYES, [illegible]
W. H. INGRAHAM
ISAAC STONE, [illegible]

Account of Labor performed on all the Streets, as follows.

	Days by Keeper.	Days by Men.	Days by Horses
Scraping ruts and picking Stone on all the Streets.	20	107 1-2	69
WORK on Culverts,	60 1-2	233	90
MT. AUBURN St.	38	155 1-2	162
BELMONT "	13	53	55
COMMON "	11	82	74
WASHINGTON "	2	24	24
SCHOOL "	5	48	50
MAIN "	27	123 1-2	122
LEXINGTON "	1	4	4
GREEN "		4	3
WALNUT "	2	10	8
WHITE "	1-2	1	1
SUMMER "	1	3	2
PRIVATE ROAD,	6 1-2	26	30 1-2
SOUTH St.	1	3	3
BRIGHTON "	1	4	5
GALEN "	13	30 1-2	52 1-2
SPRING "	1-2	1-2	1
Jobbing,	24 1-2	95 1-2	67 1-2
Shovelling Snow and breaking out Streets,	23	74 1-2	48
	250 1-2	1,082 1-2	871 1-2

Inventory of Personal Property at the Alms House in Watertown, as appraised Feb. 13th, 1856.

4 Horses 600, Cow 35,	635 00	Scales 5, Hoes and Rakes 1,	6 00
10 Fowls	5 00	53 lbs. Lard	6 63
Harnesses	60 00	10 lbs. Dried Apples	70
Blankets and Surcingles	5 00	10 lbs. Sugar	1 00
Buffalo Robe	3 00	5 lbs. Rice	35
Chains 6, Cattle Ties 3 50,	9 50	4 lbs. Tea	1 80
2 Carts	90 00	Jug and consents	50
Large Wagon	60 00	Saleratus 85 cts., Spices 65 cts.,	1 50
Small "	30 00	6 Stone Jars	1 50
Pung and Rake	7 50	4 bu. Meal	1 10
Sled 40, Stone Drag 2,	42 00	12 lbs. Fish	1 80
3 Ploughs and Cultivator	20 00	Saws and Axes	3 50
Grain Cradle	1 50	3 cords Wood	16 50
Manure	100 00	Coal	10 00
Hay Rack	6 00	Tin Ware	15 00
Derrick and Pullies	75 00	Baskets 2, 15 Pails 2 50,	4 50
Feed Boxes and Barrels	3 00	Iron Ware	5 00
Scalding Tub	1 50	Clothes Horses and Lines	1 50
Jack, Whiffletrees and Bars	3 50	Coal Hods and Seives	75
Harrow and Old Iron	4 00	Lamps 1 50, Lanterns 2	3 50
11 tons Hay	330 00	Crockery	10 00
2 tons Straw	40 00	Knives and Forks	2 50
1 1-2 tons Rye Straw	22 50	2 1-2 galls. Oil and Can	3 31
16 1-2 bu. Rye	22 00	Fluid and Can	1 40
2 1-2 bu. Oats	1 50	Molasses Can	33
2 1-2 Beans	7 50	2 Closets in cellar	8 00
Drills and Hammers	25 00	75 bu. Potatoes	48 75
Shovels 6, Pickaxes 6,	12 00	16 bbls. small Potatoes	18 00
Manure Forks	7 00	10 bu. Beets	5 00
Rope and Blocks	5 00	4 bbls. Turnips	4 00
Iron Bars	5 00	Lot Rutabagas	8 00
Tools in Shed Chamber	35 00	22 bbls. Apples	33 00
Winnowing Mill	9 00	7 bu. Parsnips	10 50
Hot Bed Sash	2 50	Lot Carrots	8 00
Scraper	5 00	Large Cheese in cellar	5 00
2 Ox Yokes	3 00	10 Pails	1 00
Ladders 4, Wrenches 2 50,	6 50	Wash Bench and Boards	2 00
Grindstone	1 00	3 bbls. Soap	15 00
Old Lumber	15 00	25 lbs. Grease	2 00

Bbl. Pickles	[illegible]	[illegible] Cutter	[illegible]
3 bbls. Cider	[illegible]	[illegible] Stoves	[illegible]
3 Barrels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bbl. Pork	[illegible]	[illegible] Chamber	[illegible]
2 Shoulders Pork	[illegible]	[illegible] Wire Cover	[illegible]
10 Barrels	[illegible]	[illegible] Gray	[illegible]
1 Molasses Barrel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30 lbs. Mackerel	[illegible]	[illegible] Cover	[illegible]
21 lbs. Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Boiler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brass Kettle	[illegible]	[illegible] Strap Bolt	[illegible]
[illegible] lbs. Ham	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	
Sundries in Meal Room	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] lbs. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] lbs. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bu. Onions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Closet and contents in Bar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell 50 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hop 25 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Table Covers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Secretary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Table	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Chairs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Bench	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Window Curtains	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Carpets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Mats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Clock	[illegible]		
[illegible] Bedsteads and Dr[illegible]	[illegible]	Total Amount	[illegible]

J. B. KEELS, [illegible]
WM. H. INGRAHAM, [illegible]
ISAAC STONE, [illegible]

ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

—OF—

WATERTOWN,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 10, 1857.

WALTHAM:
PRESS OF JOSIAH HASTINGS,
1857.

STATE OF THE TREASURY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1857.

Receipts.

Amount of cash in hands of Treasurer,	$ 501 63
Out-standing Taxes in hands of Samuel Noyes, to collect, for 1854,	176 38
Ditto in hands of J. B. Keyes for 1855,	1,310 89
Received of B. F. Butler, Fines in case of Hunt and McSherry,	210 00
" of Samuel L. Batchelder for Town Liquors, casks, &c.,	35 00
Borrowed of Newton Bank,	1,000 00
" of Traders "	1,000 00
" of Newton "	600 00
" of Traders "	1,200 00
Cash of State Treasurer, being sum paid for Statistical information,	79 00
Amount of Taxes assessed, being Town, County and State Tax, committed to Gardner Aldrich, to collect, for 1856,	23,022 10
Addition Poll Taxes, committed in October, 1856,	43 50
Cash of State Treasurer, from General School fund,	117 62
Received of Samuel Noyes, one year's rent of Store,	150 00
" of W. H. Ingraham, " " "	125 00
" of Elijah Pratt, one year's rent, Upper Hall,	37 50
Borrowed, on credit of Town, of Lowell Institution for Savings, for new School-house in west part of the Town,	8,000 00
Cash, of Holyoke M. F. Insurance Co., for damage done to Centre School House,	117 00
" from Citizens M. F. Insurance Co., of Brighton,	111 44
" of W. H. Ingraham, 10 per cent. on Gas fixtures,	3 25
" of Sam'l Noyes, " " " "	3 06
" of Elijah Pratt, " " " " (U. Hall)	5 46
Received of Lowell Institution for Savings, interest on part of the Loan, from Nov. to Feb.,	51 11
" of Thomas L. French, for old Furnace,	11 50
" of W. J. Lindley, 1-2 nett proceeds, Hay scales,	40 13
" of E. Pratt, for use of Town Hall,	368 07
" of J. B. Keyes, Treas. of Fish Wardens, 1855,	158 93
" for Grave lots,	7 00
Total amount of Receipts,	$41,348 62

Expenditures. - - - Schools.

AMOUNT PAID TEACHERS.

Paid William Webster, one year's salary,	$1,000 00
" Abner J. Nutter, " " "	800 00
" Chas. P. Pinkham, " " "	750 00
" " " part of first term, 1857,	160 00
" David Packard, two terms, 1856,	433 33
" Arthur Train, one " "	185 70
" Anna L. Pierce, one year,	250 00
" L. B. Russell, one term, 1856,	83 33
" H. L. White, two terms, "	166 66
" " " as assistant, one term,	75 00
" E. L. Harris, one term,	75 00
" F. M. Nichols, one year,	225 00
" H. B. Tower, " "	225 00
" S. A. Jarvis, " "	225 00
" M. E. Sawyer, two terms,	150 00
" L. J. Pratt, " "	150 00
" M. Richards, one year,	225 00
" R. P. Dowse, Waverly, one term,	53 50
Total amount paid Teachers,	$5,227 52

Fuel for Schools.

Paid R. Gilkey, for Coal,	323 50
" for Charcoal for all the Schools,	38 14
	$361 64

Incidental School Expense.

Paid Printing and Screen for Centre Grammar School,	3 00
" Labor, grading grounds and cleaning Houses,	19 84
" Robt. Rought, washing windows,	4 63
" Ivers J. Austin, 7 days days services for selecting a situation for School-house,	14 00
" General School Committee, 1855 and 1856,	130 00
" Writing Books, Waverly School,	1 08
" for Assistant in Primary School, No. 2,	2 00
" Hooks and cloths for B. Board, Centre School,	75
" Pierce & Burnham, Stock and Labor at High S. House,	8 27
" Mrs. S. Kelley, Labor at West School House,	3 50
" Theodore Wolcott, repairing Pumps,	9 00
" E. Pratt, for Upper Hall on account High School,	10 00
" Holyoke M. F. Insurance Co., one per cent. discount,	1 17
" " their portion of appraisment,	1 50
" McLauthlin & Bro., Books and Stationery,	13 88
" " " " " " "	27 61
" G. & J. Barnard, repairing furnace, East School,	1 75

Paid	Asa Pratt, cleaning and varnishing Desks, injured by fire,	18 00
"	Luther Bent, one Table,	6 00
"	Pratt, Weeks & Co., for Furnace, Centre School,	91 70
"	" " " Linings, High School,	[illegible]
"	Joseph Crafts, cleaning cellar, Centre School,	2 00
"	W. H. Ingraham, Sundries for High School,	13 7[illegible]
"	Theodore Walcott, Pump for East School,	15 00
"	" " repairing Pump for High School,	3 00
"	Thomas L. French, setting Furnace, Centre School,	40 47
"	" " " repairs on Centre School, on account of damage by Fire,	123 96
"	" " " repairs on East School House,	17 58
"	William Horn, Labor and Stock on Centre School House, on account of Fire,	61 21
"	" " " repairs at High School House,	9 78
"	" " " " " Waverly " "	1 62
"	" " " " " East " "	1 50
"	" " " " " Centre " "	5 86
"	Henry Russell, painting and varnishing, at Centre School House, on account of Fire,	67 70
"	" " finding and setting Glass in School Houses,	11 75
"	D. T. Huckins, for Crayons,	6 00
"	Magee, Lindley & Co., Mats and Brooms,	15 26
"	Wm. L. Stiles, Funnel and fixtures,	21 73
"	Samuel Noyes, Mats, Brushes and Dusters,	17 18
"	Joseph Sanger, as appraiser, on account of Fire,	3 00
"	Citizens Mutual F. Ins. Co., of Brighton, increased Risk on Centre School House,	6 25
"	Alfred Howes, articles for Waverly School,	2 10
"	Luther Bent, " " " "	4 25
"	Luke Perkins, Stove " " "	5 43
"	Luther Bent, repairing Tables at Centre School, on account of Fire,	4 00
"	A. L. Horn, three weeks service, at Centre School House, on account of Fire,	6 75
"	A. W. Lathrop, care of West School House, one year, '55,	27 00
"	Luther G. Barrett, for care of Centre and High School Houses, one year,	189 00
"	T. H. Safford, for care of East School House, one year,	27 60
"	J. P. Farmer, " " " " " " term,	9 00
"	George French, " West " " two terms,	16 67
"	Thomas L. French, as Treasurer of Building Committee, for School House, at sundry times,	5,788 75
"	Jason Cook, care of Room at Waverly,	5 00
"	Benjamin Dana, Sundries for Schools,	7 37
		$6,917 61

Poor and Highways.

Paid amount of Town Grant, to the Overseers of the Poor and Highways,	[illegible]

Fire Department.

Paid G. Nichols, one year's rent, 1855, for housing Hook and Ladder Carriage,	$ 12 00
" C. F. Livermore, repairs on Pipe, Engine No. 3,	5 50
" Shelton & Cheever, " on Hose, " "	6 13
" Green & Adams, " on Engine Lamps,	3 00
" G. Robinson, Lock for Engine House,	4 50
" C. C. McLauthlin, Treas. of Co. No. 1, for payment of Members, one year's service,	251 99
" George E. Loud, Treasurer of Co. No. 2, for one year's service,	292 52
" L. A. Stone, Treas. of Co. No. 3, " " " "	250 00
" Luther Bent, for Hook and Ladder Co.,	100 00
" Engineers, one year, to May 1. 1856,	100 83
" Thos. Livermore, 2d, one year's service, Steward of No. 1,	33 33
" Richard Boyle, " " " " " No. 2,	33 33
" C. F. Livermore, " " " " " No. 3,	33 33
" William Tucker, " " " " " Hook and Ladder,	10 00
" Lindley & Kincaid, Lettering and Painting Ladders,	3 28
" Joseph Bird, service as Fire Ward, '54 and '55,	10 00
" West Cambridge Engine Co., Refreshments,	4 00
" Jonas Woodward, charcoal,	1 50
" Horace Cate, Horse Hire,	3 00
" Oliver Sawyer, re-casting Bell, No. 2,	8 67
" " " repairs on Engine and House, No. 3,	7 90
" " " " " on Lock to Hook and Ladder House,	50
" G. & J. Barnard, " on Engine No. 2,	12 00
" Green & Adams, " " " " (Lamp.)	1 00
" G. Nichols, one year's rent, Hook and Ladder House,	12 00
" William Horn, repairs at Engine House,	26 93
" Page & Barnard, Sash and Blinds for Engine House,	16 38
" Magee, Lindley & Co., Neat's Foot Oil, 1 bbl., &c.,	67 54
" " " " Refreshments,	25 83
" Kendall & Adams, "	13 06
" Samuel Noyes, "	1 50
" Shelton & Cheever, repairing Hose,	8 79
" Magee, Lindley & Co., Sundries,	2 08
" Kincaid & Hooper, Pipe Irons, &c.,	9 92
	$1,375 44

Miscellaneous Expenses.

Paid Benjamin F. Butler, on Liquor Case with Hunt and McSherry,	5,00 00
" " " " on Incendiary Case with Clement and Ingraham,	50 00
" N. and W. Gas Light Co.,	19 40
" State Treasurer, State Tax, for 1855,	1,719 00
" Interest on State Tax, for delinquency,	51 57
" Newton Bank, interest on Town Note,	30 50
" Traders " " " " "	20 33
" Newton " " " " "	15 30
" Lowell Institution for Savings, interest on Town Notes,	299 94
" Daniel Litchfield, Superintending interments at Catholic Burial Ground,	63 00
" N. and W. Gas Light Co.,	25 60
" Wm. Tucker, Notifying Meeting and distributing Town Reports,	10 00
" Jeremiah Russell, Town Note for building wall on Spring street,	111 00
" Royal Gilkey, Coal for Town Hall,	14 63
" Traders Bank, interest on Town Note,	21 60
" Alfred Howes, for Spikes,	2 00
" N. and W. Gas Light Co.,	18 88
" Daniel Litchfield, Superintending interments in Catholic Burial Ground,	28 00
" Tarbox & Lovejoy, for use of Hack,	6 80
" H. H. Holbrook, use of Hack,	6 50
" S. L. Batchelder, refreshments for Members of Legislature,	5 12
" Joseph Crafts, fourteen days services gathering Statistical Information, 1855,	28 00
" N. and W. Gas Light Co.,	14 40
" Nathan Crafts, estimate on Stone Bridge,	5 00
" Assessors, taking Statistics, 1855,	12 00
" Lowell Institution for Savings, six months interest on Town Note of $3,000,	90 00
" N. and W. Gas Light Co.,	5 20
" Joshua Learned, Notifying Town Meetings, and expense Catherine Monaghan to Hospital,	39 65
" Beals & Green, printing Report of Committee on Town Fire Insurance,	25 75
" Ivers J. Austin, counsel against division of the Town,	100 00
" Town of West Cambride, one half of expense in opposing division of Town,	328 00
" David Litchfield, Superintending interments in Catholic Burial Ground,	2 00
" N. and W. Gas Light Co.,	4 80

Paid Ivers J. Austin, three days as Auditing Committee, 1855,	6 00
" E. F. Tainter, express for Town Agent,	1 50
" Newton Bank, Town Notes,	1,600 00
" A. S. Mansfield, Liquors for Town Agency,	112 58
" Traders Bank, Town Notes,	2,200 00
" Josiah Hastings, Printing Notices and Town Reports,	88 87
" N. and W. Gas Light Co,	8 80
" Lowell Institution for Savings, one year's interest on Town Note of 5,000,	200 75
" " " " " " six months interest on Town Note of $2,000	60 00
" " " " " " " " " " " " " $8,725,	239 94
" N. and W. Gas Light Co.,	7 60
" Kennedy and Cullen, building Culverts on Spring street,	10 00
" Charles Stone, Moving House, and Land taken to extend Summer street,	700 00
" N. H. Crafts, as Surveyor on Summer and Fayette streets,	5 00
" Geo. Pierce, one year's interest on Town Note,	55 00
" N. and W. Gas Light Co.,	17 60
" A. S. Mansfield, Liquors for Town Agency,	27 82
" Bradshaw Whitney, Jr., for work on Hager lane, Warren street,	50 00
" N. and W. Gas Light Co.,	11 60
" Thomas Patten, repairing Hearse and Harness,	4 45
" Lowell Institution for Savings, six months interest on Town Note of $3,000,	90 00
" Joshua Learned, Notifying Meeting, &c.,	12 25
" Horace Cate, Horse hire, by Holden,	3 50
" McLaughlin & Bro., Stationery for Assessors,	5 15
" R. Gilkey, Coal for Town Hall,	13 00
" John Tucker, one year's interest on Town Note,	22 00
" D. F. Bradley, Land to widen Fayette street,	55 00
" County Treas., County Tax at sundry payments, for 1855,	2,238 50
" State Treasurer, State Tax for 1856,	2,292 00
" Assessors, for services, 1856,	1,71 00
" W. H. Ingraham, one year's service as Town Clerk,	25 00
" " " " Recording Births, Marriages and Deaths, and returning the same,	51 80
" W. H. Ingraham, Services on Division of Town, six days,	12 00
" " " " two days as Auditor,	4 00
" Stationery, &c., of Ingraham,	2 69
" Joshua Learned, Notifying Town and District Meetings,	13 00
" Antipas Jackson, three days service, as witness, on Division of Town,	6 00
" Irons for Furnace, and examining Arsenal street, &c.,	9 35

Paid	Asa Pratt, Ringing Bell, Mowing Burial Ground, and return of Deaths,	16 00
"	" " two Coffins for Children of Wm. Breen,	7 00
"	Alfred Howes, Pad Lock, Nails, &c.,	1 00
"	Andrew Cummings, Land taken to widen Fayette street,	130 00
"	Thomas L. French, Setting Stone Monument on line of Newton and Watertown,	3 00
"	William Horn, repairing Town House Roof, and making five Street Signs,	14 78
"	Edward Bangs, Services Laying Out Roads,	20 00
"	" " " " on Division of Town,	5 00
"	Thomas L. French, " " " "	5 00
"	" " " " " Laying out Streets,	20 00
"	Joshua G. Gooch, " " " " "	20 00
"	" " " " " Division of Town,	25 00
"	Henry Russel, Painting Railing on Spring street,	19 14
"	Page & Barnard, Painting and Lettering Street Signs, &c.,	18 12
"	Robt. Murry, one half expense of Stone Monument, between Waltham and Watertown,	1 63
"	William Donnell, for Gate Post and Fender for Cemetery,	35 00
"	" " Stone for Bound Mark,	4 00
"	Robert Rought, distributing Laws and Resolves, and Notifying Meetings,	22 50
"	Elijah Pratt, for care of Town Hall, &c.,	166 65
"	W. L. Styles, funnel, &c., for Town Hall,	3 66
"	" " Services as Sealer of Weights and Measures,	10 00
"	N. and W. Gas Light Co.,	6 80
"	Samuel Noyes, Time and Expenses to Boston and Lowell to borrow money,	16 00
"	Making Town Reports,	5 00
"	Brushes, Brooms and Mats, &c.,	6 02
"	One year's Services as Town Treasurer,	40 00
"	Three days on Division of Town,	6 00
"	Isaac Stone, Two days as Auditor,	4 00
"	" " Five days on Division of Town,	10 00
"	J. B. Keyes, One and half days as Auditor,	4 50
"	" " Cash paid clerk, fees in approval of By Laws,	5 00
"	Abatement on Outstanding Taxes, in hands of J. B. Keyes, to collect, in 1855,	325 80
"	" " Mutual Loan Co., Taxes in hands of Samuel Noyes, to collect, in 1854,	60 00
"	" " Taxes committed to Gardner Aldrich, to collect, in 1856,	5,23 80
"	Discount on Taxes, for 1856,	417 16
"	Cash paid E. F. Tainter, express,	3 82
"	" " towards County Tax, for 1856,	1,600 00

Paid Outstanding Taxes in hands of J. B. Keyes, to Collect,	2,[illegible] 02
" " " " " " Gardner Aldrich, to Collect, for 1856,	4,432 64
	$22,351 81

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount of Receipts,	$41,318 62

Expenditures. - - Schools.

Amount paid Teachers,	5,227 52
" " for Fuel,	361 64
" " Incidental Expenses,	6,917 61
" " Overseers of Poor and Highways,	3,000 00
" " Fire Department,	1,375 44
" " As per Miscellaneous Account,	22,351 81
Cash in hands of Samuel Noyes, Treasurer,	2,114 60
	$41,318 62

The above and foregoing accounts of Samuel Noyes, Treasurer of the Town of Watertown, are correct and properly vouched.

JOSEPH B. KEYES, GEO. W. HARRINTON, AARON ADAMS. } *Auditing Committee.*

AMOUNT OF DEBTS DUE TO MAY 1ST, 1857.

Due for Schools in March,	$1,900 00
Fire Department, May 1st,	1,200 00
Interest on Town Notes, due in April,	500 00
Balance due County Treasurer,	638 00
" of Appropriation for New School House, due in April,	3,211 25
Premium for Collection of Taxes, 1856,	230 00
	$7,679 25

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasury,	$2,114 60
Outstanding Taxes, for 1855, in the hands of J. B. Keyes, to collect,	276 02
" " " of 1856, " " " G. Aldrich, to collect,	4,432 64
Deficiency,	855 99
	$7,679 25

Estimated Expenses for the Ensuing Year.

For Support of Schools,	$6,000 00
" " " " Poor and Highways,	3,000 00
" Interest on Town Debt,	1,592 00
" Fire Department,	1,400 00
" Paying portion of Town Debt,	1,400 00
" Contingent Expenses,	3,000 00
" Supplying deficiency of past year,	1,500 00

For Furnishing New School House,	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

Submitted: SAMUEL NOYES, Treasurer.

EDWARD BANGS,)
THOMAS L. FRENCH, } Selectmen of Watertown.
JOSHUA G. GOOCH.)

Schedule and Valuation of Property owned by the Town of Watertown.

Town Farms and Buildings,	$12,000 00
Personal Property on Same,	2,575 60
Town House and Land,	10,000 00
Furniture in Town House,	800 00
SCHOOL HOUSES, &c.	
High School House, Land and Furniture,	8,000 00
Apparatus in High School House,	600 00
Land, Centre School House and Furniture,	8,000 00
" East " " " "	2,500 00
" West " "	5,500 00
	$27,175 60
FIRE ENGINES AND APPARATUS.	
No. 1 Engine and Apparatus,	$1,000 00
No. 2 " " "	800 00
No. 3 " " "	600 00
No. 3, House and Land,	400 00
Hook and Ladder, Carriage, &c.,	125 00
Nine Small Engines,	200 00
	$3,125 00
TOWN DEBTS.	
Lowell Institution for Savings, *a* 5 1-2 per cent.	$5,000 00
" " " " *a* 5 1-2 "	8,725 00
" " " " *a* 5 3-4 "	8,000 00
" " " " *a* 6 "	3,000 00
" " " " *a* 6 "	2,000 00
George Pierce's Note, *a* 5 1-2 "	1,000 00
John Tucker, *a* 5 1-2 "	400 00
	$28,125 00

Delinquents.

A list of delinquents who have not paid their their Taxes for the year 1856, as rendered by the Collector, Gardner Aldrich.

Armstrong Aaron	4 50
Barnard Granville	40 50
Brigham John	117 30
Bent Luther	45 30
Brown Francis,	28 50
Brown Hannah G	6 00
Barnard & Rogers	4 80
Burke James G	5 10
Bradford John	13 50
Coolidge John Jr	37 50
Chant Robert	4 50
Collins Norris	10 50
Conroy Michael	5 10
Calliger Thomas	5 70
Cook Jason	8 70
Cox Thomas	4 50
Cox William	3 90
Daily Patrick	9 90
Daily John and Pat	2 40
Daily John	34 50
Davis John	19 50
Fields George C	5 10
Fisher Michael	3 90
French Abner	49 50
Falton Michael	5 10
Grant Christopher of estate	35 40
Gay William	64 00
Gilmore Addison of estate	540 00
Greggs Charles S	9 00
Grant B Edward	40 50
Hunnewell Walter of estate	21 00
Huckins T David	13 50
Howe D John	6 00
Howe Josiah	3 30
Hodges E Charles	16 50
Hamlin H	17 10
Kelly Patrick	4 50
Keyes J B	19 50
Kendall and Adams	6 00
Learned Thomas	88 50
Learned Samuel 2d	7 50
Lord N E	4 50
Learned D Stephen	22 50
Meachem A Giles	13 50
Morse B S	4 50
Meachem F George	3 30
Mackin Samuel of estate	13 20
Mitchel Thomas	4 50
Nichols Gilbert	19 50
Nichols William	4 50
Norris H Davis	8 70
Priest Sylvester	44 70
Pond William of estate	
Parks Emerson of estate	39 00
Peveur A Lydia	6 00
Page John	8 70
Russel John	22 00
Robinson William	4 50
Robinson Francis	4 50
Robinson George	7 50
Robbins George	13 50
Rugles D Stephen	31 50
Ryan Michael	4 50
Styles W L	11 10
Sanger Richard	6 00
Stone Leonard	283 50
Sharp James	13 50
Sanger Joseph	27 30
Safford Truman F	9 90
Sargent Summer	14 70
Sharp George	4 50
Sears Willard	97 50
Stickney Elizabeth	9 00
Trull T D M	45 30
Trull Ezra	87 50
Vettiker Frederick	7 50
Whitney Thomas F	8 70
Webster William	4 50
Waverly Co	192 00
Wellman W J	10 50
Wheeler H & O	122 49
Adams Harriet Mrs	7 20
Apthorp E R	60 00
Barns Thomas	13 20
Bates Silas M	19 20
Blake John Q	4 20
Bright Horace C	28 20
Boyd & Brown	2 40
Beck William	7 20
Black William	4 80
Clark L W	27 00
Curran Lane Mc	1 20
Clark Ebr Malcomb	14 40
Dunn R B	18 00
Damarass	12 00
Drew Joseph L	3 00
Devern L A	4 80
Dean & Butterfield	12 00
Dunn Charles	3 00
Forster Henry of estate	6 00
Fields Gardner	3 00
Flink	1 20
Foster E B	3 00
Fosgate Isaac	10 20
Fields Charles M	4 20
Fewles Edwin	7 20
Geoff Benj A	6 00
Green James	6 00
Gibson E	[illegible]
Green Samuel D	18 00
Hicks H W	3 00
Herrick Thos W of estate	3 00
Homer Charles S	18 00
Howe Rufus	14 40
Haynes J P	3 00
Henry Peter	9 00
Hildreth A	7 20
Jewett & Gates	4 80
Loche Hugh	12 00
Littlefield G T	6 00
Lobdell E	15 00
Larkin Francis	4 80
Lyman Henry	18 00
Mason Richard E Mrs	5 40
McSherry Barney	3 00
Mulliken P	3 00
Munroe James	3 00
Myer Bochard	18 00
Mills Lemuel	2 40
McDonough Thomas	3 00
Notts Samuel	12 00
Neagle	1 80
Quimby D C	3 60
Richy James	15 00
Roper Wilkes	4 80
Stevens Granville	2 40
Shattuck Daniel	12 00
Starks Joseph	2 40
Smith William	2 40
Stockman & Burston	7 20
Sleeper George	12 00
Thayer Wm B	13 20
Thayer F W	18 00
Thwing C W	1 80
Vose L	3 00
White Warren	8 40
Whitney N D	30 00
Wilkins John H	3 00
Whitney William	6 00
Wetherby Nancy	36 00
White William A	63 00
White Mary G	51 00
Whittemore B F	3 00

Dr. Overseers of the Poor and Highway Surveyor in account with the Town of Watertown. Cr.

1856—7.

To bal. of Cash from former Bond,	$3 20
" Cash rec'd from Town Treas. Town Grant	3,000 00
" " Hay and Straw &c., sold	199 19
" " Apples, &c.,	17 50
" " Town of Sherburne for board of Pauper,	98 05
" " S. M. Somer, for board and ex. of S. Somer,	24 50
" " State for trans. Pauper,	13 80
" " Produce sold,	11 14
" " L. Whitney & Son, for use of Derrick,	8 00
" " J. A. Locke, Pasturing Cow,	8 00
	$3,383 38

Amt. of unpaid bills against Alms House, $3,17 00.

1856—7.

By Cash pd. for Grain,	[illegible]
" " Groceries,	[illegible]
" " " to sundry persons,	12 81
" " Provisions,	[illegible]
" " Carpenters' Work,	72 14
" " Blacksmith "	[illegible]
" " Wheelwright "	[illegible]
" " Hardware,	[illegible]
" " Wood and Coal,	[illegible]
" " Support of paupers in sundry towns,	[illegible]
" " Dry Goods,	[illegible]
" " Stone and Gravel,	[illegible]
" " Medicines,	[illegible]
" " Sundry small bills for labor, &c., by keeper,	50 40
" " Nine months salary to keeper,	225 00
" " Pigs, &c.,	34 70
" " Burial of paupers,	51 00
" " Tin Work,	11 61
" " Manure,	[illegible]
" " Harness Work,	10 33
" " Repairing Shoes,	12 58
" " Two Cows,	110 00
" " Labor,	1,073 16
" " One year's salary to overseer,	100 00
" " Sundry small bills for labor, &c.,	128 16
" " Bal. in hands of overseer,	[illegible]
	[illegible]

Am't of bills due the Alms House, [illegible]

W. J. LINDLEY, H. BAILEY, B. WHITNEY. } *Overseers of the Poor.*

WATERTOWN, FEB. 20TH, 1857.

The above and foregoing accounts of W. J. Lindley, H. Bailey, and B. Whitney, Overseers of the Poor and Highway Surveyors, are correct and properly vouched.

J. B. KEYES, G. W. HARRINGTON, AARON ADAMS. } *Auditor and Apprising Committee.*

6 Chairs 3 75, 2 Rocking Chairs 2,	5 75
4 Curtains 1, 5 Mats 1 25,	2 25
2 Oil Cloth Carpets	15 00
Clock 15, Stove 2 50,	17 50
5 Bureaus and Drawers,	15 00
30 Chairs 10, 16 Chambers 3,	19 00
5 Wire Covers	1 00
1 3-4 bbls Flour.	14 88
1 Bushel Rye Meal 1, 20 lbs. Fish 90 cts,	1 90
4 Bushels Meal 3 40, Hops 25 cents,	3 88
5 Bushels Beans 11 25, 2 lbs. Tea 1,	12 25
13 Bars Soap 25, 3 Woodsaw, 50 cts.,	3 75
Lamps and Lanterns	2 25
Lot Cabbages	5 00
Crockery Ware 10, Knives and Forks 2 50,	12 50
78 Comforters and Quilts	100 00
84 Sheets 22, 66 Pillow Cases 5 50,	27 50
60 Towels 6, Child's Linen 6,	12 00
7 Shirts 3 50, Warming Pan 1,	4 50
Cradle and Chair	1 50
Syringes 1 25, Medicine 5,	6 25
Needles and Thread, &c.,	1 50
43 Straw Beds	25 00
New Cloth	2 50
9 Sad Irons	5 00
15 Table Cloths 4 50, 5 Bureaus 10,	14 50
1 Chest Drawers 2 50, 36 Bedsteads 22,	24 50
12 Chests and Trunks	5 00
4 Stoves 4 50, 2 Light Stands 1,	5 50
5 Tables and Benches	15 00
15 Feather Beds	55 00
10 Water Pails	2 00
2 Closets	8 00
	$2,575 60

J. B. KEYES,
G. W. HARRINGTON, } *Appraisers.*
AARON ADAMS.

Inventory of Personal Property at the Alms House in Watertown, as appraised Feb. 12th, 1857.

4 Horses	$550 00
10 fowls	5 00
2 Cows	110 00
4 Hogs	50 00
4 Harnesses	60 00
4 Blankets and Circingles	6 00
Buffalo Robe 3, Chains 6,	9 00
Cattle Ties	3 50
2 Horse Carts 85, Large Wagon 60,	145 00
Small Wagon 50, 1 Pung 10,	60 00
Horse Rake 2, Stone Drag 2,	4 00
3 Ploughs 17, Cultivator 3,	20 00
Grain Cradle	1 50
Manure	130 00
Hay Rack	6 00
Stone Derrick and Pullies	75 00
Feed Boxes and Barrels	3 00
Scalding Tub 1 50, Harrow 10,	11 50
Jack, Whiffletree, &c.,	4 00
Lot Old Iron	15 00
15 Tons Hay	300 00
Lot Straw and Stalks,	10 00
6 1-2 Bushels Rye	6 50
Hammers and Drills	25 00
12 Shovels 6, 6 Pickaxes 6,	12 00
5 Manure Forks 6, Rope and Blocks 5,	11 00
3 Iron Bars	5 00
Tools in Shed Chamber	35 00
Winnowing Mill	9 00
Hot Bed Sash 2 50, Scraper 5,	7 50
2 Ox Bows 3, 3 Ladders 4,	7 00
4 Wrenches 2 50, Grindstone 4,	6 50
Scales 5, Sled 40,	45 00
Lot Rakes 2, Snow Scraper 1,	3 00
Hay Cutter 4, Wheelbarrow 5,	9 00
Road Scraper 6, 5 Hoes 4,	10 00
Lot Lumber and Posts	15 00
3 Axes 2 50, Closet and Contents 2,	4 50
15 Gunny Bags	3 60
10 Grain Bags	2 50
6 Bushels Corn 5 40, 95 lbs. Lard 15 83,	21 23
Mirror 50 cts., Stone Jars 1 50,	2 00
Saleratus and Spices	1 00
Wood 2, Coal 9 50,	11 50
Tin Ware 15, Iron Ware 5,	20 00
Baskets and Pails	3 00
Clothes Horse and Lines	1 50
Coal Hod and Sieves	1 00
Oil and Can 1, Burning Fluid and Can 50 cents,	1 50
Molasses and Can	1 25
2 Closets in Cellar	8 00
Potatoes 60, Beets 10,	70 00
Turnips 12, Ruta Bagas 3,	15 00
Parsnips 10, Carrots 2 20,	12 20
2 Chests in Cellar	5 00
10 Tubs 3 50, Soap 14,	17 50
Wash Bench and Boards	2 00
Pickles 1, Bbl. Vinegar 3,	4 00
Barrels 1, Mackerel 3 60,	4 60
Shoulders Pork,	6 00
Copper Boiler 5, Brass Kettle 3,	8 00
133 lbs. Ham	18 62
Sundries in Meal Room	2 50
Coffee 6 25, Table Bell 50 cts.,	6 75
Meat Block and Axe	1 00
Soap Grease 2 75, Salt Pork 40,	42 75
Bbl. Beef	16 00
1-4 bbl. Mackeral	3 29
14 Barrels	10 50
25 lbs. Butter	6 25
Table 3, Secretary 6	9 00

Account of Labor Performed on all the Streets, as follows.

		Days by Keeper.	Days by Men.	Days by Horses.
Scraping ruts and picking stones on all the Streets.		12 1-2	62	31
BELMONT	St.	52	228 1-2	205
MAIN	"	6	25	20
ORCHARD	"	7	38 1-2	29 1-2
LEXINGTON	"	2	27	18
BRIGHTON	"	8 1-2	18	31
SOUTH	"	5	20	20
BRIGHAM	"	4	16	16
MT. AUBURN	"	40	215	162
COMMOM	"	6	33	28
NORTH	"	2	8	8
GROVE	"	3	10	6
WASHINGTON	"	2	11	10
SCHOOL	"	3	10	12
PALFREY	"	1	12	12
FAYETTE	"	3	12	12
SPRING	"	5 3-4	29	26
CHURCH	"	3 1-2	21	22
SUMMER	"	3 1-2	16	16
PLEASANT	"	4	36	26
NORTH RIVER	"	1	4	4
WARREN	"	6	49	26
CONCORD TURNPIKE		1-2	3	2
Jobbing,		3 1-2	8	14
Shovelling Snow and breaking out Streets,		56 1-2	329	112
		211 1-4	1271	868 1-2

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF

WATERTOWN,

For the year 1852-53, present the following

REPORT.

Our Schools are all annual. They are taught by three male, and seven female instructors.

We are pleased to speak of progress in them,—to believe that our teachers are laboring not merely for themselves, but for the public good,—and would endeavor to enlist in their behalf, a wider and deeper sympathy and co-operation.

In no subject should the citizens of a town cherish a warmer interest than in the education of the rising population. To the welfare of their schools, they should ever be alive. They are called upon to legislate for a [illegible] object. What they do for public schools they do not merely for teachers and pupils, but for themselves, and for the whole community. Here is a vital force,—it affects the very life of society. As are the schools, so to a very great extent, are the intellectual and moral health and strength of a village or town. The whole atmosphere is affected by their power. Here the foundations of character and influence, in no small degree, are laid.—Here, not merely the elements of knowledge are acquired, but principles of action are cherished and habits are formed, which mould the individual for good or for ill, (as the case may be,) and thus fit him to bless or to curse every circle in which he moves. As then, the whole community is all [illegible] more or less, by the education of the rising race, it becomes a matter of interest to all, to care for, and to guard these fountains which send forth such constant streams to gladden or to grieve. Our schools [illegible] houses, books and money, but also and equally, vigilance, sympathy and encouragement; all of which should be given, not grudgingly, as the [illegible] pays his butcher, but with a hearty good will.

As the teacher stands, for the time the pupil is under his care, "in loco parentis," (in the very place of the parent) the child, whose highest welfare is cared for, will be taught to hope, to trust, at the teacher's authority, and never be encouraged or allowed with impunity to disobey his commands. Between the teacher and the parent there should be [illegible] the utmost harmony of feeling [illegible] upon the same block. If there be not [illegible] may be spoiled.—Slight touches, even, at the [illegible] and beauty. The parties in such a work [illegible] Friction here grinds on the conscience of the child. It [illegible] the finer feelings of his nature, leads him to disregard [illegible] authority, to be disrespectful and not unfrequently [illegible] his own will, and thus injures [illegible] more [illegible] or even real abuse could have done. We [illegible] either hand, but would guard [illegible] A teacher may err we admit, so may a parent. And the latter may injure the child more than the former, even by kindness, ill-directed. We speak of general principles, with no reference whatever to [illegible] should be thought to err, a wise parent will be very careful [illegible] his child know his thoughts, but will seek a kind [illegible] with the teacher and endeavor, not only to view the matter from [illegible] own, (which will often change the aspect of the case entirely) but will be very anxious that a plan of harmonious [illegible] lest counter influences should injure both the proficiency and the temper of the child.—Nor will he scarce dare to whisper [illegible] around the social board, that he thinks all is [illegible] the air should carry the thought to [illegible] done to his own family by his own [illegible] expected. It may take years to [illegible] whispers, nods, looks and sighs, which [illegible] as Greek to children, are easily understood without a dictionary, and long before a boy is old enough to use one. A word [illegible]

As we have no particular changes to [illegible] two or three instances, and as we wish to call the [illegible] of the town [illegible] which in our judgment, would add [illegible] appliances, and would tend to [illegible] and more desirable point, we [illegible] fully of each individual school. [illegible] our teachers generally, are [illegible] have given us gratifying evidence of industry and fidelity. [illegible] instances, the pro-

gress of the schools has not been all that they or we could desire; it has not been because the teachers have not wished or sought improvement. To a great extent we know the school reflects the teacher's image. But other objects, also, have passed before that mirror and upon its broad surface, may be seen traces of outward influences, both from the family and the street.

In the MIDDLE DISTRICT, the Grammar Master and his two Assistant Teachers have been changed during the year. The former two were left from their own choice; two, for more eligible situations, as they thought, and one, on account of ill health. While we regret that such frequent changes should be made in the school, and express our best wishes for the absent teachers, we are glad to believe that their successors are devoting themselves to their work with a zeal and perseverance which always secures success. Mr. McKeen has had large experience in teaching, is energetic and enthusiastic in his calling, and well deserves the confidence and aid of parents and pupils. We should be glad to see more promptness, life and energy, on the part of some of the boys in this school. Their reading, especially, is quite too low and indistinct. The girls and their classes are far in advance of them. If the teachers' advice and example be followed in this respect, the evil will be remedied at once. It is not for want of labor; we believe the instruction is thorough.

The INTERMEDIATE and both PRIMARY SCHOOLS seem to be advancing, in a noiseless and agreeable manner. We wish that better accommodations might be furnished for the new Primary School, which is evidently in "the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." The order and success of the scholars under such circumstances is highly creditable both to their teacher and to themselves.

In the EAST DISTRICT, there has been no change of teachers. The Grammar School still maintains a high rank. We have been much interested in our visits there, and highly gratified to witness the industry and energy of the pupils. So far as our observation extends, we have no fault to find.

The Primary School is still progressing well. We are glad to see that some older scholars whose previous advantages have been very limited avail themselves of its privileges, giving the teacher no trouble in discipline.

The Grammar School of the WEST DISTRICT, has already secured a very creditable rank, and is still advancing. We have been pleased to witness evident tokens of interest and faithfulness on the part of the teach-

er, and of study and care on the part of many of the [illegible]. In Reading and Arithmetic particularly, we [illegible] and improvement.

The Primary School is [illegible], and is moving on in the usual [illegible].

The noble edifice which the town [illegible] for the accommodation of the Middle District, creditable [illegible] become too strait for the increasing population [illegible] but poorly accommodated, [illegible] BUILDING." The time has [illegible] made for the accommodation of [illegible] of our School-houses. Your Committee would [illegible] which, in their humble judgment, would [illegible] but which would also [illegible] instead of dividing the Centre District [illegible] another house for another common school [illegible] furnish rooms for the [illegible] would recommend the establishment of a HIGH SCHOOL [illegible] as would best accommodate [illegible] town [illegible] of every lover of [illegible] generation, [illegible] school.

1.—We think a good High School would [illegible] to every other school in town. It would [illegible] to such to prepare themselves to [illegible] more diligent and ambitious in the [illegible] tions [illegible]. Those who enter such [illegible] examination in such studies and [illegible] own proficiency would demand. To [illegible] tion would be fostered. Having placed [illegible] they would be likely to attain higher [illegible].

2.—It would afford facilities to every [illegible] tion as would be of very great [illegible] Something [illegible] Grammar Schools. According to the [illegible] teachers is divided between [illegible] to higher branches of study. [illegible] into one school who were competent to [illegible] would lead them through many fields of [illegible]

they would never explore and qualify them for [illegible] which otherwise they could never fill.

3.—It would be an honor to the town and an inducement to a [illegible] of citizens, to [illegible] here. A [illegible] residence for his family, will inquire [illegible] town. What [illegible] in education [illegible] would surely prefer the [illegible] and [illegible] willing to pay more for it. Is there any [illegible] why the [illegible] have a high school as well as other towns [illegible].

4.—Such a school is well sustained [illegible] society, so that those would be benefited who [illegible] to it.—It would, also aid parents in interesting their children at home [illegible], and in keeping them away from the [illegible] in large villages, especially. A [illegible] would be fostered by its exercises.

It may be objected by [illegible] such a school would cost money. It ought to cost money. It is worth money. [illegible] thing. Those who duly value a good education would be willing to have it cost money, and would regard it as a good [illegible]. But it need not cost so much as some may think. The Town of B[illegible] high school and as many other schools besides, [illegible] this town [illegible] if we are not misinformed, than is now appropriated here. Should the town think proper to support a high school, and prefer not to erect another building, it has occured to your Committee that [illegible] the Centre School-house, a High School might be [illegible] for the present, in one of the rooms of that building, while [illegible] made for the younger scholars elsewhere.

Another objection may be raised by some, that the [illegible] would not be benefited by it. We think this a mistaken view. Even if the pupils had to walk two miles, the regular [illegible] would be greatly conducive to their health and [illegible]; and besides they might have all the advantages of the school [illegible] the [illegible] influences of the street. With these few suggestions we [illegible] the subject to the consideration of the wisdom of the town.

We would also advise the adoption of the *general system* [illegible], and the appointment of a larger Committee who shall be [illegible] with the care of the schools, according to the general plan contemplated by our laws, and recommended by our legislature. The able report of the Secretary of the Board of Education on this subject, will well repay a careful perusal.

In consequence of the establishment of another primary school in the Middle District, more funds are required to meet the encroachments of our increasing field.

Your Committee would therefore recommend the appropriation of more money for educational purposes, whether any change be made in the method of its disposal, or not; believing that, if judiciously applied, it will yield to the town, a better percentage by far, than banks or railroad stocks.

The number of children in town, between the ages of 5 and 15, upon the first of May last, was, as follows:—

Middle District,		316
East	"	133
West	"	110
	Total,	559

All of which, is respectfully submitted.

B. A. EDWARDS,
D. T. HUCKINS,
MARSHALL KINGMAN, } *School Committee.*

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

TOWN OF WATERTOWN.

FOR THE YEAR 1853–4.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF ALFRED MUDGE, 21 SCHOOL STREET,
1854.

REPORT.

The School Committee of the Town of Watertown, for the year 1853-4, present the following report:

At an adjourned meeting of the voters of the Town held in April last, the School District system was abolished; when the Committee, elected at the previous annual meeting, tendered their resignation, and the undersigned were elected, and immediately entered upon the discharge of the responsible duties assigned them. In order to place, if possible, all the schools upon an equality, the tutorship in each was declared vacant, and the vacancies thus made, thrown open to competition to all. The successful applicants were as follows:

East Grammar School, . .	Mr. D. S. Wentworth.
East Primary School, . .	Miss H. B. Cushing.
West Grammar School, .	Mr. C. S. Whitmore.
West Primary School, . .	Miss M. A. Richards.
Middle Grammar School, .	Mr. A. J. Nutter.
Assistants,	Miss F. M. Nichols.
	Miss L. A. Littlefield.
Middle Intermediate School,	Miss A. F. Chandler.
Assisted by	Miss S. F. White.
Middle Primary School No. 1,	Miss E. Pratt.
Middle Primary School No. 2,	Miss E. Harris.

At the close of the first term, Miss Pratt tendered her resignation, which was accepted. The vacancy thus occasioned, was advertised, and among the numerous applicants, Miss L. W. Locke was the successful one. Miss Littlefield tendered her resignation, at the close of the third term, when Miss A. L. Pierce was elected as her successor.

As our schools are all annual, the above named teachers are now in their respective departments, each striving, with marked success, to educate, and thus *elevate* those committed to their charge. During the year, in conformity to the vote of the town, your Committee have established "a school for all the inhabitants of the town," which, for convenience, we denominate a *High School.* A course of studies to be pursued, together with text books necessary for a thorough English and classical education, has been adopted, as follows:

Course of Study at the Watertown High School.

ENGLISH COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

1st Term.—Worcester's Anc't & Med. History	2d Term.—Worcester's History — continued.
Greenleaf's Algebra.	Algebra — continued
Quackenbos' Composition.	Quackenbos — continued

3d Term — History — continued
Latin commenced
Algebra — finished.
Olmsted's Philosophy.

SECOND YEAR.

1st Term.— Philosophy — continued	2d Term — Philosophy — continued
Davie's Elementary Geometry.	Geometry — continued
Weld's Latin Lessons.	Latin — continued.

3d Term — Geometry — continued
Book Keeping, and French
Latin — continued

THIRD YEAR.

1st Term — Stockhardt's Chemistry.	2d Term — Chemistry — continued
Davie's Surveying	Davie's Surveying
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy.	Intellectual Philosophy

3d Term — Practical Arithmetic
Philosophy
Gray's Botanical Text Book

CLASSICAL TEXT BOOKS.

LATIN.

Weld's Latin Lessons	Cæsar
Andrew's and Stoddard's Grammar and Reader	Virgil
Viri Romæ	Cicero — Orations against Catalina

Sallust.

GREEK.

Sophocles' Greek Grammar.	Jacob's Greek Lessons

Xenophon — Anabasis

FRENCH.

Fasquelle's Method.	Siege de la Lucarne

☞ COMPOSITIONS AND DECLAMATION THE ENTIRE COURSE.

The High School commenced October 17th, and numbered fifty-two pupils. Mr. *Wm. Webster* was elected Principal; and under his *successful* guidance, this school is making rapid progress, and bids fair to accomplish all that its most sanguine friends anticipated. The punctual attendance of the pupils, in this school, is an evidence of the interest felt by both scholars and parents, in its usefulness and success.

In the *East Grammar School*, we notice that readiness of comprehension, and promptness in recitation, that betokens a good understanding between the teacher and scholars, and a desire, on the part of the latter, to *excel* in all that pertains to proper deportment, and good scholarship. We think that *Mr. Wentworth* combines the qualities of a successful teacher in a good degree; and *that* easy communication of ideas that renders him "apt to teach." We admire his system of rudimental instruction in grammar, the result of which is so apparent in the improvement of his pupils.

The *East Primary School*, under the well-directed efforts of its long-tried and successful teacher, Miss Cushing, is in good condition, and the elements of good scholarship *there* being developed, are such as meet our entire approbation.

In this connection we must say, that enlarged schoolroom accommodations are indispensable, and recommend an appropriation sufficient to enlarge the present building, so as to admit of the establishment of an *intermediate department*. The number of scholars in attendance the present term, in both schools, is one hundred and twenty-seven, while the number of seats is but one hundred and ten; and let it be borne in mind, that a large class were admitted into the High School, from the Grammar School, in October last.

The *West Grammar School*, under the tutorship of *Mr. Whitmore*, is doing well — all that could be reasonably expected, taking into consideration the *irregular* attendance that the record shows. We esteem the teacher as well quali-

fied, and as discharging his duties faithfully. Marked progress is manifested in the departments of Reading, Arithmetic, and Grammar.

The *West Primary School*, it gives us pleasure to report as having improved under the judicious efforts of Miss Richards, who has labored under similar disadvantages to those of the Grammar School, viz., great irregularity in the attendance of the pupils, which we are sure is no fault of the teacher. She has labored earnestly, and those scholars who have been regular in attendance, thus placing themselves in the way of instruction, exhibit a good degree of progress.

In the *Middle Grammar School*, (now in the *new* school-house,) *Mr. Nutter*, and his assistants, Misses Nichols and Pierce — each *division* in separate rooms — we notice promptness in recitation, good attention to reading, and thoroughness in each of the departments; in fact, we think it needless to specify, in detail, where all is progressing rapidly, successfully, and to our entire satisfaction, so far as teachers and scholars are concerned. — We should deem any community fortunate, in securing the services of so efficient, thorough and affable a teacher, as is Mr. Nutter. The deportment of this school is highly proper, and the government *mild*, yet *firm*, and the course of instruction efficient.

The *Intermediate School*, now occupying the upper room in the school-house on Mount Auburn Street, under the tutorship of Miss Chandler, assisted by Miss White, during the present and preceding terms, is making rapid advancement. There is thoroughness in each study pursued, and accuracy in recitation, great care in reading, carefully marking the inflections, distinctness of articulation and enunciation, together with correctness of deportment, that places this school decidedly in the front rank, as a "model school."

Primary School, No. 1, in building on Mt. Auburn Street, is taught by Miss Locke. Primary School, No. 2, in the

same building, by Miss Harris, both of which are in good condition, and the discipline and instruction quite satisfactory; and while we have much to admire in the patient efforts of those teachers, we have no occasion to find fault.

Your Committee have to say with sincere regret, that there is what seems to them an unpardonable neglect on the part of the parents, in regard to the education of their children: very few, indeed, have visited the schools during the year, and quite too little regard had as to whether their children were regular and punctual in their attendance at school. How long shall this state of things exist? Will not parents *know* from personal inspection of the schools, what is there being taught, and what ineffaceable impressions are there being made, that shall form the character of the future *men* and *women* of our town? When will they give as much attention in this direction as its vast importance demands? Let parents reflect, and *act* wisely.

The "general system," your committee have occasion to know, is working well, and we doubt not, satisfactorily to all interested in the success of our schools. The matter of a High School is no longer a thing *problematical*, but an actual fact, and we congratulate the citizens of this ancient town on their good fortune in this respect; its influence is operating manifestly in all our Grammar Schools, stimulating every scholar to do his and her best to reach a place in that school.

In order to ensure success in our schools, and the services of competent, and a sufficient number of teachers, your committee suggest that an increased appropriation is absolutely necessary; and although the sum asked for may seem large, yet it is only asking for a fraction less than *seven cents* on a thousand dollars of the valuation of the town, in increased taxation, for this *great* object, which we feel assured will commend itself at once to the good judgment of this enlightened community.

Number of scholars as per returns, last May, between five and fifteen,	604
Number of scholars between four and five,	79
Total,	683

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed, MARSHALL KINGMAN, NATHANIEL WHITING, JOSHUA COOLIDGE, Jr., MOSES STONE, D. T. HUCKINS, WILLIAM LATHROP, OLIVER EDWARDS, } *School Committee of Watertown.*

WATERTOWN, *February* 15, 1854.

REPORT

—OF THE—

SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

OF THE TOWN OF

WATERTOWN,

For the year 1854 and '55.

WALTHAM:
Press of Josiah Hastings,
1855.

REPORT.

The School Committee of the town of Watertown, for the year 1854–5, *present the following Report.*

When your Committee entered upon their duties, the teachers of the several schools were as follows:

High School,	MR. WM WEBSTER.
East Grammar School,	MR. D. S. WENTWORTH.
East Primary School,	MISS H. B. CUSHING.
West Grammar School,	MR. C. S. WHITMORE.
West Primary School,	MISS M. A. RICHARDS.
Middle Grammar School,	MR. A. J. NUTTER.
Assistants,	MISS F. M. NICHOLS, MISS A. L. PIERCE.
Middle Intermediate School,	MISS A. F. CHANDLER.
Assisted by	MISS S. F. WHITE.
Middle Primary School No. 1,	MISS L. A. LOCKE.
Middle Primary School No. 2,	MISS E. HARRIS.

The changes in teachers during the year, have been as follows:—previous to the commencement of the spring term, Mr. Wentworth resigned, and Mr C. P. Pinkham was chosen to succeed him.

Early in May, Miss Cushing desired to be absent for a time, and Miss H. M. Parkhurst has taught the school as substitute since.

At the close of the spring term, Miss Chandler resigned, and Miss L. B. Russell was chosen as her successor.

At the close of the autumn term, Mr. Whitmore and Miss Locke resigned, and Mr. G. F. Pinkham, and Miss E. S. Pierce were elected to succeed them.

The scholars in attendance during the present winter term, are in the

High School, 14 boys, 32 girls,					Total,	46
of whom, 5 boys and 6 girls are from the East, 6 boys and 5 girls are from the West, and 3 boys and 21 girls are from the Middle Schools.						
East Grammar School,	36 boys,		28 girls,		Total,	64
East Primary School,	31	"	22	"	"	53
West Grammar School,	31	"	22	"	"	53
West Primary School,	27	"	26	"	"	53
Middle Grammar School,	84	"	53	"	"	137
Middle Intermediate School,	49	"	34	"	"	83
Middle Primary School, No. 1,	29	"	18	"	"	47
Middle Primary School, No. 2,	28	"	26	"	"	54
In all the Schools,					"	590

During the spring term, your committee found the numbers attending the Primary Schools, to be

In the East School,	66
In the West School,	61
In the Middle School, No. 1,	75
In the Middle School, No. 2,	84

under these circumstances, your committee excluded from these schools, such children as were under five years of age; that being the only practical mode, by which, they could reduce these schools to such a number, as could be advantageously taught in them.

During two terms of the past year, your committee have employed Mr. W. M. Scribner, to give two courses of lessons in writing; in the High, in the three Grammar, and in the Intermediate Schools, at an expense of two hundred dollars in all. And your committee believe the money has been profitably expended. A great, and very general improvement in penmanship, has been the result.

Within a few weeks, your committee have introduced into the schools, "Tower's series of reading books," deeming them the best yet published, and greatly superior to those

heretofore used; containing much that is useful in a proper construction and understanding of the English language.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The progress of this School during the year, has been highly satisfactory, the dicipline and instruction are thorough, and we have no improvement to suggest; such a School is a credit to the town.

Sixteen scholars have been admitted to this school the past year; being all who applied for admission, except those, whose grammar school studies were found so imperfect, as to render their admission undesirable for themselves or the School.

During the autumn and winter terms, the third division of this school have, in part, recited their lessons to Miss A. L. Pierce.

Your committee would recommend an appropriation for the purchase of Philosophical Apparatus, to illustrate the studies pursued in this School.

THE EAST GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

In this school the attendance has been regular, the deportment appropriate, and the progress creditable, to both scholars and teacher.

THE EAST PRIMARY SCHOOL.

This, in all that pertains to a good school, has made as much progress as in any former year. The committee express their decided opinion, that the building for the East schools, is insufficent for the scholars in attendance at the present time; and in an unfit state to be occupied for a school-house. The cellar frequently has water standing in it, and is at all times damp for want of drainage; the rooms small, and almost without ventilation.

We would recommend an appropriation, sufficient to put the present building in a proper condition, and to enlarge it so as to admit the establishment of an intermediate department.

THE WEST GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

In this school, many of the sholars have made commendable progress, and in proportion to the size of the school, more have entered the High School from this, than from either of the others; but among the scholars who attend this school, there are some who habitually arrive late at school; some whose attendance is irregular, and some who are rude in behavior, and who make very little real progress in their studies; which give to the school an unfavorable appearance, and an undesirable reputation; so much so, that several applications have been made to the committee by persons residing in this district, to send scholars to other schools. We believe that similar irregularities have been of long standing in this school, which successive teachers have been unable to overcome. The committee have recently engagéd a teacher, under whose instruction, schools in other places have obtained a high reputation; and they would earnestly appeal to parents, so to second his efforts, as to enable him to bring this school, to as high a standard as any other in town.

THE WEST PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The West Primary School has made as much progress as could be expected under the circumstances, and it certainly is not the fault of the teacher, that it has not made greater. It labors under disadvantages as discouraging, as the West Grammar School, in respect to irregular attendance, and late arrival at school.

The building occupied by the West Schools is unfit for a school-house, its location on the bank of the railroad, causes danger to the lives of the children. The rooms are small and low, and the want of ventilation destructive to health.

THE MIDDLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school has been steady and through in its progress during the year, and it would not suffer in a comparison with the best Grammar Schools in the neighboring towns.

THE MIDDLE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

This school is making comparatively, as good progress as it has at any time, but owing to the circumstances that a large number have been sent into it from the two Primary schools, to make room, sooner than otherwise would have been done, and that its two most forward classes have been transferred to the Grammar School; it now, does not appear so well as it did before such transfers were made.

THE MIDDLE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

These schools are now making good progress, and have at no time made a better appearance, than during the present winter term.

The committee notice with approbation, the excellent condition, in which the two houses occupied by the High, and Middle Schools have been kept; their condition is highly creditable to teachers and scholars. No damage or defacement of buildings or furniture has come to the knowledge of the committee. During the summer vacation, your committee caused the cellar of the school-house, on Mount Auburn Street, to be floored with cement, and partitioned into two apartments, to afford shelter in cold and stormy

weather to the young children when out of the school rooms.

The committee would observe, that upon a moderate estimate, there will be during the present year, upwards of two hundred children between the ages of five and fifteen; more than all now attending the schools. How many of them may be sent to school, the committee cannot determine; one fourth of that number would fill all the School rooms to their utmost capacity.

There are numbers in the East and West Districts, whose locations are remote from the present school-houses.

There are at Waverly Village, thirteen children between five and fifteen, which number will, without doubt be increased, when some six or eight houses now being built, shall be occupied. Your committee are not prepared to make a definite recommendation, before it is apparent, where increased room will be most needed; but additional accommodation should be made, when some practicable plan can be hit upon to meet the exigency.

The school registers for the past year, record but few visits from parents. Frequent visits from parents, would have a beneficial effect on the schools, and would indicate that they felt some interest in the progress made by their children.

Number of scholars by census in May 1854, between five and fifteen. - - - - - - 732.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MARSHALL KINGMAN,
GEORGE FRAZAR,
NATHANIEL WHITING,
OLIVER EDWARDS,
CHARLES J. BARRY,
MOSES STONE,
JOSHUA COOLIDGE, Jr. } *Committee.*

REPORT

—OF THE—

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

—OF—

WATERTOWN,

FOR THE YEAR 1855-6.

WALTHAM:
PRESS OF JOSIAH HASTINGS.
1856.

REPORT.

In submitting this Report for the gratification perhaps, as well as the inspection and judgement of all interested, it may not be amiss to note the circumstances under which the committee accepted the responsibility tendered them by the town.

Elected by a meagre majority, reduced in numbers to less than half of what has been deemed necessary and judicious for the management of the school affairs since the adoption of the General School System, under a heavy pressure of complaints of the expense of the Educational Department, the general clamor for retrenchment and reformation, and the petty ebullitions of discontent which found vent in various forms, if under these circumstances the character of the schools has not deteriorated, nor the welfare of society as connected therewith, suffered disparagement in comparison with former years, the committee may at least congratulate themselves, while they abide the more austere judgment of their fellow citizens.

The responsibility of School Committees is a much more serious matter than many people are accustomed to consider it.—And there is perhaps no subject upon which the citizens are called to pass judgement, that involves the exercise of more calm, clear and dispassionate reason, than that of the welfare of our Common Schools.

We shall attempt no panegyric, but content ourselves with a plain statement of facts, with such general remarks as the nature of the subject may demand, under the full conviction that Committees are human beings and equally with their fellows liable to err.

The whole number of children in the town between the ages of 5 and 15 years, as ascertained according to Law, in the month of May last, is 726.

The whole number of children registered in the various schools is 671.

The accommodations for their education consist of four School Houses, furnished with seats for 650 scholars, in which there are established nine different Schools, (exclusive of Waverly,) and employing twelve Teachers, male and female.

They are classed as follows:—

1. Primary Schools proper.
2. Primary and Mixed Schools.
3. Intermediate "
4. Grammar "
5. High School.

The Primary Schools proper are two, and are located in the village.

PRIMARY No. 1 commenced the season under the management of Miss E. S. Peirce, but who, much to the regret of the Committee, was obliged by illness to solicit a temporary cessation of duty, about the middle of the first term. Her request was granted, and Miss Emily Robbins was substituted in her place for the time being.

During the vacation succeeding the first term, Miss Peirce notified the Committee that her health would not admit of her resuming her position, and declined further service.*

The Committee made choice of Miss Jane Tower to fill the vacancy. Her valuable services were lost to the town however, at the close of the second term, by the tender and acceptation of a higher and much more lucrative situation in the city of Boston.

The next selection was a sister of the last teacher, Miss Henrietta Tower, who is now in charge of the School and doing good service.

It must be obvious to every one that so frequent changes are injurious, inasmuch as the children must become familiar with

*Note. While writing this Report, the Committee learn with sorrow of her death.

the character and method of their teacher, ere they can make progress in their studies.

Yet the circumstances were unavoidable. The attendance at this School has been large, sometimes reaching seventy-five, while there are accommodations for but sixty.

PRIMARY No. 2 is located in the same building, and has continued under the charge of its former teacher, Miss Eliza Harris. —The deportment of this School is good, and we look for an improved condition as compared with previous years.

The attendance here has been large, at times exceeding the accommodations.

THE PRIMARY AND MIXED SCHOOL in the west part of the town has continued under the charge of Miss M. A. Richards.

The task here is arduous, for reasons which will be readily acknowledged.

The population in this section is to some extent fluctuating, and in many instances those who may be considered permanent residents, manifest a lack of interest in the education of their children. Very many of the children are irregular in attendance, and badly furnished with books, although the latitude allowed by the Committee, has been improved in a liberal though justifiable manner by the teacher.

In such a situation, it requires the exercise of patience, firmness and perseverance, in addition to the intellectual qualifications, to discipline and advance the minds of the children.

This School is at times large, registering as high as seventy-five scholars, while the average attendance justifies the remarks upon the interest felt by the parents.

At the close of the last School year, Miss H. M. Parkhurst, very much to the regret of the Committee, vacated her position as teacher of the PRIMARY AND MIXED SCHOOL at the east part of the town, and Miss Sarah A. Jarvis was elected to fill the vacancy. She has continued in the situation to this time, discharging her duties most faithfully.

Energetic, decisive, and every way eminently qualified for the position assigned her, she has been, and will continue to be, successful.

This School does not register as many as the other Primary Schools, while the average is good, and speaks well for the interest manifested therein.

The Text Books in use in the Schools already noticed, are:—

Tower's Series in Reading.
Russell's Speller.
Greenleaf's Mental Arithmetic.
Mitchell's Primary Geography.

THE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL in the Centre School House, commenced the year under its former teachers, Miss L. B. Russell as principal, and Miss S. F. White as assistant. This arrangement continued until the latter part of August, when Miss White removing from town, her sister, Miss H. L. White, was elected to her position, and continues to the present therein. The Committee are *well* satisfied with their selection.

The attendance at this School has not been equal to that of former years, and the task of course not more laborious. To anticipate an advance upon its former reputation, would be placing but a moderate estimate upon the abilities of the teachers.

The deportment of the School is very good, and the united abilities of the teachers must overcome all obstacles.

The Text Books in this School are:—

Reading—Tower's Series.
Orthography—Fowle's Speller.
" Webster's Dictionary.
Arithmetic—Greenleaf's Mental.
Geography—Mitchell's Primary.
Writing—The Duntonian System.

THE EAST GRAMMAR SCHOOL has continued under its former able and efficient teacher, Mr C. P. Pinkham.

This School is making satisfactory progress. The moral and intellectual discipline is excellent. Notwithstanding the severe indisposition under which Mr. Pinkham labors, his duties are performed in a most thorough and creditable manner. The attendance though not large, is regular, and argues well for the interest of the School.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL at the Centre has continued under its former teachers, Mr. A. J. Nutter as principal, and Miss F. M. Nichols as assistant.

Mr. Nutter is so well known and appreciated as to require at the hands of the Committee but a brief notice. His services are not to be repaid by encomiums or measured by salaries.

Of Miss Nichols, his assistant, a large share of credit is due for her indefatigable exertions for the welfare of those under her charge. Her qualifications cannot be doubted, while the labors in her department are more arduous, and involve as great a degree of responsibility as those of any female teacher in town.

The attendance at this School is large, often more than provision is made for. The average attendance is likewise large.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL at the west part of the town was vacated by its former teacher, Mr. Geo. F. Pinkham, at the close of the last School year, and the Committee made choice of Mr. David Packard to fill the vacancy.

The reputation of this School at this time was not eminently commendable, although the circumstances which contributed to the low standard, at which this School was rated, the Committee do not feel called upon at present to define. But the fact has been demonstrated both by observation and complaints from many of the parents of children who attended the School.

"I can't"—"I don't want to"—and sometimes "I wont"—however uncourteous and ungrammatical, were phrases not unfrequently uttered by many of the scholars, and were exact indications of their dispositions.

Mr. Packard not only believed that they *could*, but emphatically declared in favor of the imperative *must*, and by his apt ability, and strict application to the task assigned him, he has brought order out of confusion, and substituted proficiency for indolence.

The same difficulty is here encountered, though not so aggravated as noticed under the Primary School in this section of the town.

The attendance is not large, the number is as high as fifty on the register, although the average falls considerably below.

Mr. Packard has done good service, and has the thanks of the Committee.

The Text Books used in the Grammar Schools are:—

Reading—Tower's Series.
Orthography—Fowle's Speller.
" —Webster's Dictionary.
Grammar—Weld's and Green's Analysis.
Arithmetic—Greenleaf's and Colburn's.
Geography—Mitchell's 4to.
Composition—Quackenbos' First Lessons.
Hygiene—Cutter's.
Writing—Duntonian System.

Of the HIGH SCHOOL we cannot do otherwise than speak in terms of praise. For whether we consider the interest manifested by the scholars in their studies, the pride which animates them, the progress they are making, or the still greater interest manifested by their teachers, their diligence and close application to the welfare of those under their charge, the same conviction still obtains, that the School is in a most prosperous condition and reflecting honor on the town.

The labor of the teachers, requiring a greater outlay of talent than is necessary in the Grammar Schools, a closer application to the various branches of study, involving a scrupulous regard to accuracy, and a thoroughness of mental discipline, so essential to the scholar's self reliance, is full equal to the compensation awarded them.

We cannot but give them credit for a faithful discharge of duty.

Mr. William Webster, by his scholastic attainments, his rare ability to impart the desired information, and his assiduity and perseverance in his vocation, has conferred enduring benefit upon his pupils, and rendered the School even more successful than the most sanguine could have anticipated.

The attendance here has been excellent, a most sure criterion whereby to judge of the interest which is taken in the School both by parents and children, and of the estimate placed upon the abilities of the teachers.

If there is anything which the Committee have to look back upon, in connection with this School, with regret, it is their own action in advancing scholars from the various Grammar Schools to a position here.

The High School having been established at a different season from that usually appropriated for advancing scholars to a higher position, the committee in order to make the time uniform in all the Schools, proceeded and advanced scholars to a position here at the commencement of the first term, who in their estimation, at the present time, should have remained in the Grammar Schools another year.

The consequence has been a reduction of the talent in the Grammar Schools, out of the usual time, and the imposing of heavy labor on constitutions ill able to sustain it.

We would recommend to the future Committee, to retain all the scholars in the Grammar Schools in their present positions for the year to come, and if necessary, to advance the standard in such Schools. Some of the scholars advanced to the High School, were deemed scantily qualified, at the time of their promotion; and although doing well, yet it is of the utmost importance that all applicants for the High School should be thoroughly versed in all the branches taught in the Grammar Schools, inasmuch as these are not intended to be passed in review in the High School, but to form the basis upon which the scholar is to advance to higher knowledge.

We make this recommendation under the full assurance that justice to the scholar, as well as a due regard for the character of the Schools demand it.

There may be some to whom these remarks may seem ill timed, but to such we would say that, completeness in all things undertaken, is unqualifiedly necessary to success, and while the wishes of many may remain ungratified, yet it is hoped that what is most essential to the welfare of the scholars, will receive all proper attention and satisfaction.

The time for a full course of study in the High School has been extended during the past season to four years. This time being, in the estimation of the Committee, necessary for a full and perfect accomplishment of the desired effect.

The following Brief will explain the arrangement as well as the studies pursued here:—

COURSE OF STUDY

TO BE PURSUED IN

WATERTOWN HIGH SCHOOL.

ENGLISH COURSE.

First Year.

1st Term.—Worcester's Ancient and Modern History.
Algebra—Quackenbos' English Composition.

2d Term.—Worcester's Ancient and Modern History.
Algebra—Quackenbos' English Composition.

3d Term.—Worcester's Ancient and Modern History.
Algebra.
Quackenbos' English Composition.

Second Year.

1st Term.—Latin—commenced.
Philosophy.
Algebra.

2d Term.—Latin—continued.
Philosophy.
Geometry.

3d Term.—Latin—continued.
Philosophy.
Geometry.

Third Year.

1st Term.—Latin—continued.
Rhetoric.
French.

2d Term.—Latin—continued.
Physiology.
French.

3d Term.—Latin—continued.
Book keeping.
French.

Fourth Year.

1st Term.—Chemistry.
Davie's Surveying.
Intellectual Philosophy.

2d Term.—Chemistry.
Davie's Surveying.
Intellectual Philosophy.

3d Term.—Practical Arithmetic.
Intellectual Philosophy.
Gray's Botanical Text Book.

CLASSICAL TEXT BOOKS.

Latin.

Weld's Latin Lessons.
Andrew's and Stoddard's Grammar.
Viri Romæ.

Cæsar.
Virgil.
Cicero—Orations against Cataline.

Greek.

Sophocles' Grammar.

Jacob's Greek Reader.
Xenophon's Anabasis.

French.

Fasquelle's Method.

Sœur de la Rochelle.
Talbots Philosophy of French Pronunciation.

☞ *Orthography—Penmanship—Composition and Declamation the Entire Course.* ☜

We have endeavored to avoid invidious comparisons between the various teachers employed in the Schools.

There are some general ideas however that may be applicable to all. It is necessary then in the first place, that the teachers should be imbued thoroughly with the responsibility of their stations. The future is in a great degree committed to their trust, and it is for them to shape it towards a more perfect condition. —It is not the intellect alone that is to be nourished and brought into active life. A moral training is a prerequisite, and demands the constant watchfulness of those on duty. Moral discipline, *rigid* moral discipline lies at the foundation of all good and valuable institutions. The child has had little experience, and exercises but little reason, being mostly guided by passion or desire. True the germ is there that is to increase and become mature, but it requires care and judicious management to bring it into harmony with the best interests of society.

Obedience, implicit obedience, should be the fundamental principle with all teachers in matters touching the moral conduct of their pupils.

This doctrine of course implies coercion, but it should be the exception, not the rule.

In the exercise of their various faculties, teachers should be extremely cautious to guard against the creation of jealousy in the minds of their pupils.

There is nothing which has a worse tendency than this.—When once strongly rooted in the mind, it begets the most repulsive manifestations, often resulting in downright hatred. We are not advocates for harsh punishment in general, but we would much sooner ply the rod, than tell a child "If you do thus, or so, you will be held in estimation above your brothers and sisters.

It is difficult to state a rule that will operate uniformly in all cases. Children vary in their susceptibility of understanding, and teachers vary in their conceptions of management, and some considerable latitude must be allowed on both sides. Yet there are some ideas which are applicable, perhaps, to parents as well as teachers, as connected with the Schools.

Love, good will, kind treatment will always give a teacher a hold upon such natures as are reciprocal. It is in accordance with that law of affinity which permeates and pervades the universe. But a sterner theory is necessary for the incorrigible.

They are to be controlled, and so completely as to confer benefit upon *them*, while no disadvantage shall result to their associates.

There is much of a squeamish sentimentality on this subject, in the community. Parents are generally very anxious to have their children attend School, some because it is so much quieter at home when they are gone, but all no doubt wishing that they should progress in their studies, and become the recipients of useful knowledge, yet their sympathy for their offspring often outruns their better judgment, and many who perchance find it difficult to manage five or six children at home, will complain of the most trivial inadvertencies of a teacher who is to control and educate an assembly of sixty. Parents should consider well the trials imposed upon the teachers, and be sparing of censure.

Justice and mercy are universally recognized as among the most prominent attributes of the Creator, and whilst these are manifest in his providence, we surely ought not to be unmindful of their application to ourselves and our institutions.

With the co-operation of parents, teachers cannot fail of being more successful than without, and the times demand that thorough discipline without which the generosity of the town is taxed in vain, and society comparatively valueless.

The success of any teacher depends upon the ability, not to enforce arbitrary texts alone, but making these the basis, to enable the child to build its superstructure thereon by a regular development and process of *thought*.

For the interest which the teachers have manifested in their several Schools, we tender them our thanks. May they be imbued with that desire to benefit their pupils, which is said to have animated the heart of the first School Master in New England, Ezekiel Cheever, who passed seventy years of his life in the vocation, and who was finally gathered to his rest at the generous age of ninety-four. Like his may their days be numbered.

To the parents likewise we acknowledge our obligations.—Their co-operation and sympathy are alike indispensable, and with few exceptions have not been wanting. Some there are however, who seem to care but little for the welfare and progress of their children, either mentally or physically, and when the children of such find their way to the School-room, it is but to make an unpleasant impression.

Our *Grandams* were accustomed to consider poverty in itself no cause for degradation, and they considered wisely and justly. —Its habiliments should never be the subjects of jest, or critical remark, but there are some features connected therewith, for the continuance of which there seems to be no justification.—Water in our vicinity at least is plentiful and easy of access, and a copious application of the lucid element, with soap and brush, would contribute much to improve the physical appearance of many of our pupils.

The Committee are happy to state that, their decisions have in most cases been harmonious, the question of establishing a School at Waverly having occasioned more contact of sentiment than any other, and upon this there is still a difference of opinion.

They would much rather have postponed all action on the subject until the annual March meeting, but circumstances pressed, a majority of their number yielded and established the School January 12th, 1856, to continue to the end of the current School year.

The Room for the School and Settees, are furnished free, while the expense of fitting up, fuel, and teacher, is incurred by the town. The whole expense will be about ninety dollars.—Whether this shall become a permanent establishment, is a question for the consideration of the town and the action of future Committees.

The School is under the management of Miss Rebecca Dowse, a teacher of whose abilities the town has had the benefit in times past, and who, the Committee doubt not, will be able to render a good account of her Stewardship. There are twenty scholars in attendance.

The accommodations furnished for the west part of the town are not of a very preposessing character.

The House is badly located both for improvement of intellectual opportunities and the safety of the children being located so close to the Railroad as not only to endanger the lives of the children while at play, but to render the task of the teachers much more objectionable, than it would be in a proper location. —Six or seven times a day the recitations are brought abruptly to a stop, by the necessary warnings of the engineer, as he approaches the crossing immediately in front of the house. We have no wish to add to the expense of the town unnecessarily, but some expense is absolutely necessary here, and we hope the town will give the subject an impartial consideration.

We submit a table of the valuation of the town for a series of years, and its appropriations for Educational purposes, which may be of some value to those who are desirous of facts in figures.

	Value of Estates.		Appropriations for Schools.
1840	$1,462,750	1840	$1,700
1841	1,566,200	1841	1,700
1842	1,631,500	1842	1,500
1843	1,662,046	1843	1,700
1844	1,816,350	1844	2,200
1845	2,133,617	1845	2,500
1846	2,098,050	1846	2,500
1847	2,108,450	1847	2,800
1848	2,561,750	1848	2,800
1849	2,801,500	1849	3,000
1850	2,611,100	1850	3,000
1851	2,990,100	1851	3,300
1852	3,079,250	1852	3,100
1853	3,237,650	1853	3,800
1854	3,487,900	1854	5,800
1855	3,558,700	1855	6,000

Assuming that the increase in the valuation of Estates is a good criterion whereby to judge of the town's prosperity, it becomes a very pertinent inquiry, to know what causes have conspired to swell the rapid increase of Valuation.

The amount of business transacted in the town is not greater than at at a period of twenty or twenty five years past.

The increase of valuation then cannot be attributed to the improvement of business facilities, although these are offered in abundance. The truth is, Watertown, although outstripped by most of the neighboring towns in point of increase in population, if not wealth, is fast becoming the residence of a large portion of the business people of the city of Boston, whose demand for the soil increases its value, while at the same time the wealth of the town is increased by the representation of a still greater interest.

Now it is idle to suppose that people rush pell-mell into localities, without considering the advantages that are to accrue therefrom. Watertown has its natural attractions. The landscape opens to the view in many places, charms such as might tempt the pencils of the "Old Masters," to spring again to the delineation of beauty. It has also its repulsive features. But above and beyond all these lies the cultivation of the human mind.

From the earliest times in the history of New England, it has been deemed the only sure guarantee for the safety of society, and is now justly considered as the Palladium of our liberties.

In the early days of Watertown, ere Committees were much known, and the School accommodations meagre, the fathers of the town thought the education of the children of the greatest importance. They subdivided their number for the purpose of going "two and two thro' the town to see that the children were taught to read and write, and also to look after their moral training and discipline."

Year after year they followed this routine until the town was able to discharge that duty in a more expeditious and satisfactory manner. They saw the fruits in prospect, and were willing to labor thereto.

To day the sentiment is the same. The first questions asked by those who are seeking a location are "What School accommodations have you, and what is the character of your School?" —All this is well. It keeps alive the educational departments without which all would be anarchy and chaos, while with the full development of the powers of the mind, come the discernment of all that is noble, beautiful and grand, whether in nature or in art. Now as it is only through a clear and distinct idea of

what *is* beautiful and good that we can properly appreciate the worth thereof, so also is it by the proper appreciation of objects or institutions that we come to love, honor and venerate them.

It is well then that there should be a lively interest manifested in our Common Schools, by all classes, since it is here that the intellect takes its first lessons and upon which it must build its future.

If Watertown wishes to grow in numbers and in wealth, let her continue as she is now doing, appropriating liberally for the education of her children. For where the facilities are open for the greatest amount of intellectual improvement, thither, all other attractions being equal, will the largest and best population tend.

But it will be asked of what advantage is it to the town, or what inducements does it hold out for the encouragement of additional population, while the greater the amount of valuation, still greater the taxation? If the welfare and happiness of society depended upon the amount of its landed or funded possessions entirely, if genuine intellectual worth is to be estimated in the same scale with articles of merchandise, then there may be a show of reason in the interrogatory.

But the idea which is conveyed by the inquiry has no proper foundation either in theory or in fact.

If the advantages accruing to society are no greater with the outlay of six dollars per head for the education of the children, than with three, then indeed is the sum increased for nought, and wasted.

But look around upon society and see how many situations are filled competently by persons who have had no other advantages than the Common School has afforded them, see the increase of the demand for higher qualifications than our Schools in former years afforded, except at private expense, and shall not the field be left open for a fair intellectual competition? Shall the poverty of the parent be visited upon the mind of its offspring?

It would seem that the laws of nature were sufficiently stringent in this particular, without the addition of human enactments.

But to come to an analysis of facts. By reference to the valuation and appropriation table it will be seen that in 1840 the valuation was $1,462,750. The School appropriation was $1,700, or 116 1-5 cts. per $1,000. In 1855 the valuation was $3,558,700. The appropriation for Schools was $6,000, or 168 2-5 cts. per $1,000.

Thus while the valuation has increased in fifteen years 143 per cent., the appropriation upon the valuation has increased 52 1-5 per cent.

Here is an increase of appropriation which in comparison with earlier periods seems large, but which, as will be shown, is not more than sufficient to maintain a proper standard of Education in our town, as compared with the towns in general in the commonwealth.

From the town of Wellfleet, which appropriates 5 mills and 40-100 per one dollar of valuation for the support of its Schools, Watertown slides in the scale, down to 1 mill and 61-100 per one dollar of valuation, there being 237 towns in the state which appropriate a greater per cent. of their taxable property for the support of Public Schools. And when it is taken into consideration that but few of the towns paying a greater per cent. of value, support only Primary and Grammar Schools, it will be seen that although Watertown appropriates liberally, yet the character of the Schools established, demand and are worth the outlay.

The whole number of towns in the State, as per Report of the Board of Education published last year, and which is the last which has come to hand, is 328.

Arranged according to the per centage of taxable property appropriated to the support of Public Schools, Watertown stands number 238, the medium point being 164. Watertown is here far below the position to which her ability entitles her.

In the County, which ranks the third in the State for appropriations for Schools, according to per cent. of valuation, and which contains fifty-one towns, Watertown stands in valuation of estates the ninth. In per cent. of appropriation for Schools upon valuation, she stands the eleventh.

We give these statistics to show that notwithstanding the increase of appropriation by the town for educational purposes,

the ability has increased in fair proportion, and that in comparison with other towns, it has no valid reason for complaint.

It has been the understanding of the Committee, that the sum appropriated by the town for the support of Schools was intended especially for the compensation of teachers, care of houses, fuel, and such other items as are deemed indispensable for the School-room, while all repairs on buildings, &c., are to be paid from the contingent fund. It is thought that this view is justified both by statute law and common usage. At all events it has been the rule of action not only of the present but of former Committees.

The following account will show for what purposes the money granted by the town has been applied.

SUMS GRANTED.

Granted for support of Schools,	$6,000 00
Received from State School Fund,	162 50
	$6,162 50
Paid from Contingent Fund,	153 15
	$6,315 65

Paid Teachers' Salaries one year,	$4,891 66
" Fuel for Schools " "	335 70
" Care of School Houses one year,	258 72
" General School Committee for 1854–5,	180 00
" Furniture for School Rooms, comprising Settees, Chairs, Tables, Clock, Mats, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, Coal Hods, Bells, Maps, &c., &c.,	131 73
" Books furnished the Schools,	28 60
" For taking census of School children,	8 00
" Fitting up Room at Waverly,	14 47
" Four copies Mitchell's Large Folio Atlas,	48 00
" Labor in and around School House, being washing of Floors, Windows, grading the Grounds, cleaning Vaults, &c., &c.	46 62
" Printing for High School,	15 50
" " " East Grammar School,	3 93
" E. Pratt, services High School, &c.,	4 50
" Hiram Whitney, repairs on Clocks,	13 00
" Insurance Premium on Centre School House,	80 75

" Repairs on Furnaces, Funnel, Registers, &c.,	12 80
" Repairs on School Houses,	254 67
Total expense of Schools,	$6,345 65

The repairs on Houses have been distributed as follows:

High School House,	$85 80
Centre " "	64 60
West " "	55 87
East " "	128 40
	$254 67

It will be seen that the Contingent Fund has suffered but a slight diminishment at the hands of the School Committee.—The town's appropriation &c., having paid all expenses save $153 15, and the Committee believe that all bills are paid, with the exception of the salaries, (which will not be properly due until April,) and care of the Centre Houses for the present School term, West House, one year, and East, a portion of year.

The appropriation for apparatus for the High School has not been under the supervision of the present Committee, and for its expenditure, we refer the town to Treas. Report on Incidental Expenses.

We have thus endeavored to give the town some little insight into the condition, management and expense of the Educational Department, and if there is anything omitted, it ought to be placed to the oversight of the Committee and not to policy.—For we believe that being the servants of the town, all Committees are under obligations to render a full account of their doings, whether or not, redounding to their credit.

In conclusion, we commend again to the town, a cautious and prudent, yet at the same time a wise and liberal policy with regard to its Schools.

Respectfully submitted,

D. T. HUCKINS,
JOSHUA COOLIDGE JR.,
JOSEPH CRAFTS.
} *General School Committee.*

WATERTOWN, FEB. 12TH, 1856.

	Highest or whole No. of Scholars.	1st Term.	2d Term.	3d Term.	Average attendance	By whom taught.	Length of terms.	Salaries.
High School.	71	71	64	61	62	Wm. Webster.	12 weeks.	$1,000.
						Miss A. L. Peirce, Asst.	12 "	250.
Centre Grammar.	63	59	60	63	52	A. J. Nutter.	12 "	800.
	63	63	61	62	53	Miss F. M. Nichols, Asst.	12 "	225.
East Grammar.	60	48	50	60	43	C. P. Pinkham.	12 "	
West Grammar.	50	50	44	46	36	D. Packard.	12 "	600.
Intermediate.	78	76	78	80	61	Miss L. B. Russell.	12 "	250.
						" H. E. White, Asst.	12 "	225.
Centre Primary No. 1.	75	59	73	75	53	Henrietta Tower.	12 "	[illegible]
Centre Primary No. 2.	66	60	52	66	40	Eliza Harris.	12 "	[illegible]
East Primary.	58	58	58	46	43	Sarah A. Jarvis.	12 "	225.
West Primary.	75	75	70	65	43	Malvina A. Richards.	12 "	225.
Waverly.	17					Rebecca Dowse.	12 "	
	576							

REPORT

—OF THE—

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

—OF THE—

TOWN OF WATERTOWN,

FOR THE YEAR 1856-7.

WALTHAM:
PRESS OF JOSIAH HASTINGS.
1857.

REPORT.

The education of the children and youth of any considerable community is regarded as not only important and necessary for the welfare of those who receive it, but also for the protection of society from the innumerable evils which follow its neglect. Were the policy and plan of operations for the accomplishment of this object, as unsettled as are many of the questions of public interest which occupy popular attention, the labor of its supervisors would be formidable and difficult.

Assuming, by your appointment, this peculiar trust, your Committee were relieved from this supposable embarrassment, in finding an existing institution, guaranteed by law and an approving public sentiment, already moulded and adapted to the accomplishment of the desired end. Their best judgment has been exercised and applied to make the various means you have so liberally furnished, effectual and salutary. A majority of your Committee have been officially familiar with the routine and management of the schools of the town during previous years; a minority are newly appointed, though having had similar experience elsewhere. They have held frequent meetings for consultation and business, and the result of their united counsel and deliberation has been harmoniously applied to the furtherance of the work assigned them. The first business ordinarily requiring the attention of the Committee for the new school year, is the selection and appointment of teachers for the several schools required by the town. A question involving serious consequences, as it is the chief instrumentality in the system of means to be employed, and one requiring a combination of qualifications, rarely found in full measure, though indispensable to complete success.

The literary qualifications of a teacher being ample, the experiment may fail from a lack of capacity to govern; this being secured, a want of aptness to teach, or some offensive peculiarity of manner or bearing may nullify honest effort, create disaffection and distrust in the minds of the scholars, and result in limited benefit to the school, and the disappointment of its patrons and friends. All these necessary qualities are not always ascertained by "personal examination," but are contingences to be developed, or found wanting in the course of actual experience. A frequent cause of embarrassment and failure is a want of tact in the disciplinary management of the school. If the teacher is not "to the manner born," the faculty is of difficult acquirement. It prevents the occurrence of evil rather than cures the mischievous effects: it anticipates the development of misconduct before it has ripened into actual disorder. That discipline is the most efficacious which is the most spontaneous: superinduced by force of character rather than by special acts of coercion and restraint.

The harmony of the school is often disturbed by an undercurrent of hostility, outside of its immediate influence. Some real or supposed grievance, which a friendly interview with the teacher would speedily adjust, is suffered to rankle and grow in the mind of the parent, producing alienation of feeling, which however concealed, is eventually reflected upon the school in the sullenness and disobedience of the infected children. It may be a question whether the education of children, as now generally conducted, possesses that unity and completeness of development, which the letter and spirit of our educational laws indicate, and the claims of society require. Among the enumerated branches of instruction, which are of legal authority in the public schools, "good behavior" is specially mentioned. There is reason to fear that the importance of this subject has been too much overlooked; that the instruction on this point has been confined to flagrant acts of misconduct, or only given to that extent which would ensure tolerable decorum in the school room.

The intellectual branches are taught in a formal and precise manner, while that accomplishment which gives currency and finish to all others, is enforced only by a casual hint, and that

perhaps upon the occasion of the open violation of some known rule of propriety. Coarse and vulgar habits have greater inveteracy and power, than polished and refined ones. Common modesty, (not to speak of "ears polite,") is often shocked in the neighborhood of the play-ground, by indecencies of language and conduct, which seem to be the prevailing dialect and manner of life: and which it is manifestly the duty of somebody to reform. Peaceable travelers, whose habiliment or equipage is not of the approved pattern or construction, are hooted at, and persons quietly pursuing their daily avocations, are pelted with snowballs. These propensities, if unchecked, become perpetuated in "children of a larger growth," and are thrust upon society in more offensive forms. While the public school deals more exclusively with the intellectual faculties, should it fail to direct and apply those moral sentiments which are presumed to be cultivated elsewhere?

In giving a detailed report of the condition of the several schools, your Committee are unable to give the definite results of improvement for the year, as they are obliged to anticipate the final examination of the schools nearly two months.

The High school has been in operation more than three years. The extensive and diversified course of study, properly belonging to a school of this kind, and constituting its essential character, requires unremitting diligence, patience, and perseverance, through the entire length of its prescribed term of years, in order to reap the full benefit which it was designed and is still intended to confer. It is believed that undue haste either in entering or leaving this school, is both impolitic and injurious. A thorough knowledge of the Grammar school studies should be the only door of admission to this; the pupil should remain, if possible, through the entire course, and never less than two years: any considerable amount of time less than this, unless restricted to a very few studies, is of doubtful utility, and would, ordinarily, be more profitably employed in the Grammar school.

The course of instruction, with some slight changes, remains as heretofore: the advantages of a thorough academical education are here freely furnished. This school has been in charge, since its commencement, of the present efficient teacher, Mr.

William Webster. Of his ability, your Committe are happy to re-affirm the good opinion uniformly expressed in the Reports of former years. If there is a doubt of the practical application of this ability to his work, a visit of half an hour, to the school, will be likely to remove it. And his success in his vocation is attested by nearly a hundred witnesses, scattered throughout the town, and elsewhere, who have shared in the beneficial results of his salutary instruction. The number of scholars is forty-five; they have been entirely under the supervision of the principal, no assistant having been needed during the past year. It is probable, however, that this necessity will again occur, at the commencement of the next school year.

The Centre Grammar school is organized in three divisions. The first, or principal department, has been taught for several years by Mr. A. J. Nutter. It contains fifty-seven scholars, composed of the more advanced classes. With less extremes of age and proficiency, it has, in appearance and in reality, an advantage over other Grammar schools not so thoroughly graded. It has also the advantage of having received, for a considerable time, continuous energetic and judicious training. The instruction is systematic and clear, and "Heaven's first law" has full force and sway. The recitations are prompt, energetic, and apparently well understood. The whole routine of management has acquired that permanence and stability of character so essential to the facility and certainty of successful effort. The second department of this school was taught during the first and second terms of the present school-year by Miss Anna L. Pierce. In consequence of ill health, she tendered her resignation. Her duties were faithfully discharged, and the school made satisfactory progress while under her charge.

The vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of Miss Anna Pierce, was filled at the commencement of the winter term by the appointment of Miss Henrietta B. Tower, who was transferred from one of the Primary schools of the same district. There is seldom a change of teachers in the same school, without at least a temporary rupture in its proceedings. The difference of manner and method, in teachers of equal capacity, frequently unsettles the old habits of order, and is often a strong temptation to throw off accustomed restraint. Effects of this

nature have been visible here, and the former standing of the school has not been, as yet, regained.

The third department of this school, though lower in grade of study, is one of importance and responsibility. The habits and inclinations, which are formed or checked at this stage of progress, determine, in a great degree, future scholarship. The innumerable errors and improprieties, which are common to careless early training, if suffered to pass this period without correction, become so deep rooted as to defy all subsequent effort for their removal. This school contains fifty-one scholars, and is taught by Miss Fanny M. Nichols. She has devoted herself to its interests with untiring assiduity, and in the discharge of the various duties pertaining to her laborious vocation, she has achieved a degree of success highly commendable.

The Intermediate school is kept in the upper room of the school-house situated upon Mt. Auburn street. It contains eighty scholars, and is organized with a teacher and an assistant; this arrangement, though at present necessary, is, in the opinion of your Committee, always objectionable. A joint effort in teaching, as here employed, is attended with no economy which is not more than counterbalanced by consequent evils. A permanent division of the school, with distinct and separate management, would be productive of better results.

This school, in the order of gradation, is one degree in advance of the primary schools of the same district, and possesses the peculiar condition and consequence of the school last referred to, as regards the formation of habit, and the groundwork of future development. Systematic and thorough drilling, in all the minutiæ of this department, is the only basis of full success in the higher schools which follow. The government of this school is well established, and the degree of order and quiet generally found is highly creditable, especially in a school of this character. The recitations have not been so uniformly good as those of some other departments.

In the same house are primary schools Nos. 1 and 2. The former contains fifty-eight scholars, and was taught during the summer term, with commendable success, by Miss H. B. Tower, and the winter term by Miss Emily Goodhue, a graduate of the High school, who is entitled to that appellation if it has not

been formally conferred by degree. This is her first effort in teaching; and if her achievments as a teacher are as successful as were hers as a scholar, the Committee may congratulate themselves upon her appointment.

Primary school No. 2. contains seventy-two scholars, and was taught by Miss ——— Pratt during the summer term. and at present is in the charge of Miss Caroline Melvin. Under her care there has been decided improvement: that active restlessness, so common in schools of this class, has given place to a quiet, cheerful manner, which seems to indicate the absence of restraint, and that their attendance is a matter of choice rather than of necessity.

The East Grammar school contains forty-four scholars, and has been taught nearly three years by Mr. Charles C. Pinkham. In expressing full confidence in his general ability and various qualifications, your Committee do but reiterate the opinion of their predecessors, during his connection with the school, and avow the convictions, which their own experience in the progress and condition of the school justifies. The instruction has been thorough and effective, and the general results satisfactory. Recently there has been a formal complaint of excessive punishment, in one instance, which your Committee have investigated; upon the various merits and bearings of which case, they were divided in opinion, without, however, invalidating their confidence in his character and ability as a teacher. The infliction of corporal punishment in any case, if so, of what kind, and to what extent, are questions having many tangible sides of policy and propriety, and upon which the views of the community, as well as the Committee, are various and conflicting. These considerations, however, seem to be conceded: viz. that obedience to proper authority in school must be secured: and that the power to secure it must be vested in the authority to whom it is due. And that method of discipline, which secures good government with the least rigorous means, will be the least obnoxious; while that which is the result of strictly moral influences, excites no animosity, and is attended with more salutary and permanent effects. The adjustment of the casual variances between the parent and the teacher, is always attended with difficulty, and often fails of producing mutual satisfaction.

Much toleration and forbearance should be exercised, and a hearty co-operation in all proper measures to secure the general good, desired by all.

The East Primary school contains fifty-two scholars. It is subject to great irregularity of attendance. During the summer term it is crowded, and in the winter it is thin; the distance from school, of most of the scholars, being considerable, the attendance is much affected by severity of weather. The duties of the teacher, in a large school of this class, with many of the scholars but just emerging from infancy, are manifold and embarrassing. The many expedients required, to secure proper attention, to cultivate the memory, to promote order and quiet, by means of occupying the attention, to interest as well as instruct, will severely tax the ingenuity of long tried experience. Miss Sarah A. Jarvis has been connected with this school nearly two years. Her prompt and vigorous, yet cheerful and affectionate manner, combined with good judgment and scholarship, has produced corresponding results in the school.

The West Grammar school contains forty-five scholars. The course of this school, for several years, has been attended with many unfortunate peculiarities, retarding its progress and frustrating its designs. There has been a degree of resistance to ordinary school influence, much greater than is usually found in other schools; and the usual evil habits of the school, here seem to be deep-rooted and more difficult of cure. There is also a strong tendency to mischief; at one time threatening the destruction of the old school-house before the completion of the new one. In one instance, during a temporary vacation, the glass of an entire window was found broken: the perpetrator has not been discovered. It is hoped that the opening of the new school-house will also open a new era of good conduct, and diligent application, that will redeem this school from the reproach it has heretofore suffered. It was taught during the most of the first term of the present school year, and the whole of the year preceding, by Mr. David Packard, with a degree of success equalling that attained by any other school in town. He relinquished it, in June last, on account of the failure of his health, and his speedy and sudden death deprived the school of an efficient and valuable teacher. The school was kept in operation

tion through the remainder of the term by a member of your present Committee. The fall and winter terms have been in charge of Mr. Arthur Train. The school has suffered some relapse since the change of teachers occurred, which is often the result of difference of system and manner, and which time and experience, with skillful hands, rectifies. It is believed that the ability and intentions of the present teacher, if properly applied and seconded, are sufficient to produce beneficial results.

The West Primary school contains sixty scholars. The attendance is very irregular, and the general appearance of the school is strongly modified by this cause: its condition, being represented by those who have only nominally shared in its influences, is consequently depreciated. The duties of the teacher of the primary school are too often those pertaining to the nursery. The time which should be occupied in rudimental instruction, is necessarily devoted to the comfort and quiet of fatigued infancy, without the aid of those conveniences which human invention has furnished to facilitate that end. Confinement in the schoolroom, under the best circumstances, for five or six hours of the day, simply to learn the alphabet, is barbarous, both as regards the physical injury of the child and the misapplication of the time and patience of the teacher. If infancy is to be recognized in the system of public instruction, the sooner there is a special department organized, with all the modern improvements, the better.

Miss Malvina Richards has been engaged in this school during several years with good success. In the discharge of the manifold duties of her vocation, she has applied her various abilities with diligence and patience to the interests committed to her charge.

Your Committee have not felt authorized to establish additional schools, simply on account of the distance from or inconvenience of attending those already provided, and of sufficient accommodation. In accordance with your instructions, a school has been organized in a building belonging to the Waverly Company, under the care of Miss Abby F. Hamlin. It contains seventeen scholars, several of whom previously belonged to the East school. The activity and excitement peculiar to large numbers are here wanting, but the opportunity for more direct

personal culture is gained. The ability and qualifications of the teacher are equal to the successful discharge of her various duties.

The large number of children usually seen loitering about the streets, indicates the existence of a great deal of truancy. It would seem desirable and proper that no considerable portion of the amply furnished means of public instruction should be lost. If the obligation to use these means is neither felt nor practiced, there should be some method of enforcement. The duties pertaining to this matter are reciprocal; if public interest demands the provision, its use alone secures the benefit. If parents are indifferent to the education of their children, society should not neglect its own welfare and protection. In several of the schools there has been improvement in the average attendance, the absences not being more than might be supposed attributable to proper causes; which has a tendency to prove that the truancy referred to is more habitual than is usually believed, even to the extent of a total neglect of attending school.

The condition of the schools in the centre and west districts may be materially benefitted by the transfer of a sufficient number of scholars from the former to organize three schools in the latter district, upon the completion of the new school-house.

The organization of the schools in three grades, viz., the Primary, the Intermediate, and the Grammar departments, has a decided advantage over the more common clasification, in two grades. There is less diversity of studies, and opportunity for greater economy and concentration of effort in teaching. The adoption of this system, in the west district, requires an increase of scholars. To this end your Committee recommend the alteration of the boundary line of school attendance, between the Centre and West schools, as follows: viz. that all children living between Main street and the river, west of Cross street, also all children living on the Island, be required to attend the West school; and all children living on the north side of Main street, west of Church street and south of the Fitchburg railroad, likewise be required to attend the West school. Those attending the High school of course being exceptions.

The following is a list of the names of the several teachers, their schools, attendance, &c.

Teachers.	Schools.	Whole No. of Scholars. Sum.	Win.	Aver. Attendance. Sum.	Win.	Sal.
William Webster.	High School.	50	45	46	40	$1,000
Abner J. Nutter.	Centre Grammar.	52	57	44	54	800
Chas. P. Pinkham.	East "	43	44	36	38	750
Arthur Train.	West "	40	45	30	55	650
Henrietta B. Tower.	Centre " 2 dep.	31	51	28	45	225
Fannie M. Nichols.	" " 3 "	45	47	40	40	225
Henrietta L. White.	Intermediate School.	92	80	76	72	250
Mary E. Sawyer.	Assist. " "	92	80	76	72	225
Emily Goodhue.	Centre Primary	80	58	60	32	225
Caroline Melvin.	" "	75	72	50	40	225
Sarah A. Jarvis.	East "	70	52	54	26	225
Malvina Richards.	West "	72	60	53	25	225
Abby F. Hamlin.	Waverly School.	00	17	00	14	225
	Total.	650	628	517	461	$5250

*The average attendance of the winter term is estimated.

The whole number of scholars in the town, between the ages of five and fifteen, as ascertained by the assessors of taxes, is five hundred and thirty-nine.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA COOLIDGE, JR.,
JOSEPH CRAFTS,
DAVID T. HUCKINS,
NATH'L WHITING,
JAMES SHARP,
WM. L. BROWN,
S. R. DENNEN,
General School Committee.

Watertown, Feb. 10th, 1857.

SENATE....No. 130.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, April 27, 1853.

The Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance, to whom was referred the Senate bill authorizing the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, to make solid a portion of the West Boston Bridge, with the amendment, petitions, and remonstrance relating thereto, having heard all parties who appeared and desired to be heard thereon, and having duly considered the matter,

REPORT:

The bill originally reported by the Joint Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, authorizes the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation to fill up and make solid about 865 feet of the West Boston Bridge, on the Cambridge side of Charles River; the amendment proposed by Mr. Faulkner requires said corporation to keep in repair the turnpike and bridges over Charles River, which have heretofore been kept in repair by the West Boston Bridge Corporation.

The inquiry before the committee, was, ought the bill to pass *with* or *without* the amendment?

The material facts in the case are as follows, viz.: The proprietors of the West Boston Bridge were incorporated March 9th, 1792, with power to build a bridge from the westerly part of Boston to Pelham's Island in Cambridge, and to make a

good road from said island in the most direct line to the nearest part of the Cambridge road; and to take toll thereon for forty years from the day of first opening the bridge for passengers, for the purpose of reimbursing said proprietors for the money expended, and to be expended, in building and supporting said bridge, after which term the bridge was to be surrendered in good repair to the Commonwealth; by an act passed June 30, 1792, the right to continue a corporation, and to take toll, was extended to seventy years from the day that the bridge should be completed and opened for passengers; by an act passed March 28, 1793, said corporation was empowered to purchase and hold to their use, and to the use of their successors and assigns, any lands necessary for the purposes of their incorporation; also to open, cut, construct, and maintain, necessary ditches, canals and drains, over, through and across the marsh or upland on each side of the way or road which they were required to make by their charter; also to take and use any land of other persons not exceeding one hundred and thirty feet in width, for the use of the said road or way.

By an act passed February 27th, 1807, the Canal bridge over Charles River was incorporated, and the proprietors of the West Boston Bridge were authorized to continue to be a corporation and take toll for the term of seventy years from the time when the said Canal Bridge should be completed; after which time it was provided that the West Boston Bridge should revert to and become the property of the Commonwealth. Under the foregoing acts the West Boston Bridge causeway and road, were completed from Boston to the Cambridge road, near the present Universalist Church, and have ever since remained a toll avenue to Boston. The length of the bridge across Charles River is about 3,000 feet; the length of the causeway over the Cambridge marshes and Pelham's Island, from the westerly abutment of the bridge to the Cambridge road named in the original charter, now called Main Street, is about 5,015 feet.

By an act passed June 12th, 1821, the proprietors of the West Boston Bridge were authorized to make and establish a turnpike road from a point in the old road in Cambridge, near the store of Edmund T. Hastings, in a prescribed course

through a part of Cambridge, Brighton and Watertown, crossing Charles River by a bridge twice to the square in Watertown, with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the requisitions and penalties established by the act entitled "an act defining the general powers and duties of turnpike corporations," (act of March 16, 1805,) and the several acts in addition thereto, with power to erect a toll-gate upon any part of said road for collecting tolls; provided that neither the towns of Watertown, Cambridge or Brighton shall ever be compelled to support any part of said road or bridges, without their own consent. Under the last named act, the proprietors of the West Boston Bridge constructed the turnpike and bridges referred to in Mr. Faulkner's amendment. The turnpike commences at a point in the old road in Cambridge, now called Main Street, about 2,617 feet westerly of the point where the causeway of the West Boston Bridge unites with said old road, and runs in Cambridge about 3,569 feet, and in Brighton about 8,316, (of which 3,918 feet was formerly a county road) and in Watertown about 9,802 feet, making the whole length of turnpike about four miles and one-tenth. The proprietors of the West Boston Bridge never took any toll on said turnpike but maintained it in good repair to bring travel to their West Boston Bridge, until they sold said bridge to the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation as hereinafter stated. The penalty for neglecting to keep a turnpike in repair under the turnpike acts was the liability to have the gates set open and be deprived of toll. The legislature might then, as it may now, dissolve any turnpike corporation after the lapse of twenty years from the date of its charter.

By the Revised Statutes, c. 39, § 11, 21, 40, 42, the legislature may dissolve any turnpike corporation established since March 16, 1805, at any time after the expiration of twenty years after the date of its charter; and whenever a turnpike road shall be established as a highway, the rights and duties of the turnpike corporation shall cease; and if the turnpike be out of repair, the gates may be set open: and whenever any person liable to the payment of toll, shall sustain any injury by reason of the turnpike being out of repair, the corporation owning

said road shall be answerable for such injury, and also be liable to indictment for such want of repair of their road.

By act of 1845, c. 209, turnpikes may now be laid out as common highways, without the consent of the towns within whose limits such turnpike roads may be.

By act of 1846, c. 116, the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation was established, with power to construct a bridge across Charles River from a point at or near the north-westerly end of Allen Street in Boston to some convenient point on the opposite shore, between the West Boston Bridge and Canal Bridge, together with a suitable road or way to connect said bridge with Allen Street in Boston, and with the Main Street or road in Cambridge, with the right to receive the same rates of toll thereon as are allowed by law to be received by the proprietors of the West Boston Bridge, with a provision that whenever the tolls should have paid all expenses, and six per cent. interest thereon, and raised a fund of $100,000, for future repairs, the bridge with the fund should revert to, and be vested in the Commonwealth, to be maintained as a free bridge forever after. The 7th, 8th, and 9th sections of the said act establishing the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, are as follows:—

Sect. 7. Said Hancock Free Bridge Corporation shall have the right to purchase and hold the West Boston Bridge and the franchise thereof; and if the West Boston Bridge Corporation, shall, at a legal meeting, vote to sell their bridge and the franchise thereof, to the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, at such price as may be agreed upon by the two corporations, or for such sum as three disinterested persons or a majority of them; one to be selected by the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, one by the West Boston Bridge Corporation, and the third to be selected by the two thus chosen, shall appraise the same to be worth; the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation shall assent thereto, and shall be bound to purchase the said bridge at the appraisal so made; provided the said West Boston Bridge Corporation shall transfer their bridge and the franchise thereof, to the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, on or before the first day of July next. And the said West Boston Bridge Corporation is hereby authorized to make the aforesaid transfer of their bridge and the franchise thereof.

SECT. 8. The Hancock Free Bridge Corporation shall also be bound to purchase the Canal Bridge, provided the Canal Bridge Corporation shall agree to sell their bridge and the franchise thereof, to the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, at such price as may be agreed upon by the two corporations, or for such sum as three disinterested persons, to be selected in the same manner as is heretofore provided for the selection of the appraisers of the West Boston Bridge, shall appraise the same to be worth, and shall make a legal transfer of the same to the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, on or before the first day of July next. And the Canal Bridge Corporation are hereby authorized to make the aforesaid transfer of their bridge and the franchise thereof. If the said West Boston Bridge Corporation, and the said Canal Bridge Corporation, shall each sell and transfer their respective bridges to the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, as herein provided; or if the said Hancock Free Bridge Corporation shall refuse to purchase the same in conformity to the foregoing provisions, then the authority conferred on the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, by the second section of this act, to build a bridge, shall be void.

SECT. 9. From and after the completion of the transfer of either or both of said bridges, the said Hancock Free Bridge Corporation shall have the right to collect and receive the same rates of toll that are now received by said corporation or corporations respectively; provided, that whenever the tolls so received on said bridge or bridges, shall be sufficient to reimburse the proprietors for the cost of said bridge or bridges, with six per cent. interest annually, and for all the expenses for the repairs upon the same, and all current and incidental expenses of the superintendence and management of the same, leaving a fund of one hundred thousand dollars for the future maintenance of the West Boston Bridge, or a fund of fifty thousand dollars for the support of the Canal Bridge, in case but one of said bridges shall be purchased, or the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, should both of said bridges be so purchased, the tolls on said bridge or bridges shall cease, and the bridge or bridges so purchased, together with said fund, shall revert to and become the property of the Commonwealth,

the said bridge or bridges to be maintained from said fund free of tolls, forever after.

Appraisers were selected under said seventh section, who made the following award of the value of the West Boston Bridge and the franchise thereof:—

"AWARD.

The subscribers, chosen as referees to appraise the value of the West Boston Bridge and the franchise thereof, agreeably to the terms of the seventh section of an act to establish the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, passed the twenty-sixth day of March, 1846, having met and heard the several parties in interest, do determine and award that the value of the West Boston Bridge and franchise is seventy-five thousand dollars.

(Signed) CHARLES PAINE, *Chairman.*
JOHN CLARK.
GEORGE B. UPTON.

Boston, June 16, 1846."

And afterwards, on the first day of July, 1846, the proprietors of the West Boston Bridge made and delivered a deed to the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, on the receipt of which said corporation made a protest: of which deed and protest the following is a copy:—

[COPY.]

Know all men by these presents, that whereas, in and by an act passed by the legislature of Massachusetts on the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled an act to establish the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, it is provided as follows, to wit:—"Said Hancock Free Bridge Corporation shall have the right to purchase and hold the West Boston Bridge and the franchise thereof, and if the West Boston Bridge Corporation shall, at a legal meeting, vote to sell their bridge and the franchise thereof to the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, at such price as may be agreed upon by

the two corporations, or for such sum as three disinterested persons, or a majority of them, one to be selected by the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, one by the West Boston Bridge Corporation, and the third to be selected by the two thus chosen, shall appraise the same to be worth, the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation shall assent thereto, and shall be bound to purchase the said bridge at the appraisal so made: *provided*, the said West Boston Bridge Corporation shall transfer their bridge and the franchise thereof to the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation on or before the first day of July next. And the said West Boston Bridge Corporation is hereby authorized to make the aforesaid transfer of their bridge and the franchise thereof." And whereas, the said Hancock Free Bridge Corporation at a legal meeting called for that purpose, and holden on the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1846, voted to accept the aforesaid act: and whereas, the proprietors of the West Boston Bridge, at their annual meeting, continued by adjournment to the twenty-first day of May, now last past, passed the following vote, to wit:—"*That this corporation do hereby consent to sell their bridge and the franchise thereof, upon the terms and conditions of the act incorporating the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation;*" and whereas, the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation in further compliance with the provisions of said act, chose George B. Upton, Esquire, as the referee upon their side, and John Clark, Esquire, was duly appointed the referee on the part of the proprietors of the West Boston Bridge, and Charles Paine, Esquire, was duly selected and appointed the third referee under and by virtue of said act. And whereas, the said referees, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them upon the sixteenth day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-six, made their award as follows, to wit:—"The subscribers, chosen as referees to appraise the value of the West Boston Bridge, and the franchise thereof, agreeably to the terms of the seventh section of an act to establish the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, passed the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-six, having met and heard the several parties in interest, do determine and award that the value of the West Boston Bridge and franchise thereof is seventy-five thousand dollars." And whereas, at the said meeting

of the said proprietors, continued by adjournment to the twenty-fourth day of June aforesaid, it was voted that the proprietors of the West Boston Bridge do accept the said award. Now, therefore, know all men, that the proprietors of the West Boston Bridge, by virtue of the authority conferred on them by the said act, and in consideration of the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars to them paid by the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell, alienc, transfer, and convey unto the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, their successors and assigns, the bridge and franchise of them, the said proprietors of the West Boston Bridge. It being well understood that in said franchise are included all the right, title, and interest which the proprietors of the said West Boston Bridge have in and to the causeway from the westerly abutment of said bridge, and in and to the road from Cambridge to Watertown, as authorized by the act of the legislature to said proprietors, approved June the twelfth, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-four. To have and to hold the same unto the said Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, their successors and assigns, according to the terms and conditions of the act first aforesaid. In testimony whereof the proprietors of the West Boston Bridge have hereunto caused their corporate seal to be affixed, and this instrument to be signed by Samuel A. Elliot, William Appleton, and Joseph Mackay, Esquires, thereunto duly authorized this first day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-six.

SAMUEL A. ELIOT.
WM. APPLETON. [L.S.]
JOSEPH MACKAY.

Executed and delivered in presence of us. The word "first" interlined in the sixth line from the end, before execution.

HENRY A. NORRIS.
EDWARD YOUNG.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SUFFOLK, ss.

Boston, July 1*st*, 1846.

Then personally appeared the above-named Samuel A. Eliot, William Appleton, and Joseph Mackay, and severally acknowl-

edged the foregoing instrument, by them signed, to be their free act and deed, and of the proprietors of the West Boston Bridge.

Before me,

CHAS. STARK NEWELL,
Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the West Boston Bridge, holden on the twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1846, it was voted that Messrs. Appleton, Eliot, and Mackay be a committee to execute, deliver and acknowledge, on behalf of the proprietors of the West Boston Bridge, the transfer of their bridge, and the franchise thereof, to the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, upon the terms and conditions of the act incorporating the latter corporation.

A true copy from the Records.

IVERS J. AUSTIN, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

Cambridge, July 5, 1851. Received and recorded the above Vote and Deed with Middlesex Deeds, book 590, pages 570, 571.

PR. CALEB HAYDEN, *Reg.*

Boston, June 11, 1852. Received and entered with Suffolk Deeds, lib. 633, fol. 133.

PR. HENRY ALLINE, *Reg.*

Extract from the records of the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation :—

At a meeting of the directors, held pursuant to adjournment, at the office of the president, July 1st, 1846, at 11 A. M., a deed of the West Boston Bridge, and the franchise thereof, to the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation was tendered by Mr. Joseph Mackay, agent of the proprietors of the West Boston Bridge. It was then voted—That the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation objects to and protests against the clause in the deed offered by the proprietors of the West Boston Bridge, which expresses the understanding as follows, viz.: "It being well understood that in said franchise are included all the right, title and interest which the proprietors of the West Bos-

ton Bridge have in and to the road from Cambridge to Watertown, as authorized by the act of the legislature to said proprietors, approved June 12th, 1824." This vote was then read as the vote of the directors of the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, to Mr. Mackay, and the president stated to him that the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation received the deed under the protest contained in the vote. The transaction was witnessed by Mr. J. Williams, cashier of the City Bank, and the directors present, and Mr. ——, who accompanied Mr. Mackay.

Adjourned.

Attest.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Clerk.*

A true copy of the corporation records.

L. M. Stevens, *Clerk.*

By act of 1848, ch. 120, the powers of the Hancock Free Bridge corporation were enlarged as follows:—

"*Be it enacted, &c.* The Hancock Free Bridge Corporation are hereby authorized to repair the avenues to the West Boston Bridge and Canal Bridge, and the bridges thereon, that have heretofore been maintained by the respective corporations to which said bridges heretofore belonged, as far as the directors of said Hancock Free Bridge Corporation shall deem such repairs expedient for the purpose of promoting the travel over said West Boston Bridge and said Canal Bridge; and any expenses heretofore incurred by said corporation, in such repairs, for such purpose, are hereby sanctioned and allowed: *provided*, that this act shall not be construed to increase or diminish, or in any way affect, the legal liability of said Hancock Free Bridge Corporation to repair and maintain such avenues and bridges thereon."

And said corporation had before kept, and did for some time after the passage of said act keep, said avenues and bridges in repair.

By act of 1850, ch. 257, the tolls were modified on the West Boston and Canal Bridges, by the consent of the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation.

By act of 1851, ch. 39, the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation was authorized to continue, subject to its obligation to the

Commonwealth, to carry out its objects, until said objects shall be accomplished.

The statement of the expenses of keeping in repair the West Boston Bridge from July 1, 1846, to January 1st, 1853, is as follows:—

"This will certify that the books of the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation show that the sum of *forty-eight thousand eight hundred six and* $\frac{43}{100}$ *dollars* ($48,806 43) has been expended from July 1, 1846, to Jan. 1, 1853, for the purpose of keeping in repair the West Boston Bridge, including lights, fuel and other expenses, and including also temporary repairs, and the hoisting of draws on the turnpike leading from Cambridge to Watertown, but not including the sum paid salaries of collectors of tolls, and the treasurer and clerk.

(Signed) L. M. Stevens,

Clerk & Treasurer of the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation.

Whole amount expended, $48,806 43, 6½ years; Average per annum, $7,508 64.

The Hancock Free Bridge Corporation purchased, under the provisions of its charter aforesaid, the Canal Bridge, as well as the West Boston Bridge, and has kept them both in repair, and has now a balance in its treasury over all expenditures, towards the required fund of $150,000 for future repairs, the sum of $20,000.

The turnpike and bridges referred to in Mr. Faulkner's amendment, and chartered in 1821, have been neglected for some time past, and are now out of repair; the towns of Cambridge, Brighton and Watertown, are not willing to have said turnpike closed up and discontinued, as the public convenience requires a road there. The Hancock Free Bridge Corporation has requested the county commissioners of Middlesex, to lay out said turnpike as a common highway, which they have not yet done, but have the matter under consideration.

In the meantime the following bill of indictment has been found against the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, for not

keeping said turnpike in repair, and is now pending in the court of common pleas for Middlesex.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

MIDDLESEX, ss.

At the court of common pleas, began and holden at Cambridge, within and for the county of Middlesex, on the second Monday of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

The jurors for the said Commonwealth, upon their oath, present, that on the first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, there was, and from that time hitherto there hath been, and still is, a certain highway within the towns of Cambridge, Brighton and Watertown, in the county of Middlesex aforesaid, leading from near the Baptist Meeting-house in Cambridgeport, so called, in said Cambridge, through said town of Brighton, to said town of Watertown, to near the shop of William H. Bustin, in said town of Watertown, for all the good citizens of the said Commonwealth to pass and repass, ride and labor, with their horses, teams, carts, and carriages, in and along the same, at their free will and pleasure, and that a certain part of the same highway, situate, lying and being within the towns of Cambridge, Brighton and Watertown, aforesaid, and containing in length divers, to wit, ten miles, and in breadth divers, to wit, three rods, on the said first day of July was, and from that time until the day of the taking of this inquisition, hath been, and still is, gullied, washed, ruinous, broken and in great decay, for want of necessary reparation and amendment of the same, so that the good citizens of the said Commonwealth, in and along the same highway, with their horses, teams, carts and carriages could not during the time aforesaid, nor yet can, pass and repass, ride and labor, without great inconvenience and danger of their lives, and the loss of their goods, to the great damage and common nuisance of all the good citizens of the said Commonwealth; and that the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, a corporation established by law in this Commonwealth, during

all the time aforesaid, in their corporate capacity, the said highway, ought of right to have kept in repair and amended, when and so often as it should or shall be necessary, but have neglected, and still neglect, so to do, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of said Commonwealth.

A true bill.

EDWIN SCUDDER,
Foreman of the Grand Jury.

A. W. FARR, *Acting District Attorney.*

True copy. Attest:

M. PRESTON, *Clerk.*

It appeared by the testimony of engineers that the solid filling contemplated by the bill, into the channel of Charles River, might be made without much detriment to the side channels in its vicinity, or to the main channel of the river or to Boston harbor; but upon this important point the evidence was not very strong or satisfactory.

In view of the foregoing facts, the committee are of opinion that said bill ought to pass *without said amendment*, or not at all, for the following reasons: —

1. Because the question whether the said Hancock Free Bridge Corporation owns said turnpike road and bridges, referred to in the amendment, and is bound to keep them in repair, is a question of law, now pending in court before the judicial branch of the government, and ought not to be interfered with by the legislature.

2. Because, in the opinion of this committee, said corporation does not own said turnpike and bridges; and as they were originally constructed without expense to Cambridge, Brighton and Watertown, and are now necessary for the accommodation of said towns and the public travel generally, said turnpike road and bridges ought to be laid out as a common highway and kept in repair by the county and towns within whose limits they are situated.

3. Because said Hancock Free Bridge Corporation is now acting substantially for the Commonwealth and not for its own private interest; and there is no good reason why the Commonwealth should assume and keep in repair said turnpike and bridges after the West Boston Bridge shall have become its property.

4. Because the proviso in the charter of said turnpike, that neither the towns of Watertown, Cambridge, or Brighton, shall ever be compelled ever to support any part of said road or bridges without their own consent, does not mean that said road and bridges shall be supported forever by somebody else for their benefit.

5. Because the turnpike with the bridges referred to in Mr. Faulkner's amendment, was chartered thirty two years after the charter of the West Boston Bridge, by a distinct and independent act, creating a new and different franchise, having no legal connection with the franchise of the West Boston Bridge.

6. Because the insertion of said turnpike franchise in the deed aforesaid, was, in the opinion of the committee, an after thought, not contemplated or authorized by the aforesaid acts of the legislature and the votes of the proprietors of the West Boston Bridge, and is of doubtful legal effect, requiring the judicial investigation and decision of the courts where it is now pending, for its just and final settlement.

By order of the Committee,

MICAJAH LUNT, *Chairman.*

SENATE....No. 136.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, April 14, 1857.

The Joint Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, to whom was referred the Petition of the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, asking that the City of Cambridge may be empowered to assume the control and maintenance of the West Boston and Canal Bridges, having duly considered the subject,

REPORT:

The West Boston Bridge Corporation was established by Act of March 9, 1792, for the purpose of building and maintaining a toll bridge from Boston to Cambridge. By this and subsequent Acts the charter was extended so that it would expire in the year 1878.

The Canal Bridge Corporation was established by Act February 27, 1807, to build and maintain a toll bridge from East Cambridge to Boston, sometimes called the Craigie Bridge. The charter of the corporation expired, by its terms, at the same time with that of the West Boston Bridge Corporation.

By Act of 1846, ch. 146, the Hancock Free Bridge Corpora-

tion was established, with power to purchase these two bridges and the franchises thereof, of the Corporations which owned them, and to maintain them as toll bridges, until a fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars should be raised, after repaying the subscribers their stock, with six per cent. interest, and paying all expenses. Then this fund of $150,000 was to be paid over to the State, after which the State was to keep the bridges free forever. The Hancock Free Bridge Corporation purchased the two bridges of the respective corporations, the West Boston for seventy-five thousand dollars, and the Canal for sixty thousand dollars, and proceeded to pay off the capital stock, from its net receipts, and to raise the required fund. The enterprise was solely of a public character, giving no profit to the corporation, and conducted by its officers without compensation, for the purpose of making these two avenues free. In 1853 and 1854, the corporation put the two bridges in complete and most thorough repair, preparatory to surrendering them to the State, at a cost of about one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. It is understood that, after paying all its debts and expenses, the probabilities are that the required sum will be collected in three years, yet the freeing of the bridges to Charlestown may prolong the time somewhat.

It is now proposed that the city of Cambridge shall be substituted in the place of the State, upon the terms that it will maintain the bridges free forever, upon receiving a fund of $100,000 instead of the $150,000 which the State is entitled to require.

The Committee are satisfied that the citizens of Cambridge will probably accept such an Act by a large majority, and that the city can afford to maintain the bridges at a much less cost than the State can do. Besides the general rule, that business of this nature is seldom economically done by the State, a city has already its officers and all its machinery for the care of roads, in existence, under pay, and the additional expense to the city is much less than that which follows the creating new officers and special machinery by the State. Cambridge, moreover, will be a gainer by cutting off $50,000 of tolls, much of which that city pays, and by the early opening of these bridges as free avenues. It is proposed, that Cambridge shall give bonds to the State for the fulfilment of all duties respecting the bridges, and that the Act be submitted to a vote of its citizens.

It has seemed to your Committee eminently reasonable and expedient that such an Act should be passed, and for the following reasons:—

1st. It will save to the community a contribution of $50,000 of tolls.

2d. It will make these bridges free several years sooner than under the present Act.

3d. It will relieve the State from the addition of officers to its patronage and supervision, and of annual accounts for its management.

4th. It will answer all the purpose the State had in establishing the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, more economically and expeditiously, and in a manner less liable to abuse and neglect.

The only objection to the grant of this Bill prayed for, came from the towns of Watertown and Brighton. They admitted the expediency of the Act, so far as the public was concerned, but claimed that it should not be granted without some special provision for their benefit.

The facts relating to their claim may be stated as follows:—

By the Act of June 12, 1824, the West Boston Bridge Corporation was authorized to establish and maintain a turnpike road from Cambridge to Watertown, through a part of Brighton, with a right to take tolls thereon, crossing Charles River twice by bridges. In all matters relating to this turnpike, the Corporation was placed under the laws regulating turnpikes; but in respect to the bridge, it remained under the laws relating thereto. The object of building this turnpike was to insure travel to this bridge, and prevent its being diverted elsewhere; and tolls were never in fact laid on the turnpike.

The granting of the Turnpike Act was opposed by Watertown and Brighton, chiefly on the ground that the corporation, after establishing the turnpike, might call upon the County Commissioners, or other public authorities, to lay it out as a highway, to be supported as such, by the towns. And as the law then stood, the County Commissioners (or the similar officers of that day, the Court of Sessions) could lay out any turnpike or part of any, as a highway, without the consent of the towns through

which it ran, not leaving to the town the determining, or any voice in determining, whether it would prefer to have it discontinued rather than opened as a highway. To meet this objection, the following clause was introduced into the Act of 1824: "Provided, that neither the towns of Watertown, Brighton or Cambridge, shall ever be compelled to support any part of said road or bridges without their own consent."

Subsequently, by Rev. Stat. chap. 39, sect. 16, the same security was extended to all towns. But in 1845, (Act 1845, chap. 209,) the power of County Commissioners to lay out turnpikes or highways irrespective of the consent of towns, was restored. By the Rev. Stat. chap. 39, §§ 14, 21, 40, 42, the legislature may dissolve any turnpike corporation established since 1805, at any time after the expiration of twenty years from the date of its charter.

Under the Act of 1824 the West Boston Bridge Corporation built and maintained the turnpike, and maintained it free of tolls.

In the Act establishing the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, there is nothing said about the turnpike established by the Act of 1824. The new corporation was to purchase, and the old corporation was to sell "the West Boston Bridge, and the franchise thereof;" and the State contracted to keep in repair and free forever "the bridge."

It was abundantly proved before the Committee that when the subject was before the committee of the legislature which reported the Bill establishing the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, the calculation on which the fund of $150,000 was made, was based solely on the expense of maintaining the bridges. In arriving at this expense, the expenses of maintaining the turnpike were deducted. Also, when the question was discussed before the legislature, naturally jealous that the fund should be put high enough, the only expense referred to or contemplated was that of the bridge. The expense of the turnpike was not disregarded, but expressly excluded in the calculations. So, also, it was proved that when the two corporations, the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation and the West Boston Bridge Corporation referred the price to be given and received to arbitrators, these arbitrators took into view only the cost of maintaining the bridges, and did not understand that the turnpike went with

them. Indeed, a certificate to that effect, signed by the surviving arbitrators, was placed before this Committee. Moreover, it appeared that the West Boston Bridge Corporation suggested to the arbitrators, as reason for allowing a large price, that the corporation might still be obliged to maintain the turnpike; and soon after the award was rendered and accepted, the old corporation sold all its property, excepting the bridge, and sold the land on the sides of the turnpike, which they took by an Act of eminent domain, under the Act of 1821, and which was clearly appurtenant to their turnpike franchise, and divided all its funds among its members, and ceased to continue its organization. This conduct is not consistent with a belief on the part of the directors of the old corporation, that the turnpike and all its incidents and obligations, passed to the new corporation, known, as they are, to be men of honor.

After the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation got the management of the Bridge, it was for its interest to have this turnpike left open and free, as a source of travel to the bridge. The West Boston Bridge Corporation had divided its property, and ceased to exist. This corporation then obtained an Act of the legislature, (1848, chapter 120,) authorizing it to keep the turnpike in repair, with an express provision that its so doing should not affect its legal obligations or rights under its purchase of the bridge franchise. The corporation, suffering the turnpike to be out of repair, was indicted. This indictment raised the question of its legal liability to keep it in repair. By a decision in 2 Gray's Report, 58, (Commonwealth *vs.* Hancock Free Bridge Corporation.) it was determined that by force of the Act of 1846, and the deed of the West Boston Bridge Corporation to them, the defendants took the turnpike as well as the bridge, and became liable to maintain it, under the turnpike Acts. The decision was placed upon the word "franchise," in the connection in which it was used, and in the light of all the circumstances attending the original creation of the turnpike. The court considered the question of the intention of the arbitrators, and the amount paid and received, and the other circumstances attending the sale, as immaterial in point of law.

The effect of this decision is to compel the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation to maintain the turnpike, so long as it remains a corporation, holding and using the turnpike. Of

course, whenever the corporation ceases to exist, either by its own dissolution, or by a special Act of the legislature, the turnpike is in the same situation as other turnpikes. If no new company is found to carry it on, and if the towns in which it lies do not wish to maintain it, or the county commissioners do not lay it out as a highway, it becomes discontinued, and is closed. The only difference is that the county commissioners probably could not, in this case, by reason of the restriction of the Act of 1824, lay out the part of it in any town as a highway, against the will of that town. If the corporation ceases, and no new corporation is found to take the turnpike, each town can say whether the portion within its limits shall be laid out as a highway, or left to be discontinued, at least as against any act of the county commissioners.

The court gave no opinion upon the point whether the right to take tolls on the turnpike was lost by lapse of time.

After this decision, the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation made an arrangement with the city of Cambridge, by which Cambridge laid out as a highway, and assumed so much of the turnpike as lay within its limits, the corporation paying such a sum as both parties thought would support the same, until the corporation should be dissolved, which it was calculated would take place in about three years. Cambridge received, therefore, a three years' maintenance of its portion of the turnpike.

The Hancock Free Bridge Corporation made the same offer to Watertown, and a committee was appointed by the town, who met a committee of the corporation, and a sum was agreed upon, as a sufficient sum to maintain that part of the road and bridge in Watertown, for three years, but refused in town meeting.

It will be observed that Cambridge, which stood in the same position under the Act of 1824, respecting the turnpike, with Brighton and Watertown, has been paid by the corporation for adopting their roads, on the theory that the corporation would continue for three years, until it raised the sum of $150,000. If the proposed Bill passes, it will shorten the life of the corporation by two or three years, and diminish by so long, the time for which Watertown and Brighton will have the turnpike maintained for them by the corporation, and those towns will be driven so much the sooner to their option of maintaining the

roads themselves, or allowing them to be discontinued, or to be kept up as turnpikes with tolls.

Now, although the Committee do not doubt the power of the legislature to pass this Act, probably resulting in an earlier dissolution of the corporation than would occur under the Act of 1846, without making any provision for Watertown and Brighton, yet the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation was willing to make a similar agreement with these towns as with Cambridge, and such an agreement seems to us equitable.

The towns of Brighton and Watertown did not contend that they had a right, under the Act of 1824, to have the turnpike maintained for them as a free avenue forever, at the expense of others. It was established as a turnpike or toll avenue, and if it ceased to be a turnpike, and no corporation was in existence to maintain it, it must be discontinued, or adopted by the respective towns. The Act of 1824, only protected them against having it put upon them by public authority, when they might not need it or wish for it. The course of time has made this now a necessary and valuable avenue to them. It is built upon and very much travelled. It would be very injurious to the towns to have tolls placed upon it, or to have it discontinued. But the towns say that the turnpike was built for the benefit of the West Boston Bridge only, and was not, at the time, needed or desired by the towns, and if now necessary to them, has been made so by this enterprise; that if the old corporation had gone on without the interference of the legislature, in creating the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, the turnpike would probably have been maintained, without expense to the towns, until 1878; that by transfering the turnpike to the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, this period was greatly diminished for the general good of the public. And as these towns contribute their share to the fund to keep the bridge free, they ought to have something more than three years' maintenance. In behalf of Brighton it was said, that the portion within its limits was of not much value to the town, and included the half of the two bridges with draws. It was, however, admitted that more than one-half of the turnpike within the limits of Brighton, was formerly a county road, which that town had to support until it was made a part of the turnpike.

In answer to this, it was said that these towns were by law

subject to tolls on the turnpike, but had received the benefit of a free avenue, laid out, built and maintained at the expense of others for more than thirty years, resulting in benefit to the towns, and an increase of their population. That these towns would also be relieved from their contribution to tolls on the bridge in a year or so, instead of being subject to the tolls till 1878, as they would have been but for the action of the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation. Also, that all the neighboring towns contributed to the fund, and some, especially Cambridge, much more largely, yet made no especial claim beyond the benefit from the freeing of the bridge.

At length it was agreed between the corporation of the bridge on the one hand, and the two towns on the other, that the Committee should take all the evidence and suggestions into consideration, and name a sum which the corporation should pay to each town, upon which the towns should take the turnpike and its bridges, with the understanding that neither party was bound to accept the suggestion, but in the hope and belief that it would cause an agreement. The Committee accordingly unanimously named the sum of $6,500 for Brighton, and $5,500 for Watertown; and their object was to name a sum which was, in their judgment, ample, and which they hoped could not fail to be accepted.

They were notified by the counsel for the towns that in their judgment there was no probability that Brighton would accept the proposal, and that it was not the intention to submit it to a town meeting.

At the suggestion of one of the Committee, in order, if possible, to effect an adjustment, the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation was induced to add one thousand dollars to the sum named for Brighton. This was done, not because the Committee doubted that their award of $6,500 was ample, but because the objections of Brighton, on the ground of having more of the bridges to maintain than Watertown, seemed to be the chief if not the only obstacle to the adjustment. The counsel and committee for the towns were satisfied to submit these propositions to the towns, and a town meeting was called in Watertown, at which, however, after full discussion, the offer was rejected by a decided majority, and Brighton has also, in town meeting, rejected the proposition in relation to that town. The ground

of objection is understood to be that these towns claim a right to have the turnpike in their limits maintained for them forever, free of tolls, by the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation while it shall exist, and then by the Commonwealth, out of the bridge fund or otherwise, a claim which the Committee believe has no reasonable foundation.

Under the circumstances, the Committee are of opinion that there is no just obstacle to the desired result of placing the bridges in the hands of the City of Cambridge, if its citizens are willing to take them, upon proper security that they will be kept in repair. The claims of the towns have been met in a liberal spirit. The sum proposed by the Committee is much larger in proportion than Cambridge received for its share of the turnpike, and much larger than the corporation proposed, and was named as a compromise, in the hope that it would remove all objections to the Act. The Committee do not think that the position taken by these towns ought to prevent a result so desirable as the immediate freeing of the bridges, the saving of $50,000 to the community, and the relieving of the Commonwealth from a needless addition to its business and patronage.

They therefore ask leave to report the following Bill, and to recommend its adoption.

By order of the Committee,

G. W. MESSINGER, *Chairman.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

AN ACT

Authorizing the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation to surrender the West Boston and Canal Bridges to the City of Cambridge.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1 SECT. 1. Whenever the Hancock Free Bridge
2 Corporation shall have received, from tolls, under the
3 authority of the act of eighteen hundred and forty-
4 six, chapter one hundred and forty-six, and the acts
5 in addition thereto, the sum of one hundred thousand
6 dollars, over and above all the sums expended or to
7 be expended by said corporation in rebuilding, repair-

ing and maintaining the two bridges over Charles River between Boston and Cambridge, and upon the roads leading to said bridges, and upon the road leading from Cambridge to Watertown, or for other purposes under the authority of said acts, or any of them, the said corporation is hereby authorized to transfer and pay over the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the city of Cambridge: *provided*, said city shall determine to accept this act, and shall give the bond hereinafter prescribed.

SECT. 2. The city of Cambridge is hereby authorized, upon the terms and conditions in this act contained, to assume the exclusive ownership, control and charge of the bridges named in the first section of this act.

SECT. 3. If the city of Cambridge shall determine to assume the ownership and charge of said bridges, said city shall give its bond, executed by the mayor of said city, in its name and behalf, to the Commonwealth, the form and substance thereof to be approved by the attorney-general, with condition that said city shall maintain said bridges as free public avenues forever; and perform all the duties in relation to said bridges forever, that said Hancock Free Bridge Corporation is by law bound to perform while said bridges are held by said corporation.

SECT. 4. Upon the giving of the bond prescribed in the preceding section, the said city is hereby authorized to receive from said Hancock Free Bridge Corporation the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars; and upon the payment of that sum to said

city, by said corporation, the said sum and said bridges shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be, the sole and absolute property of said city.

SECT. 5. If said Hancock Free Bridge Corporation shall neglect, for the period of ten days after having obtained said sum of one hundred thousand dollars, as set forth in the third section of this act, and after being notified that said bond has been given to the Commonwealth, to pay over to said city the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars, the said bond shall be returned to said city, and this act shall be void and of no effect.

SECT. 6. The bonds of the Cambridge Railroad Company, which the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation were, by act of February twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, section nine, required to receive in satisfaction of compensation or tolls, shall be transferred by said Hancock Free Bridge Corporation to said city of Cambridge, and received by said city as part of said sum of one hundred thousand dollars; said bonds to be taken, in estimating the value of the same, at their par value, with all interest that shall remain unpaid on the same, computed to the day of transfer.

SECT. 7. After the city of Cambridge shall have assumed said bridges, said city shall be liable for damages that may be incurred by reason of any defect in said bridges, or either of them, in the same manner and to the same extent as towns and cities are now liable for defects in town ways.

1 SECT. 8. The management and control of said
2 fund of one hundred thousand dollars shall be exer-
3 cised by the city council of the city of Cambridge.

1 SECT. 9. By the term "bridges," as used in the
2 fourth section of this act, is intended the structures
3 extending across said Charles River, and so much of
4 the ways leading to the same, as lie between the ter-
5 mini of the ways now belonging to said cities of Bos-
6 ton and Cambridge, or either of them.

1 SECT. 10. The city council of the city of Cam-
2 bridge is hereby authorized to lay out, as a public
3 highway, so much of the turnpike road established by
4 the act of June twelfth, one thousand eight hundred
5 and twenty-four, entitled "An Act to authorize the
6 West Boston Bridge Corporation to establish a turn-
7 pike road from Cambridge to Watertown," within the
8 limits of said city as crosses navigable waters; and the
9 said city is hereby authorized and required to maintain
10 the same, with the bridge and draw thereof, in the
11 same manner as other highways within said city.

1 SECT. 11. This act shall be of no effect unless the
2 inhabitants of said city of Cambridge, qualified to
3 vote in city affairs, shall accept the same at meetings
4 held in the various wards of said city, in the months
5 of May or June, in the year eighteen hundred and
6 fifty-seven, said meetings to be called by the mayor
7 and aldermen, and warned at least seven days before
8 the day when said meetings are to be held. And in
9 case they shall be accepted, it shall be the duty of the
10 mayor of Cambridge to notify the governor thereof,
11 in writing, immediately.

SENATE ...No. 175.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REMONSTRANCE.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled:—

The inhabitants of the town of Brighton, petitioning and remonstrating, show:—

That the West Boston Bridge Corporation was incorporated in 1792, for the purpose of building a bridge and road from Boston to Cambridge.

That in 1824 there was granted to the same corporation an additional franchise, of building a turnpike road and two other bridges over Charles River, from Watertown, through Brighton to Cambridge, for the purpose of increasing the travel to Boston over their bridge.

That no toll was ever taken over said last described road and bridges separate from the toll on the bridge between Cambridge and Boston, but the whole was supported as one entire property from a common fund, and a very large part of the tolls to sup-

port the same and pay the dividends of the corporation was paid by the travel which came over the said turnpike from Brighton, Watertown, and the towns westward of these. That it was stipulated in the Act of 1821 that neither Brighton, Watertown or Cambridge should ever be required to support this turnpike and these bridges without its own consent.

That the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation was incorporated for the purpose of purchasing and making free the avenues to Boston owned by the West Boston Bridge Corporation, and the Canal Bridge Corporation, and purchased the property, and succeeded to all the duties and liabilities of those corporations, and among these to the duty of maintaining the said turnpike and bridges.

That under this Act, the said Hancock Free Bridge Corporation have proceeded to collect from tolls a sum of money sufficient to repay them for their purchases, to rebuild the bridges in Cambridge in a very expensive manner, and to fill up and make solid a part of them, and to widen and greatly improve their road in Cambridge connected with said bridge; and a large proportion of the fund needed to maintain their bridges and roads as a free avenue forever. That to the raising this sum, the people of Brighton, Watertown and the towns beyond, have largely contributed, by their travel and payment of tolls, while very little has been expended upon the portion of the property not within the limits of Cambridge.

That your remonstrants are concerned to learn that a Bill has been reported by a Committee of your honorable body, the effect of which is to bestow upon the city of Cambridge, for the support of a portion only of the bridges and roads now the property of the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, the whole of the fund which has thus been contributed and raised—thus appropriating to a part what is designed for and now belongs to the whole of said avenue.

That the effect of this will be to require of Brighton and Watertown the support of the remaining road and bridges, contrary to the plighted faith of the State, or to close and discontinue an important public avenue, to the fund for the support of which and its eventual freedom, the people of the many towns west of Cambridge have for years contributed largely.

That it would be as just for the Commonwealth to leave

Cambridge to support the bridges between Cambridge and Boston without any share in the fund, or to take the alternative of discontinuing them, as to compel your remonstrants to do the same with the roads and bridges within their limits.

And your remonstrants have further perceived with regret, that, while the report of the committee accompanying said Bill seems to recognize the justice and equity of a provision for the towns of Brighton and Watertown amounting to twelve or thirteen thousand dollars, from the bridge fund, which those towns have declined to accept solely on account of the inadequacy of the amount, the Bill, as if for the purpose of punishing your remonstrants for an opinion honestly entertained, is framed without any provision whatever for their protection.

Against the passage of so unjust a Bill the undersigned respectfully and earnestly remonstrate, and pray that if any Act is passed, it may make for the support of that part of said avenues which is situated in Brighton, a provision out of the fund similar in kind and proportionate in amount to that which you shall allow for the support of such part of said avenues as is situated in Cambridge.

WM. R. CHAMPNEY,
DAVID COLLINS,
PATRICK COLBY,
Selectmen of Brighton,
And others.

BRIGHTON, April 21, 1857.

SENATE....No. 181.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled:—

Whereas, the Inhabitants of Brighton have laid before your Honorable Bodies statements in regard to the turnpike road leading from Cambridge to Watertown, in many respects incorrect, and calculated to mislead, the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation desire herein to present the following facts in relation to said statements:—

1. It is not true that the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation was chartered for the purpose of purchasing and [illegible] the avenues owned by the West Boston Bridge and the Canal Bridge Corporations, for all these avenues, except the two bridges between Boston and Cambridge, were free to [illegible], and had always been so, and no toll had ever been taken upon such avenues, either separately, or as intimated in said statements, in connection with the bridges between Boston and Cambridge.

2. It is not true that the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation have rebuilt their bridges in a "very expensive manner." They have, in fact, been rebuilt with the utmost economy consistent with durability. And in filling up and making solid a part of the same, they have acted in strict pursuance of authority granted by the legislature. (1853, chapter 403.)

3. It is not true that the fund raised was designed in any part for the permanent support of the turnpike between Cambridge and Watertown. On the contrary, by the Act of 1846, the fund was to be raised for the support of the bridges between Cambridge and Boston, and they alone were to be transferred with the fund, to the Commonwealth.

4. The people of "Brighton, Watertown, and other towns westward of these," have not contributed to this fund, except as every other person who has passed the bridges has contributed. They have paid the legal toll, and no more. They had no free avenue to Boston. Tolls might, by law, have been taken upon the turnpike, but they never have been.

5. It is not true that the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation have expended a portion of the fund in widening and improving the roads in Cambridge. On the contrary, these roads were widened by the city of Cambridge, and the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation paid to said city a sum of money estimated to be equivalent to the expense of supporting the same for three years only.

6. It is not true that the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation have expended very little on the roads in Brighton and Watertown. They have, in fact, expended the sum of about eight thousand (8,000) dollars during the last three years: and the road and bridges upon it are now in as good repair as other roads and bridges in said towns.

7. The Bill reported by your committee does no injustice to Brighton,—

Because more than half of the portion of the turnpike road which lies in that town was originally a county road, and has

been maintained for the town without charge, for more than thirty-two years;

Because the inhabitants of Brighton have paid no more in tolls than they would have paid had the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation never been chartered:

Because no inhabitant of that town ever contributed a dollar to the stock of the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation;

Because the action of that corporation will result in furnishing to the inhabitants of Brighton, within a year or two, a free avenue to Boston. They never would have been entitled to a free avenue under the law as it before stood.

Again, it is not true that "it would be as just for the Commonwealth to leave Cambridge to support the bridges between Cambridge and Boston without any share of the fund, or to take the alternative of discontinuing them, as to compel Brighton and Watertown to do the same with the roads and bridges within their limits,"—

Because the legislature has authorized the raising this fund for the very purpose of making the bridges between Boston and Cambridge free: the whole Commonwealth has an interest in having it done;

Because the money by which the bridges were bought was almost wholly contributed by citizens of Cambridge, and for the purpose of procuring for themselves primarily, and secondarily for all others, free avenues to Boston,—and because the directors have managed the affairs of the Corporation without compensation;

Because the bridges of the length of those between Boston and Cambridge, are nowhere in the Commonwealth supported by the towns in whose limits they are,—while the short bridges on the turnpike are such as are usually so supported;

Because Cambridge has already voluntarily assumed the support of one-half the bridge lying between itself and Brighton;

Because under the Act of eighteen hundred and forty-six, Brighton and Watertown must elect to support this turnpike, or allow it to be discontinued in about three years from this time,—and they have been offered a sum much more than sufficient to support it for three years, and have refused, as appears by the report of your committee.

Again, the Memorial of the inhabitants of Brighton sets up the claim that Watertown and Brighton are entitled to have roads running through their midst, and essential to their prosperity and growth,—such as all other towns in the Commonwealth support,—forever maintained at the expense of the people of the Commonwealth for the benefit of these towns.

Your petitioners believe that a claim so manifestly absurd will meet with no favor at your hands.

THE HANCOCK FREE BRIDGE CORPORATION,

By Isaac Livermore, *President.*

April 27, 1857.

SENATE....No. 184.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, by order and in behalf of the city government of the city of Cambridge, respectfully represents, that in 1846 the legislature granted a charter to the Hancock Free Bridge corporation, by which authority was given to build a new bridge across Charles River, from Boston to Cambridge, provided neither of the then existing bridges could be purchased in the manner therein set forth, but compelling said corporation to purchase the existing bridges if the proprietors should consent to sell them, and said corporation was authorized to collect and receive tolls upon said bridge or bridges, until a sum had been realized sufficient to repay the cost of building or of purchasing, together with all cost for repairs and care of the same, leaving a fund of one hundred thousand

dollars for the future support of the West Boston Bridge, and fifty thousand dollars for the future support of the Canal Bridge, should both bridges be purchased, "when the bridge or bridges, together with the fund, should revert to and become the property of the Commonwealth, to be maintained from said fund free of tolls forever after." That when that charter was granted, the committee by whom the Bill was reported, refused to report a Bill giving any authority to raise money for the support of any portion of the roads belonging either to the West Boston Bridge or Canal Bridge Corporations, either in Cambridge, Brighton, or Watertown, but simply for the support of the bridge or bridges named in the charter,—or by which the Commonwealth should assume the support of any thing beyond the mere bridge or bridges lying between Boston and Cambridge. That by the 9th section of that Act, chapter 146 of the statutes of 1846 neither the franchise or any portion of the roads belonging either to the West Boston Bridge or Canal Bridge Corporations were to revert to or become the property of the Commonwealth, but only the bridge or bridges, together with the fund, which fund was to be applied solely to the maintenance of the bridge or bridges.

That a Bill is now pending before the legislature, by which it is proposed to authorize the City of Cambridge, by a vote of the citizens thereof, to assume the liabilities which the State agreed to assume, to wit: the support of the bridges between Boston and Cambridge with a fund of one hundred thousand dollars, thus without any change in principle or in policy, but by simply changing the agent, saving the public from an unnecessary tax of fifty thousand dollars. That against the passage of this Bill the inhabitants of Brighton remonstrate, setting forth that the fund proposed to be raised was intended as much for the support of the roads leading through Brighton and Watertown, owned by the West Boston Bridge Corporation, as for the bridges between Cambridge and Boston; that they have the plighted faith of the State in the stipulations in the Act of 1824, under which the turnpike from Cambridge to Watertown was built, that neither Cambridge, Brighton nor Watertown should ever be called upon to maintain said turnpike without their own consent, and praying that a portion of

the fund should be set apart for the maintenance of said road lying in Brighton and Watertown.

Against any such appropriation of the fund your memorialists respectfully remonstrate.

First, because by the Act incorporating the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation the legislature deliberately and intentionally refused to permit a fund to be raised for the support of the roads leading to said bridges, either in Cambridge, Brighton or Watertown, strictly guarding in said Act against the reversion of any portion of such roads to the Commonwealth, and providing that the fund should be exclusively for, and devoted to the support of the bridges.

Second, because the stipulations referred to in the Act of 1824, under which the turnpike from Cambridge to Watertown was built was not a contract to which the Commonwealth was a party, or to the fulfilment of which the faith of the State was pledged, any more than it is to the fulfilment of all contracts made by individuals under the laws of the Commonwealth, but simply a contract between those towns and the West Boston Bridge Corporation, which contract was not a perpetual contract, but must cease to exist whenever the West Boston Bridge Corporation and its franchise should cease to exist.

Third, because no such apportionment of the fund could justly be made without a provision for the support of the roads lying in Cambridge and formerly belonging to the West Boston Bridge Corporation and Canal Bridge Corporation, which roads, together with about two-fifths of what was originally a part of each of said bridges, has been accepted by the City of Cambridge in good faith, believing that the legislature did not originally intend, and would never permit any portion of the fund to be appropriated for their future support.

Fourth, that such an appropriation of the fund would render a large increase necessary to meet the expenses of supporting both the roads and the bridges, would prolong the time when the bridges would be free to an indefinite period, and virtually defeat the object sought to be accomplished both by the people and by the legislature.

Fifth, that the only objects which would induce the citizens of Cambridge to accept the Act now before the legislature, if

passed, would be to relieve themselves and the whole community of an unnecessary burden of fifty thousand dollars and to secure free bridges at the earliest possible date, and if these objects cannot be secured they would have no inducement to assume so great a responsibility.

JOHN SARGENT, *Mayor.*

CAMBRIDGE, April 27, 1857.

SENATE....No. 186.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REMONSTRANCE.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled:—

The inhabitants of the town of Watertown, petitioning and remonstrating, show:—

That the West Boston Bridge Corporation was incorporated in 1792, for the purpose of building a bridge and road from Boston to Cambridge.

That in 1824 there was granted to the same corporation an additional franchise, of building a turnpike road and two other bridges over Charles River, from Watertown, through Brighton, to Cambridge, for the purpose of increasing the travel to Boston over their bridge.

That no toll was ever taken over said last described road and bridges separate from the toll on the bridge between Cambridge and Boston, but the whole was supported as one entire property from a common fund, and a very large part of the tolls to support the same and pay the dividends of the corporation, was

paid by the travel which came over the said turnpike from Brighton, Watertown and the towns westward of these.

That it was stipulated in the Act of 1824 that neither Brighton, Watertown or Cambridge should ever be required to support this turnpike and these bridges without its own consent.

That the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation was incorporated for the purpose of purchasing and making free the avenues to Boston owned by the West Boston Bridge Corporation and the Canal Bridge Corporation, and purchased the property, and succeeded to all the duties and liabilities of those corporations, and among these to the duty of maintaining the said turnpike and bridges.

That under this Act the said Hancock Free Bridge Corporation have proceeded to collect from tolls a sum of money sufficient to repay them for their purchase, to rebuild the bridges in Cambridge in a very expensive manner, and to fill up and make solid a part of them, and to widen and greatly improve their road in Cambridge connected with said bridge; and a large proportion of the fund needed to maintain their bridges and roads as a free avenue forever. That to the raising this sum the people of Brighton, Watertown, and the towns beyond, have largely contributed, by their travel and payment of tolls, while very little has been expended upon the portion of the property not within the limits of Cambridge.

That your remonstrants are concerned to learn that a Bill has been reported by a committee of your honorable body, the effect of which is to bestow upon the City of Cambridge, for the support of a portion only of the bridges and roads now the property of the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, the whole of the fund which has been contributed and raised, thus appropriating to a part what is designed for and now belongs to the whole of said avenue.

That the effect of this will be to require of Brighton and Watertown the support of the remaining road and bridges, contrary to the plighted faith of the State, or to close and discontinue an important public avenue, to the fund for the support of which, and its eventual freedom, the people of many towns west of Cambridge have for years contributed largely.

That it would be as just for the Commonwealth to leave Cambridge to support the bridges between Cambridge and Bos-

ton without any share in the fund, or to take the alternative of discontinuing them, as to compel your remonstrants to do the same with the roads and bridges within their limits.

And your remonstrants have further perceived, with regret, that while the report of the committee accompanying said Bill seems to recognize the justice and equity of a provision for the towns of Brighton and Watertown, amounting to twelve or thirteen thousand dollars from the bridge fund, which those towns have declined to accept, solely on account of the inadequacy of the amount, the Bill, as if for the purpose of punishing your remonstrants for an opinion honestly entertained, is framed without any provision whatever for their protection.

Against the passage of so unjust a Bill, the undersigned respectfully and earnestly remonstrate, and pray, that if any Act is passed it may make for the support of that part of said avenues which is situated in Watertown, a provision out of the fund similar in kind and proportionate in amount to that which you shall allow for the support of such part of said avenues as is situated in Cambridge.

NATH'L WHITING,

And others.

The Christian Duty of Patriotism.

A

SERMON

PREACHED IN THE

FIRST CHURCH IN WATERTOWN,

ON FAST DAY, APRIL 16TH, 1857

BY

GEORGE BRADFORD.

PRINTED BY REQUEST,

FOR THE USE OF THE PARISH.

BOSTON:
ALFRED MUDGE & SON, PRINTERS, 21 SCHOOL STREET.
1857.

[illegible]

REV. MR. BRADFORD:

Dear Sir,—The under[illegible] heard with very great [illegible] delivered on the day appointed [illegible].

They conceive that the [illegible] were favored would be [illegible] request a copy for the press.

[illegible]

JAMES T. AUSTIN,	H. HOSMER,
JAMES H. SARGENT,	[illegible],
JOHN A. HOLDEN,	[illegible]
ISAAC ROBBINS,	[illegible]
SIMON STEARNS,	GEORGE A. STEARNS,
THOMAS LIVERMORE,	IVERS [illegible]

HARRISON [illegible]

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN,

I fear that kindness towards me has led you to [illegible] the sermon which I preached on Fast Day. [illegible] cline your very courteous request. As, however, [illegible] the ordinary course of his duties are in some sense the property of the [illegible], I place the manuscript at your disposal, requesting that [illegible] ter may not lead you to print the discourse, if on [illegible] unwise to do so.

If you decide to send the sermon to the press, I [illegible] but printed for the use of the parish.

I am, very truly,

Your [illegible]

[illegible]

HON. JAS. T. AUSTIN,
DR. H. HOSMER,
And others, Watertown.

SERMON.

"By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion.

"We hanged our harps upon the willows in the midst thereof.

"For there they that carried us away captive required of us a song; and they that wasted us required of us mirth, saying, Sing us one of the songs of Zion.

"How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?

"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning.

"If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy."—Psalm cxxxvii, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Had the spirit which animates this plaintive song of the Israelites been manifested on the banks of the Jordan, instead of "by the rivers of Babylon," it might have been of some avail. Had the same love of their native land, which gave such intensity to their sorrow, such bitterness to their exile, been displayed while they were yet in happy possession of that land, the tears and the labors of the Babylonish servitude, had been spared this guilty and ungrateful people. But yet it is the commonest experience of human life, that we only appreciate our blessings after we have been deprived of them. It is the contrast of sorrow that sharpens our

taste for happiness. It is deprivation and famine that shows us the sweetness of common food. It is the dark background which sets off vividly the brilliant beauty of the picture. Liberty seems more sweet to the mind chafing under the chains of tyranny than it does to those in possession of liberal institutions.

History is filled with illustrations of the truth that those men who are most bold and energetic in revolution against oppression, are often the most unsafe conservators of free institutions. We follow with enthusiastic sympathy the struggles of nations in their progress from slavery to freedom; but how often is our sympathy outraged, as we see them completing the cycle, and returning ingloriously to servitude again. Alas, as we look over the annals of our race, we become much more familiar with the spectacle of the decay, than with that of the growth of national freedom. Insensibility to national privileges, unfaithfulness to those duties by which they are to be preserved, has marked the condition, and ensured the decline, of every pre-eminently blessed people, in all ages of the world, from the Jewish, down to the American commonwealths.

And is this always to go on? Are men never to profit by the lessons of the past? Will they listen to no teacher, but severe experience? Will not the voice of reason and of God, the truth engraved in toil and blood upon so many national failures, suffice to warn

us in time? Is the proud story of our rise as a people of the heroic labors of our fathers, already become tame and powerless to stir the blood of those who have entered into their labors? Must we too wait till we are bending under tyranny, or our rights are rent in shreds by anarchy, before we learn the value of the blessings of our land? Shall we only love Jerusalem when we are borne in exile forever from her walls? Shall we remember our Zion only when we sit down and weep by unfamiliar streams?

I conceive that it is commonly understood, that the closing paragraph of the proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, for Fast Day, is regarded quite universally by the clergy, as marked by very questionable taste, and a disposition to meddle with the duties of others, which it affects to rebuke. I suppose it is not indecorous to make this remark; for if it is right for the governor to say what he thinks of the productions of the clergy, it is right also for the clergy to say what they think of the productions of the governor. The connection between church and State, with us, was never very close. We have been accustomed to boast this as one of the excellences of our institutions. Perhaps the day is going by, even, when the officers of the State will consent to mould their official and private conduct by those moral and religious principles which it is the function of the church to enforce. Be this as it may, the time has not yet, I trust, arrived, when the

ministers of the church will consent to take either their sermons or their texts from executive dictation.

But this sentence in the proclamation has been alluded to, for the purpose of saying, that it has at least one redeeming trait, in its reiteration of an old, but always timely truth, "that national transgressions can only be corrected by removing individual sins." The ascent of a nation in freedom, and its decline in virtue and in the enjoyment of privileges, is ascribable in each instance to the principles prevailing in the hearts of its individual citizens. The government is almost always a faithful exponent of the average integrity and worth of the people. Men usually, especially under elective governments, have as good rulers and as good institutions as they deserve. If corruption and injustice usurp the seat of power, it is because they have first conquered the spirit of watchfulness and of truth in the hearts of the people. And if there are dark clouds hanging at present in the horizon of our national prospects, they are only the black concentration of those shades of neglect and degeneracy, which have obscured the sense of duty in the souls of our citizens.

In order then that we may comprehend, and do what we may to avert, the political dangers which in the opinion of thoughtful men, are already imminent over us, let us, on this day which time honored and pious usage has devoted to the consideration of national wants

and national sins, look into our own hearts and try to discover there the false principles, the moral decay, in which these wants and sins take their rise. It is folly to talk of arresting national decline and removing national crimes, by political organizations and acts of Congress, till you have enthroned truth and right in the souls of legislators and voters.

And among the many deficiencies and corruptions which now pervade the hearts of our people and overshadow the prospects of our land, there is none more deep or more fatal, than the decline of a national, a just, a Christian *patriotism*. Whatever the cause, whether it be inseparable from a peaceful sense of security or not, no one can look at the conduct and principles of our citizens, and not confess that they are animated much less than at an earlier day, by an efficient love of country. And whoever studies history, will find that the decrease of disinterested, active patriotism has always led the descending steps in the career of nations.

And by patriotism we mean the natural, spontaneous, love of country, analogous to the love of home or of friends. It is a sentiment founded on a primary instinct of our natures. The love of country is not a feeling that comes from calculation, from a careful estimate of the advantages of our institutions; but is a cordial, unbidden attachment to the land in which we dwell, a sentiment in a great degree independent alike of the excellences and the defects of its institutions. We love

our country as we love our parents, and we love them not for their virtues primarily, but because they *are* our parents; we love them even despite their vices. The moment we begin to calculate the value of our friend or our country, to weigh carefully their merits against their defects, the advantages of friendship against its cost, to make it a mere matter of profit and loss, the true essence of friendship and of patriotism has already escaped. It is always a fatal symptom of debility in patriotism, when men begin to ask, what are our institutions worth. Patriotism, like ardent affection, refuses to be measured in the narrow vessel of expediency. It must be unselfish, or it cannot be at all.

It is this natural, mighty sentiment of the heart, which has induced so many to pour out their energies and their lives for their own land, when it seemed oppressed or threatened. It is this spontaneous feeling, which swells the bosom of him, who is sojourning in foreign climes, filling him with an indefinable longing, a tender attachment, to all which belongs to his own land. It is that impulse which prompts us to defend our own country and her institutions, against the rude attacks or the ungenerous insinuations of strangers; even though we are among ourselves in the habit of depreciating those very institutions. It is that feeling which filled the hearts of the Israelites with mournful thoughts, mingled with bright recollections of the Judea which they had not known how to prize when in possession of it, and made

them long for Jerusalem and Zion, as they sat at the strange Chaldean rivers. The love of country, is twin-brother to the love of home, the holiest and purest of our social affections.

But we are met here with the doctrine which has been broached in former times, and is revived now in theory, and unfortunately in practice too, that the sentiment of patriotism is unchristian and sinful. It is said to be inconsistent with those precepts of Christianity which teach us to love *all* mankind. It is called a narrow feeling, one contrary to all the teachings of our Saviour, which confines our sympathies within the artificial bounds of territorial limits. We are told that Christian charity knows no limitations narrower than universal brotherhood; and wherever it finds a human being, sees there an object of our love. We are pointed to the efforts of the Saviour and his Apostles, while on earth, to break down the exclusiveness and national prejudice of the Jews. St. Paul says, in Christianity "There is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free; but Christ is all and in all." Thus it is said to be true Christian philanthropy, to break down in our minds all distinctions of nation, and to merge patriotism into the love of the whole human race. But such a view is, I think, erroneous. I believe that patriotism is not alone a native sentiment of the human soul, but a Christian sentiment. I believe that the obligation to love one's

country with a peculiar attachment, and to serve it with an especial fidelity, rises into the sacredness of a Christian duty. If it is asked whether *Christianity* is to be confined to any one people, it is answered, No. Christianity is a catholic religion. As such it was preached by its Founder and his successors. It was designed to bless all nations; not however to *destroy* all nations,—to annihilate national distinctions. Greek was to be equal with Jew in the enjoyment of the blessings of Christianity, but the religion did not attempt to make the Greek a Jew. It was the narrowness of the old dispensation which would admit no stranger to the possession of religious privileges, till he had renounced his nationality and had embraced the Jewish customs and laws.

Christianity, too, does teach us to love all men, in all lands, of all races. It teaches us that all men are our neighbors, and entitled to our kindness and benevolent service. It recognizes most completely the universal brotherhood of humanity. This we concede, or rather we claim it as the peculiar excellence, the chief glory of our religion.

But the mistake is in supposing that this love for universal man is inconsistent with love for particular men; that we must love mankind less, because we love our near friends more. This theory of Christianity would abolish all the most holy ties which bind human beings together, and tear from our breasts their deepest and purest affections. It would make it wrong to love

our families, render useless the ties of kindred and would teach us to place parent or brother or child on the same level in our regards as the Russian serf, whom we never saw or heard of; the savage of Africa, or the cannibal of the South Sea. Such a theory as this is as unchristian as it is destructive to the best interests of mankind; as monstrous as it is impossible to beings having *human* impulses and affections. We may pity and serve the European, or the African, or the savage of the islands, do him all the good in our power, but it is a simple impossibility for us, while we are *men*, and not angels or fiends, to esteem him precisely as we esteem our own kindred or race or nation.

And Christianity exacts no such impossible task of us. The members of our families and our nation are bound to us by especial ties of our natures, fixed in us by God for this particular purpose. These natural affections are a part of the primal revelation of God to every man whom he hath created. They are parts of that original law of our being, which Christ came not to destroy but to fulfill. And we shall never be better Christians by neglecting the claims of these original principles of our souls. We shall never do our duty to mankind in the mass any better, by destroying those relations which connect us with men as individuals. It is a dangerous sophism much in vogue now among certain self-styled philanthrophists, that man may abandon his particular obligations in life in order to

perform his general ones. It is the sounder philosophy which requires you to do first the duty which lies nearest to you. But the performance of private personal obligations, the indulgence of those affections that come nearest home to you as an individual, will not prevent faithfulness to wider responsibilities, but will nourish up an additional strength for them. The man who is most faithful to his family duties and ties, will make the best citizen. The man who is the truest and most enlightened patriot, is also the best cosmopolite.

Indeed, one of the most painful mistakes, one of the chief hindrances to efficiency, in the form which philanthropy among us has assumed in some quarters, is this neglect of the particular in the universal. In attempting to extend its sphere, and grasp all the wants and interests of mankind, it is not careful enough to preserve pure and strong the natural emotions of men's hearts. The loves of home and friends and country, must be the school of the affections which are to embrace the whole world. If these primal instincts are neglected, the theory of philanthropy may remain, but it will be only an empty corpse, from which the soul of Christian charity will have fled.

We are told that the most transparent substances may be beaten out so thin, that they will fail to transmit light, and appear perfectly black. So, a philanthropic disposition may be so widely diffused that it will lose its proper depth. The transparent glass of charity may

be drawn out so broad and so thin, that it will become black with bitterness and hatred. May not a love diffused over too large a surface for its depth, be the cause which renders some who are most vociferous in their cries for liberty, the most illiberal of men; those who preach most earnestly about love to man, sometimes the most bitter and bigotted towards those who differ from them in opinion? The milk of human kindness may be poured out over so wide a space as to become dried up; especially if its inner fountains are not kept fresh and flowing.

Beware, then, of that system of philosophy which would lead us to neglect home and country for a wider sphere of duty. Beware of that mistake of supposing that fidelity in our narrow sphere, will interfere with fidelity in a wider one. Do not in your zeal for the universal in goodness and charity, forget the particular. A living poetess, gifted with rare insight into the human heart, has recently sung:—

> "The love of all
> Is but a small thing to the love of one."

Do not, in your desire to take a broad view of human obligations, overlook those duties which lie close at hand. Do not heed those who tell you it is unchristian to love your country, because it will interfere with your love of mankind. Such a sentiment is kindred to that which inspires the breast of him who would leave his

father and mother to starve, that he might put money into the contribution box. It animates the disposition of the man who is morose and tyrannical in his home, and yet prates in the desk or on the platform of the beauty of human brotherhood, the sweetness of unbounded benevolence. It is a philosophy allied to that vile one which dares now to lift its loathsome head in civilized society, which would supersede the sanctity of the marriage tie by universal concubinage.

St. Paul says, and he utters Christian truth in saying it, "If any man provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." So, too, he who fails to cherish a devoted regard to that national household to which he belongs, who fails to care for its support and preservation, for the deepening of its capacity to bless and protect, is an infidel to the holiest promptings of the human soul, an infidel to revealed truth; and he will fail in all his falsely grounded schemes for the benefit of his race.

Patriotism, then, the innate love of our country, commends itself to us as a Christian duty. It was baptized into full Christian fellowship in those holy tears which the Saviour shed over the impending fate of the much loved though guilty Jerusalem.

There is a disposition now, among men of high character and abilities, to refrain from mingling in political affairs. This can hardly be defended. The country

needs and should command the best efforts and attainments of her citizens. It is true and sad truth that a man is in danger of compromising his self-respect by plunging into the pool of politics, now made so unusually muddy and defiling by the mean and base men who are disturbing it for their own low aims. Sad is it that the purest minds no longer recognize the path of public service as the path of honor. But if they may not enter it to increase their honest fame, let them enter it, if need be, in a spirit of sacrifice. Let our best citizens throw their intelligence and honesty into the breach, even at the risk or the certainty, of meeting with misrepresentation and detraction. Let not our highest public stations be the prize of the most unscrupulous and scheming politicians alone. Let not the primary assemblies of the people be resigned to the control of the most self-seeking demagogues.

The contest with political corruption, the attempt to thwart the designs of unprincipled ambition or love of political pelf, is far from agreeable to a generous mind and a refined taste. But it may be a duty to engage in that contest, disagreeable as it is. No man ought to see the best interests of his country, the sacred rights which government is designed to secure, sacrificed to dishonesty and low ambition, without an effort to secure his own privileges and the privileges of those who look up to his wisdom and influence for protection. We ought never to allow the pure sentiment of patriotism

to be quenched in our unavoidable disgust at the meanness and corruption which so often usurp our high places, and gain control of the machinery of government.

Our patriotism must be a conscientious—a rational one. We need the original sentiment pure and strong, unmixed with sordid motives or desire for personal distinction. A willingness to assume the responsibilities of public office will not suffice. We have enough—an uncomfortable sufficiency—of this now. But we want a disposition to serve the country more for the country's sake, and less for our own sake. We need to outgrow that estimation of public trusts which has now become so general, that offices are devised in order to give certain persons the means of earning a livelihood, or of gratifying their vanity for public display. We want to abandon completely that pernicious custom of giving public stations as the rewards of party services. The good of the country is the only consideration that ought to guide either in the bestowal or the acceptance of public trusts. If there are certain persons whom the government must support or reward, it would be as economical, and infinitely more safe to the public liberties, to provide an asylum for them, where they may be cared for at the State's expense.

And our patriotism too must be Christian. It must be founded on the principle of seeking the good of others as well as our own. Christian patriotism will sanction no wrong to others for the sake of our own

aggrandizement. It would remain in small territorial limits rather than extend the national resources and power by fraud and violence. It counts that good dearly purchased, which is gained at the cost of blood; it regards it as most ruinously dear, if the price is injustice and oppression towards a weak neighbor. Christian patriotism cultivates the arts of peace; its victories are achieved with the plough, the loom, and the merchant-ship. It will reduce the use of war to the narrowest possible limits, that of necessary self defence when all other means of redress have been exhausted—which in the present age of the world is well-nigh equivalent to its entire abolition. It is more anxious to strengthen and improve the inward condition of the country than to enlarge it, or protect it from foreign assault. It makes the cultivation of intelligence and morality its training for defence against its worst foes. Institutions of science and religion are more relied upon by it than navy-yards and arsenals. It places the chief strength and security of the state in the pure and ardent attachment of its citizens.

And it is the strengthening of this sentiment of patriotism and its reduction to the Christian standard, which is the deepest need of our country to-day. It must be this sentiment, if any, which is to allay those tremendous evils, which now threaten our peace and very existence as a nation. It is the application of this sentiment alone which can ever satisfactorily remove

those giant sins which blot our land and menace us with so severe a retribution for their continuance. It is from the lack of a Christian patriotism that all previous attempts for the suppression of these sins have been so abortive. It is because ambitious and unprincipled men have hoped to reap advancement in the continuance of the strife over these sins, that their removal has been so long protracted. Politicians have seized upon the sentiments of freedom and right which burn in the hearts of the people, and have made them instruments of their own selfish purposes. When men shall rise and be invested with power, who will act conscientiously for what they believe to be the interest of the country, then the days of our national sins and national perils are speedily numbered. And when the people of our land shall awake to the danger of allowing the great principles of human right, and the public welfare to be made the counters and make-weights of political huckstering, then too, truth and justice shall be quickly vindicated in our national concerns.

And this want, this fatal want, is not narrow, confined to but few persons, or to the hearts of our public servants alone. It is general, diffused through the mass of the community. We are all too apathetic about the evils and the crimes which blacken and menace our land. We are criminally negligent concerning the best good of our country. As, then, this day we bow in

penitence for our national sins, and implore guidance and protection for our national interests, let it be among the most fervent of the petitions which we send up to the throne of God, that he will endow each one of us with wisely, earnestly, patriotic hearts.

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